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COGHLAN'S  
HAND BOOK  
CENTRAL EUROPE

44. 201.







**HAND-BOOK**  
FOR  
**CENTRAL EUROPE**  
OR  
**GUIDE FOR TOURISTS**

THROUGH  
**BELGIUM, HOLLAND, THE RHINE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND,  
AND FRANCE**

INCLUDING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF

**P A R I S.**

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THE FASHIONABLE CONTINENTAL SPA'S

WITH REMARKS ON THE NATURE OF MINERAL WATERS BY ENGLISH AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

A CUSTOM HOUSE GUIDE,

AND A LIST OF THE

STEAM PACKETS

TO AND FROM ALL THE FOREIGN PORTS.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS

WITH FARES, HOURS OF DEPARTURE, AND REGULATIONS.

BY

**FRANCIS COGHELAN.**

AUTHOR OF GUIDES, TO LONDON, PARIS, ST. PETERSBURG, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, HOLLAND ETC.

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ILLUSTRATED BY A NEW AND ORIGINAL MAP OF EUROPE, WITH ALL THE RAILWAYS, OPEN, IN PROGRESS,  
AND PROPOSED.

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1844.

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**DEDICATION**  
**TO THE**  
**BOOKSELLERS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.**

**GENTLEMEN.**

I take the liberty of dedicating this GUIDE to your respectable body; knowing, from twenty years experience how very much Book-makers are indebted to Booksellers for a great portion of the popularity and profit which many of the former enjoy.

A feeling of gratitude for past services (which I trust will be continued on the present occasion;) suggests the propriety of this public, but inadequate *Tribute of Thanks*

From Gentlemen:

Your obliged and faithful servant

FRANCIS COGHLAN.



## PREFACE.

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In the years 1838, 1839, 1840, when the hand-books of Mr. Murray appeared in such rapid succession, embracing most parts of the Continent, and anticipating by *announcement* every corner of Europe; and throwing net works not only over those spots little frequented by English travellers, but scarcely ever visited; I thought it unnecessary to republish any of my original works; but the editions in 1842—43 have so *overloaded* the tourist that he cries out with some appearance of reason, „hold hard there!“ What, three handbooks for Italy, two for Germany, one for France, (not including Paris) and one for Switzerland; making in all *eight* volumes of goodly size for a continental tour!

The Handbook for CENTRAL EUROPE is compiled for the use of those who do not require a travelling library, but such as merely pass through a country by the high ways, avoiding the by-ways, and stopping only at the most attractive places. For those who prefer visiting every place, in every direction; this guide is not intended. It will however be readily seen that the most interesting places, such as Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, the German Watering places, Switzerland, and Jersey and Guernsey, have been so fully described as to render local guides unnecessary; but general information respecting luggage, modes of travelling, expenses, in short nothing in the least likely to be useful to travellers has been omitted.

In the compilation however, I have not had the good fortune to be aided by the hints or suggestions of numerous travellers. The golden idea of an author inviting travellers to correct faulty guide

books originated with Mr. Murray; no plan could be cheaper or better calculated to render *second editions*, what few first editions are, correct, and the evident improvements which have resulted, tempts me to solicit the kind offices of my readers in the words of the writer of the handbooks.

„That such a work can be faultless is impossible, and the author has therefore to throw himself on the indulgence of his readers to excuse the inaccuracies (numerous no doubt) which may occur in the course of it, especially in the first edition, in spite of the care taken to avoid them; and *he most particularly requests all who make use of it to favour him through his publishers with a notice of any mistakes or omissions which they may discover*, such communications will be carefully attended to, in the event of a new edition being required.“

LONDON May 1<sup>st</sup> 1844.

## INTRODUCTION.

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### PASSPORT.

THE first business previous to visiting the continent is to obtain permission, *i. e.* a passport from the ambassador or consul of the country you may wish to visit; for the Rhine via Rotterdam, it will be necessary to apply to the Netherlands Consul, 123, Fenchurch-street, City, where a passport can be obtained on the first application upon payment of five shillings. Should the traveller prefer going through Belgium, it will be necessary either to get a passport from the Belgian minister, No. 9. A. Weymouth Street, or a French passport, backed by the latter. It will then be necessary to get the signature of a Prussian Authority; but the ambassador will not sign a Dutch passport, unless *some place* in Germany is specified as your destination, a *visé* can be obtained at Rotterdam from the Prussian Consul for a very trifling consideration. To obtain a French passport, personal application may be made at the office, daily, from one till three o'clock. Applicants, in the first instance, are supplied with a paper to be filled up at leisure with the name, profession, age &c. of the applicant, the passport may be obtained the following day in the order they arrive, which is regulated by numbers. Ladies are admitted immediately. Should the case be of a pressing nature, though not sufficient to warrant a deviation from the established rules of the office at the ambassador's, by applying to the French Consul, between eleven and four daily, a passport may be obtained by paying a fee of ten shillings. Members of Parliament, and other privileged persons, may obtain a passport on their first application.

Passports may also be obtained from the French Consuls at Dover, Brighton and Southampton, for which ten shillings each is charged.

The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors in London invariably refuse passports, except to natives of their respective dominions, but the former will countersign a passport of another Embassy, which



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The florin of 60 kreutzers is now current in all parts of Germany.

In Belgium and Switzerland French money is current and the hotel keepers make out their bills in francs so that with the exception of Italy nothing can now be more simple than the monetary system.

#### DUTCH COINS.

The money is sometimes calculated in guilders, or florins and cents, and sometimes in guilders or florins and stivers.

Silver. Florin or Guilder.	Stivers.	Cents.	English.
1 . . . . .	is 20 . . . . .	100 . . . . .	or 1 s. 8 d.
3 . . . . .	60 . . . . .	300 . . . . .	5 0

There are also pieces of half-florins, quarter-florins, and ten and five cent pieces.

The above coins will pass at Nymegen and on board the packet to Cologne, at which place you must supply yourself with Prussian money. Travellers by land will find it necessary to make the exchange at Dusseldorf.

#### FRENCH MONEY.

			<i>d.</i>	
5 centimes . . . . .	1 sou . . . . .	1/2	English	
10 ditto . . . . .	2 ditto . . . . .	1	ditto	
10 sous . . . . .	half a franc . . . . .	5	ditto	
20 ditto . . . . .	1 franc . . . . .	10	ditto	

Other silver coins, 1½ franc, 2 francs, 5 francs; the gold coins are the Napoleon, 20 francs, the new Louis, 20 francs, and the double Napoleon, 40 francs. Accounts in France are kept in francs and centimes.

Bank of England notes is the best money to take to France, and Napoleons are the most profitable coins to take into Italy, or indeed all over the continent: travellers should be careful not to carry English money into Italy, neither notes or gold, as they will find it sometimes very troublesome to get change. French money and the French language pass all over the continent.

For the sake of comparison; tables of the relative value of the coin of each country, but for ordinary purposes in travelling through Belgium, Prussia, Frankfort, the Duchies of Nassau, Darmstadt and Baden it is useful to know that

## GERMAN MONEY.

		£.	s.	d.
1 Prussian Dollar (Thaler) is 30 Silver groschen or	0. 3.	0.		
1 Silver groschen is 12 Pfenning . . . . .	0. 0.	11/4.		
1 Florin (called Gulden) 60 Kreuzers . . . . .	0. 1.	8.		
1/2 Florin . . . . .	0. 0.	10.		

There are pieces of 6, 3 and 1 Kreuzers.

The prussian pieces of 10, 5, 2½ Silver groschen are also current; they are marked 3 ein Thaler, 6 ein Thaler and 12 ein Thaler, against the Florins they count 35, 17½ and 8½ Kreuzers, against English money they count as one shilling, 6 pence, and 3 pence.

Table for reducing various coins at the usual rate of Exchange into Prussian Thalers; Example: a Sovereign is worth 6 Thalers 20 Sgr. a Ten pound note would produce 66 Thalers 20 Sgr.

Number of pieces.	£ Sterl.		Frédéric-d'or.		Pièces of 10 flor.		Ducat.		Pièces of 20 frs.		Pièces of 5 frs.		Pièce of 1 fr.		Couronne de Brht.	
	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.
1	6	20	5	20	5	20	3	4	5	11	1	10	—	8	1	16
2	13	10	11	10	11	10	6	8	10	22	2	20	—	16	3	2
3	20	—	17	—	17	—	9	12	16	3	4	—	—	24	4	18
4	26	20	22	20	22	20	12	16	21	14	5	10	1	2	6	4
5	33	10	28	10	28	10	15	20	26	25	6	20	1	10	7	20
6	40	—	34	—	34	—	18	24	32	6	8	—	1	18	9	6
7	46	20	39	20	39	20	21	28	37	17	9	10	1	26	10	22
8	53	10	45	10	45	10	25	2	42	28	10	20	2	4	12	8
9	60	—	51	—	51	—	28	6	28	9	12	—	2	12	13	24
10	66	20	56	20	56	20	31	10	53	20	13	10	2	20	15	10

## MONEY TABLE.

Shewing the number of florins and krenzers given in exchange for the various coins current in Germany — to reduce them into English money it is only necessary to recollect — that three krenzers are about equal to one penny — consequently 36 would be one shilling. A pound sterling is generally recieved at 12 florins.

## Gold.

	fl. k.	fl. k.		fl. k.	fl. k.
English Sovereign	11. 50	to 12. 0	Dutch 5 flor.	4. 55	to 5. —
French Napoleon	9. 20	„ 9. 32	Ducat	5. 30	„ 5. 36
Dutch 10 flor. piece	9. 50	„ 10. —	Frederic	9. 40	„ 9. 50

*Silver.*

	fl.	k.		fl.	k.
5 Franc piece . . . . .	2.	20	30 Sous . . . . .	—	42
2 Franc piece . . . . .	—	56	10 Sous . . . . .	—	14
1 Franc piece . . . . .	—	28			

## MONEY TABLE

## Converting Florins into Francs and Francs into Florins.

Florins.	Francs.	Cents.	Francs.	Florins.	Kreuz.
1 . . . . .	2.	14	1 . . . . .	—	28
2 . . . . .	4.	29	2 . . . . .	—	56
3 . . . . .	6.	43	3 . . . . .	1.	24
4 . . . . .	8.	57	4 . . . . .	1.	52
5 . . . . .	10.	72	5 . . . . .	2.	20
6 . . . . .	12.	86	6 . . . . .	2.	48
7 . . . . .	15.	—	7 . . . . .	3.	16
8 . . . . .	17.	14	8 . . . . .	3.	44
9 . . . . .	19.	29	9 . . . . .	4.	12
10 . . . . .	21.	43	10 . . . . .	4.	40
20 . . . . .	42.	86	20 . . . . .	9.	20
30 . . . . .	64.	29	30 . . . . .	14.	—
40 . . . . .	85.	72	40 . . . . .	18.	40
50 . . . . .	107.	14	50 . . . . .	23.	20
60 . . . . .	128.	57	60 . . . . .	28.	—
70 . . . . .	150.	—	70 . . . . .	32.	40
80 . . . . .	171.	43	80 . . . . .	37.	20
90 . . . . .	192.	86	90 . . . . .	42.	—
100 . . . . .	214.	29	100 . . . . .	46.	40
500 . . . . .	1071.	43	500 . . . . .	233.	20
1000 . . . . .	2142.	86	1000 . . . . .	466.	40

## SWISS MONEY.

The complicated tables of coins published in almost every work relating to Switzerland can, to a person merely passing through the different cantons, be only embarrassing. The only thing I found necessary to understand was, how many batz went to a French franc, how many French francs to a Swiss franc, and how many Swiss batz to a five-franc piece. Although each canton has its own coin, which are distinguished by the several names of florins, batzen, rappen, angsters, deniers, hallars, and schillings; and although the people of one canton will not take the coin of their neighbour, yet

I never found any one person throughout my whole tour but whose eyes glistened at the sight of a five-franc piece. Indeed, the accounts are kept, and bills made out in French francs. If you get money from a banker, he will give it in five-franc pieces, or his own notes at fifty or a hundred francs each; in short, as far as money is concerned, you could fancy yourself in France: travellers taking cash with them, instead of circular notes, should always prefer Napoleons to sovereigns. Except in the large towns, the people did not know the difference between a Napoleon and a sovereign, and invariably offered twenty francs for the latter.

A Swiss franc is ten batz, or one franc and a half French; seven batz is usually reckoned as one French franc; one batz is about three sous French, or ten rappen; a five-franc piece is usually reckoned at thirty-four and a-half batz, sometimes at thirty-five.

The bankers in Switzerland issue notes which are readily taken at hotels and shops in the canton, without any deduction; but if they cash each other's notes, they charge half per cent. discount — it is a very trifling loss compared with the inconvenience of carrying a bag full of silver by way of a balance across the mountains.

N. B. *It is always to be understood that French francs are meant, unless expressed to the contrary, in Switzerland.*

## ITALIAN MONEY.

The monnies most current in Italy, and upon which there is the least loss, are Napoleons, Louis d'ors, sequins, and Spanish dollars; the last are current for nine pauls and a half: on the whole, Napoleons and Louis d'ors are the best, but for families posting on the road, Spanish dollars or the larger silver coins of the country through which they happen to be passing at the time are most convenient. All over Italy the money is reckoned by livres and hundreths, or centimes, exactly corresponding to the French francs; the accounts are generally in Pauls, particularly in the Papal states.

## TUSCANY CURRENT COINS.

	£	s.	d.	
8 Crazie 1 paul or paola, from 5 d. to . . . . .	0	0	5 1/4	English.
1 lira . . . . .	0	0	9	"
5 pauls, 1 mezzo scudo . . . . .	0	2	3	"
10 pauls, 1 Francescone or scudi . . . . .	0	4	6	"
Sequin, or zecchino (gold) . . . . .	0	10	0	"
Ruspone (gold) . . . . .	1	10	6	"

The smaller coins are the half Paul, pieces of 2 crazie, 1 crazia, quattrini, 5 of which make 1 crazia, soldo, 1 of which makes 3 quattrini.

The exchange being usually in favour of England, a paul costs 5*d.*, and owing to the agio on gold 21 pauls are given for a sequin, the actual value being 20 pauls, and 63 instead of 60 are given for a ruspone; on this account many travellers prefer receiving their money in scudi, or Spanish dollars, which on a large sum makes a considerable difference.

## ROME CURRENT COINS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
10 bajocchi 1 paul . . . . .	0 5
5 pauls 1 mezzo scudo . . . . .	2 1½
10 pauls 1 scudo . . . . .	4 3
20 pauls 1 sequin (gold) . . . . .	8 6
New piece of 2½ scudi (gold) . . . . .	10 8
32 pauls 1 doppia (gold) . . . . .	13 8½
50 pauls 1 New piece of 5 scudi (gold) . . . . .	21 4

Other coins are the 3 and 2 paul pieces, the half paul, and the bajoccho; the Spanish dollar passes here for 10 pauls: accounts are kept in pauls and bajocchi.

## NAPLES CURRENT COINS.

	<i>s. d.</i>
10 grains 1 carlin, 4 <i>d.</i> to . . . . .	0 4½ English.
12½ carlins 1 piastre . . . . .	4 6 "
30 carlins 1 onza . . . . .	10 6 "

In addition it may be useful to know that the English sovereign is worth between 46 and 47 pauls, a Napoleon about 37, a Spanish dollar 10 Pauls.

## MODES OF TRAVELLING.

## TRAVELLING IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Posting is according to the old French system, namely: for each horse per post 1 fr. 50 c., for postillion 15 c.

Postillions however who behave well generally receive 1 fr. 50 c. which should never on any account be exceeded. — Formerly one postillion was allowed to drive 3 horses only, but they may now drive 4 — this law also applies to France.

The conveyances through Holland by water is explained in page 7. —

## TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.

## POSTING.

The French posting (*Livre de Poste*) is indispensable for persons travelling post: it may be had in all towns, and at the post-houses.

Since the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan. 1840, distances are no longer calculated by „postes,” but by kilomètres and myriamètres. 1 kilomètre (i. e. 1000 mètres) = nearly 5 furlongs or  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; 1 myriamètre = 10 kilom. = nearly  $6\frac{1}{4}$  Eng. m. (or 6 m. 1 fur. 156 yds.)

The post master's authorized charge is,

*For each horse*, 2 francs or 40 sous per myriamètre, or 20 centimes per kilom.

The *postillion* is entitled to only 1 franc per myriamètre or 10 centimes per kilom.; but it is usual to give him 2 francs per myriamètre.

The average rate of posting does not much exceed a myriamètre per hour, including stoppages.

In fixing the number of horses to be attached, the postmaster takes into account the nature of the carriage, and quantity of luggage; a landau or berlin requires 4 horses, a chariot will require 3, while a britzka holding the same number of persons will need only 2.

Carriages are divided into 3 classes: —

1. Cabriolets and light calèches without a front seat or having one narrower than the back seat must have 2 horses.

2. Limonières, heavier carriages, chariots (*coupées*); to these the postmaster may attach 3 horses, even when they contain only 2 persons.

3. The heaviest kind of carriages, berlines, landaus, barouches, having a front seat as wide as the back, 4 horses.

The limitation of the number of horses on first setting out on a journey is of importance, because you are obliged to take on from every post station (except in the case of supplemental horses) the same number of horses that brought you to the relay.

On hilly stages one or more extra (*cheval de supplément*) are required to be attached to carriages, and at the entry into and departure from certain large towns the postmaster is allowed to charge for a number of kilomètres exceeding the real distance of the stage.

The price of posting shall always be paid in advance.

No carriage shall pass another on the road, unless some accident happen to that which preceded.

This does not relate to mail posts or estafettes.



Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or maltreat the horses, under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury.

All turnpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

#### CABRIOLET.

If the traveller be accompanied by his family, or wish to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and have left his carriage on the other side of the water, he will hire a cabriolet, or larger carriage.

The cabriolet is an uncouth but very convenient vehicle, running on two wheels. It is surrounded on the inside with a great number of pockets, and on each side is a comfortable pillow. It will conveniently accommodate four persons. It opens in front, and has a small window on each side, but it will be necessary for the traveller carefully to examine if it be weather-tight before he hire it.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, according to their appearance and convenience: but the usual charge for a comfortable cabriolet, from Calais to Paris, is about four guineas. The traveller must not give precisely what is asked him. The English post chaise is unknown in France.

The hiring of the carriage, and the posting of the horses, are two different affairs, and in different hands. At any of the principal inns in Calais, Boulogne, Paris &c. the traveller may be furnished with a commodious cabriolet, in which he can proceed the whole of his journey.

#### TRAVELLING BY THE MAIL.

Persons who wish to proceed rapidly may travel by the mails. These light and commodious vehicles are made to carry four persons and are supplied with horses at the post-houses. Each passenger may carry a *sac de nuit* or portmanteau weighing twenty five kilograms. The price of each place is 1 fr. 75 c. per myriamètre.

There are mails on all the following roads: — from Paris to Caen, Calais, Lille, Valenciennes, Mezières, Strasbourg, through Metz, and through Nancy, Belfort, Besançon, Lyons, through Châlons, and through Moulins, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Nantes, through Le Mans, and through Vendome and Brest.

Also from Lyons to Strasbourg, and to Marseilles; from Avignon to Toulouse; from Toulouse to Bayonne; from Bordeaux to Bayonne

## TRAVELLING IN GERMANY.

There are three methods of travelling in Germany: 1. in a post-chaise (*Extrapost*). 2. In the post-coach (*Schnellpost, or Eilwagen*). 3. You may travel with a hired coachman, who employs the same horses throughout the journey (*Lohnkutscher*). Each of these methods shall be separately considered.

## POSTING.

One florin 45 kreutzers is charged for each horse for one post of two German miles. The postmasters of large towns are entitled to fifteen kreutzers extra.

A light open carriage, holding four, without baggage, may be drawn by two horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person. If the post-boy, driving two horses, cannot sit upon the box of the carriage, fifteen kreutzers extra is charged per post.

The postillion is entitled by the tariff to receive for one post:

Driving two horses . . . . . 40 kr.

— three ditto . . . . . 50 "

— four ditto . . . . . 1 fl. 5 "

The *Schnellpost* or *Diligence* travels at the rate of 6 to 8 English miles an hour.

It is not unusual in Germany, to contract with a coachman to perform a journey of considerable length, such as 200 or 300 English miles, with the same horses: such a coachman is called, in German, *Lohnkutscher*: they are to be met with in most of the large towns in Germany; the *Lohnkutscher*, is similar to an Italian *Vetturino*, ready to convey travellers in every direction. At Frankfort, Mayence, Heidelberg &c. there are, in the travelling season, plenty of *returns* always to be met with: the board attached to each has the name of the place to which they belong.

The usual *vetturino* carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with glass windows, and of accommodating four persons.

The cost of such a conveyance is about 6 or 7 Thalers a day in southern Germany 10 to 12 florins — every charge for tolls and ferries included, except *Trink-geld* — about 10 gros the day.

## TRAVELLING IN SWITZERLAND.

Post-horses up to the present time are only partially established in Switzerland, but the deficiency is supplied by a set of roguish *voituriers*, who take the liberty of charging *two days'* hire when

the journey occupies but one; that is, one going and one returning. It is, therefore, a bad plan — at least it is an expensive one — to engage too many carriages during a tour; taking a carriage, for instance, at Schaffhausen to Constance, Rhinethal to Ragatz, and back to Zurich, and there discharging it, you would have to pay but one day's return; by the same rule, making the tour and discharging the *voiturier* at Basle, you would have but two days' return, after using it for six or eight weeks. The hire for a carriage and two horses is twenty French francs a-day, including drink-money; carriage with one horse, twelve to fifteen francs. When not travelling, they charge half-price; as excursions are to be made frequently, I think it is the most convenient, pleasant, and not a dear way to travel, particularly if there are four in a party-taking care to order the *vett* to meet you at every available point. For instance, when you are set down at Art, for the purpose of ascending the Righi, order your *vett* to meet you at Kussnach on the following day, to drive you to Lucerne. At Zurich, *return carriages* are to be met with, more plentiful than at any other town. The difference between a return and the others is this, that going one day's journey, you pay but for one instead of two. When hiring a carriage (not a return) to go a short distance, say from Thun to Berne, always start in the morning, which enables the *vett* to return to his home the same day; thus you will save half a day's hire.

#### THE CHAR-A-BANC

is only to be used where and when no other description of conveyance can be made available, or where none others can be got. They must have been invented by the society called *Shakers*, for a ride of a few miles will, I am pretty sure, shake your resolution as to using them a second time. They, however, possess one advantage: that is, that you can get out without much difficulty. It consists of a seat like a gig body turned sideways, fastened (one cannot call it suspended) between four low wheels. Mr. Cooper, who I presume is, or was, a spare man, when he made his excursions, says that it will carry three in comfort! He must mean American comfort, for I can assure my readers that I experienced any thing but English, or even Irish comfort, with three insides.

#### CHAISE-A-PORTEURS

is a very pleasant and safe conveyance for ladies to cross the mountains. It is simply an arm-chair fastened between two poles,

and carried by two men, in the fashion of a sedan, and not, as some writers have stated, carried on the shoulders; at least, I have always seen it carried in the way I have described. Formerly, six or eight men were the number used for each, but three men are quite sufficient; and even this number makes it a very expensive mode of travelling. The usual charge is six francs each porter, making the expense from Andermat to Meyringen (four days, two going and two returning), seventy-two francs, besides drink-money. Where there are several ladies crossing any of the mountains on mules, it is advisable to have one attached to the party, as some parts are so very dangerous, that it is absolutely necessary to dismount. A *chaise à porteurs* will enable ladies to cross those places without danger. When descending steep precipices in these chairs, it is the better plan to sit with the back foremost. Not the least danger is to be apprehended, as the men selected for this office are sure-footed beyond conception; and by this means the most timid persons may cross the most difficult passes with perfect security.

#### DILIGENCES

travel on all the principal roads through Switzerland. They are mostly fitted with a coupé (sometimes open in front) intérieur, and rotonde; but there is no difference in the prices. The seats are numbered, and the first who applies gets the best place; they carry any quantity of luggage, but charge very high for overweight. The hour for leaving the principal towns is generally about twelve o'clock, and they also carry the letters. There is, however, one great inconvenience in travelling by diligence in some parts; for instance, if you wish to go from Berne to Lausanne, you cannot secure your place until the book-keeper ascertains what places are vacant on the arrival of the diligence from Basle. It frequently happens, that when it does arrive there are no places, or, at least, the most objectionable ones only. Private carriages are therefore to be preferred; for, although they are not so expeditious as a diligence, they are more comfortable, not much more expensive for two or more persons, and your journey can be regulated as you think proper. Of course this uncertainty does not apply to any place where the diligence starts *from*, but only to towns *through* which they pass. The conducteur's fee is included in the fare, as in France. Changing the coaches, when going out of one canton into another, is also unpleasant. On these occasions, keep an eye

to your luggage, and see that it is transferred from one coach to another, instead of being sent into the hotel or coach-office.

#### HORSES, MULES, AND GUIDES,

are very necessary to cross the mountains. Those however, who use them, should trust implicitly to the firm foot of their beasts, without pretending to direct them; they are customed to carry goods and travellers across the different passes. indeed, I might say, *worn out* in the service, and so well acquainted with the roads over the rocks, which are often on the very edge of a precipice, that the least attempt to guide them would be destruction. It is hardly possible for travellers not to feel some alarm; it is there-always prudent to dismount, to escape those terrors which the reason cannot conquer; otherwise there is no real danger, while you suffer the beast to follow his own way. These, as well as carriages, must be paid for both ways. but the prices differ; the hire of a horse or mule to go up the Righi is nine francs a-day; this includes a person to lead it. At Chamounix, the hire of a mule is six francs a-day, but the owner does not supply a person to lead; you are therefore *compelled* to hire a guide to bring back the mule. One guide, however, will be sufficient for two or three mules.

#### STEAM - PACKETS

are now established on the lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Zurich, Thun, Lucerne, and Wallenstadt. They are neatly fitted up, and contain well-appointed restaurants, at moderate charges. This is a great advantage to travellers. The row boats formerly in use were exceedingly tedious and expensive; and the respective owners, forming themselves into companies (like the muleteers), enjoyed a sort of monopoly, which enabled them to fleece the traveller to their heart's content. In those places where it will be necessary to resort to boats, the fares, as authorized by the magistrates, may be seen.

#### TRAVELLING CARRIAGE.

Persons who travel in their own carriage will find a second-hand strong built English chariot, or coach, (according to the number of the family) the best, for although foreign carriages are much cheaper at first, they do not bear half the work. A carriage for the Continent should have a drag chain, an iron shoe, and an iron hook, anti-attribution grease, and a box containing linch-pins, tools, nails, bolts &c.

## LUGGAGE.

As to luggage, I am a decided enemy to travellers loading themselves with a great number of useless articles: as clothing in general is 20 per cent cheaper in France; and in Germany, nearly 30 per cent.

In Switzerland those who intend to be always accompanied by a guide, need not be so particular as to the size of their wardrobe as those who only occasionally may require their attendance. In the latter case, it will be necessary to send your luggage from town to town by the *roulage* — the transport of luggage by the diligence is enormously high. A portmanteau, weighing only sixty pounds, costs, from Schaffhausen to Zurich, six francs; while the fare in the diligence, the same distance, is only six francs six batz; therefore, by using the *roulage*, fifty or sixty francs may be saved in the course of your tour, in the transport of luggage alone. But happy is the man who travels with no more luggage than he can cram into his pockets. A smart appearance is not necessary to secure a welcome in Switzerland. Innkeepers, as I before said, are generally intelligent men; and so thoroughly used are they to travellers on foot, that pedestrians invariably receive the same attention which is bestowed upon the more fashionable tourist; and it is not uncommon occurrence to see *blond* and *blouse* elbowing each other at a table-d'hôte. Knapsacks are very much used by pedestrians; but, unless carried by a guide, or a German student, they are not at all desirable. Like others I provided myself with a knapsack, but a very short trial convinced me that it was making a toil of a pleasure. I consequently put a razor, soap, hair brush, and tooth brush a few articles for the toilet into one pocket of my blouse. A clean shirt, pair of *worsted* stockings, and a pair of thin shoes, I crammed into another, and departed for Constance, having forwarded my portmanteau, including my knapsack, to Zurich. The best costume for pedestrians is a dark-coloured suit, made of very light material, over which put a blouse, a pair of double-soled shoes and gaiters, worsted stockings, broad-brim straw hat, Berlin gloves, and a water-proof cape; a flannel waistcoat, next to the skin, will absorb the perspiration, and prevent chilliness on the mountains. Thus equipped, with twenty Napoleons in your pocket, a smattering of French (if you can throw in a few words of German, so much the better), you may travel through Switzerland at an expense not exceeding seven francs a-day, except when it is

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necessary to hire a guide; this however, in the tour I have laid down, will occur but seldom; two or more friends should always travel together. When claiming your luggage at the Diligence-office, should you be told, "*pas encore arrivé, Monsieur,*" request to look over the luggage, as they frequently cannot read the name; it occurred to me on two occasions, although my portmanteau was lying in the office at the time.

TWELVE VALUABLE HINTS TO PEDESTRIANS IN SWITZERLAND.

*First.* — Before you start in the morning, rub the inside of your stockings with candle-grease, to prevent blistering.

*Second.* — When you commence ascending a mountain, walk slowly and make short stages.

*Third.* — Never drink copiously from the cold springs.

*Fourth.* — Before you do drink, always wash your hands; by so doing you cool the blood and diminish the thirst.

*Fifth.* — Carry a patent leather cup to enable you to drink; a small flask of kirsche-wasser, to prevent the water giving you the cholic.

*Sixth.* — When crossing glaciers, walk behind your guide at a respectful distance; should he fall in you need not follow him.

*Seventh.* — Always prefer the mornings and evenings for walking; to do so it may be superfluous to add. that you must get up early.

*Eighth.* — Make it a rule, says a certain writer, to ascend the *west side* of a mountain in the morning. I say, ditto; unless you should happen to be on the eastern side of the said mountain: in that case it will be difficult, I guess.

*Ninth.* — When a long valley lies in your route in hot weather, hire a conveyance, even should you be a determined pedestrian — you will save in time what you lose in pocket.

*Tenth.* — When you feel tired walking up a mountain, and any of your friends are riding a mule, take hold of his (the mule's) *tail* — a capital expedient to save your exertions and six francs.

N. B. It is recommended not to avail yourself of this hint too soon after the beast leaves the stable — or he may kick!

*Eleventh.* — When you arrive at an Inn for the night, if your feet are tender, bathe them in common brandy; and repeat the operation on your stockings recommended in hint the first.

*Twelfth.* — The best months of the year for visiting Switzerland are *July August, and September.*

## EMBARKING FOR THE CONTINENT.

Travellers leaving England for France, are not required, as formerly, to send either their carriages or luggage to the Custom-house for examination, but may send them at once from their Hotel to the Packet; — but there is a duty of ten shillings for every £100 value on horses, musical instruments, household furniture, and every article taken out of the country for sale; which must be entered at the Custom-house, and the duties paid previous to embarkation. As travellers are not supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with the Custom-house forms, strangers will find it most convenient to employ the Commissioner of the Hotel, who, from constant practice, is well acquainted with the regulations and formalities of Custom-house business.

There are also trifling harbour, or pier dues, payable at all the sea-ports, on carriages and horses.

## ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

On landing in France, travellers are conducted to a small bureau on the quay, where they deliver their passports, and undergo the ceremony of searching; passengers are not allowed to take any parcels or luggage on shore with them, cloaks, great coats, or umbrellas excepted: in the mean time the luggage is disembarked, and conveyed to the Custom-house, for the purpose of examination, where it will be necessary to attend to point out to the Commissaire of your Hotel, whatever luggage may belong to you; after inspection, the luggage is immediately forwarded to the respective hotels, for the portorage of which, from the vessel to the Custom-house to the Hotel a fixed price is charged. In France portorage is by the piece, and not by the weight.

Wearing apparel, and personal effects in *use*, are always passed without payment of any duty; but new *cotton or nollen* goods, are strictly prohibited in France, and seized, — but if declared previous to examination, they will be detained at the Custom-house for re-exportation. New books pay a duty of 11 francs the hundred kilogrammes.\*) Old books are admitted duty free.

Musical instruments, such as flutes and violins, belonging to travellers, are not subject to duty; but new harps are liable to a duty, and new piano-fortes about 350 francs. If old, they are subject to a duty of 15 francs upon every 100 francs of their value;

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\*) One hundred kilogrammes are equal to about 200 lb. English weight.



but in such cases they must not be entered at a less value than 600 francs.

Plate is subject to a duty of 44 francs the kilogramme, and if taken out of France within six years, the duty will be returned; but at the expiration of the three first years, application must be made to the Director General of the Douane, at Paris, to obtain permission for the remaining three years. — A few spoons and forks are usually admitted duty free.

Table and bed linen, furniture, &c. in use, are charged with a duty of 15 per cent.

Carpets, wholly made of wool, are prohibited, but when they are composed of wool and thread, they are admitted on the payment of 300 francs for every 100 kilogrammes.\*)

#### DUTY ON CARRIAGES, HORSES ETC. IN FRANCE.

When a carriage is landed in France, the owner pays' one-third of whatever value he may put on it, but care must be taken not to be too much under the real value, for in that case it would be seized; they are generally entered at from £ 50 to £ 150; on paying the deposit, a certificate will be given to the owner, by which means two-thirds of the money may be recovered if the carriage leaves France within three years.

The same regulations are applicable to gigs, or other two-wheel carriages.

The duty on horses is about 50 francs. Ponies, 15 francs.

New harness is prohibited in France.

#### LANDING IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

*Antwerp*, on arrival along side the quay at Antwerp the officers step on board and immediately commence examining the luggage of passengers, it is a very expeditious and convenient plan. But would be better if more officers were to perform the duty.

*Ostend*. The luggage is sent to the Custom-house in charge of the officers, where it is examined; both here as well as at Antwerp without any vexatious annoyance. On the inland frontiers they are much more strict.

*Rotterdam*; at this port little or no examination takes place — at *Hamburg* all luggage belonging to travellers is allowed to pass without examination.

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\*) Considerable alterations have lately been made respecting the importation of goods to the Continent, but as they are chiefly relating to merchandize, it is not thought necessary to insert them here.

## ARRIVING IN ENGLAND.

Passengers when leaving France for England, are recommended to separate from their wearing apparel, articles which they consider liable to duties, according to the table at the end, and place them in distinct packages, which will prevent much inconvenience and delay, as the officers are obliged to ascertain the value, weight &c. and other particulars of all articles found liable to be taxed.

Travellers are also particularly cautioned against bringing any goods either about their person, or in their pockets, as custom-house officers board the packets as soon as they enter the harbour at Dover and at Gravesend coming up. Articles found concealed in trunks, boxes, or other packages, are liable to seizure, together with all goods, although not concealed, with which they are packed.

Foreign articles are subject to duty, although they may have been brought into England before.

In London the hours appointed for attendance at the respective custom-houses have been arranged to suit the convenience of travellers; on the coast they are open from eight in the morning.

Travellers having goods with them on their arrival in France, liable to duties, are permitted to leave them at the Custom-house at twopence per week, warehouse rent, each parcel or package, for a period not exceeding six months, to give an opportunity of taking them back to the Continent without payment of the duties; if they are not re-embarked within that time or the duties paid, they are sold by public auction.

Spirits, remains of passengers' stores, unexpended on the voyage may be admitted to entry, provided the same be brought *openly*, and *produced* to the examining officers on board.

For list of duties see 2<sup>d</sup> page in advertising sheet.

Travellers having occasion to send goods to England will find Mr. Chinnery, Custom house Agent; deserving their confidence; a list of his correspondents will be found in the advertisements.

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N. B. Italy will be added in the next Edition — with Rome, Naples, Venice &c. — described in the same manner as Paris.

## LIST OF RAILROADS NOW

The fares are in the Coins of each Country. — Frs. francs. — C. centimes. — Thl. Thalers

FROM.	DESTI- NATION.	FARES.		LENGTH OF	
		First Class.	Second Class.	Hours.	Mi- nutes.
Aix-la-Chapelle	Cologne . . . .	2 Thl.	1 Thl. 15 Sg.	3	—
Amsterdam . .	Utrecht . . . .	1 Frs. 80 c.	1 Frs. 40 c.	1	—
Antwerp . . . .	Brussels . . . .	3 " 25 "	2 " 50 "	1	30
Antwerp . . . .	Cologne . . . .	21 " —	16 " —	11	45
Antwerp . . . .	Aix-la-Chapelle	13 " 50 "	10 " 50 "	8	—
Augsburg . . . .	Munich . . . .	3 fl. —	2 fl. 12 k.	2	30
Basel . . . . .	Strasbourg . . .	13 Frs. 95 c.	10 Frs. 60 c.	5	—
Berlin . . . . .	Frankfort <sup>o</sup> /O.	2 Thl. 10 Sg.	1 Thl. 15 Sg.	2	45
Berlin . . . . .	Leipzig . . . . .	5 " 15 "	3 " 20 "	7	—
Berlin . . . . .	Magdeburg . . .	4 " 20 "	3 " 5 "	7	—
Berlin . . . . .	Potsdam . . . . .	— " 20 "	15 "	—	40
Bonn . . . . .	Cologne . . . . .	— " 15 "	10 "	—	45
Breslau . . . . .	Oppeln . . . . .	2 " 16 "	1 " 18 "	1	—
Brunswick . . .	Hannover . . . .	— " 20 "	18 "	—	—
Brussels . . . .	Cologne . . . . .	20 Frs. 50 c.	15 Frs. 50 c.	11	—
Brussels . . . .	Valenciennes . .	6 " —	4 " 75 "	3	30
Budweis . . . .	Lintz . . . . .	3 fl. —	2 fl. —	4	—
Carlsruhe . . . .	Baden (Oos) . . .	1 fl. 30 k.	1 " —	1	5
Dresden . . . . .	Leipzig . . . . .	2 Thl. 8 Ng.	1 Thl. 8 Ng.	3	—
Dusseldorf . . .	Elberfeld . . . .	25 Sg.	18 Sg.	1	—
Frankfort <sup>o</sup> /M.	Mayence . . . . .	2 fl. 6 k.	1 fl. 48 k.	1	—
Frankfort <sup>o</sup> /M.	Wiesbaden . . . .	2 " 42 "	1 " 48 "	1	30
Hague . . . . .	Amsterdam . . . .	3 Frs. 65 c.	2 Frs. 50 c.	—	40
Heidelberg . . .	Mannheim . . . .	51 k.	30 k.	—	—
Leipzig . . . . .	Altenburg . . . .	1 Thl. 12 Ng.	26 Ng.	1	15
Magdeburg . . . .	Brunswick . . . .	2 " 8 Sg.	1 Thl. 14 Sg.	3	45
Mannheim . . . .	Baden (Oos) . . .	4 fl. 48 k.	3 fl. 12 k.	3	50
Mannheim . . . .	Carlsruhe . . . . .	3 " 18 "	2 " 12 "	2	45
Ostend . . . . .	Brussels . . . . .	9 Frs. 25 c.	7 Frs. —	5	15
Ostend . . . . .	Cologne . . . . .	27 " —	20 " 75 c.	15	—
Paris . . . . .	Corbeil . . . . .	2 " 50 "	2 " —	1	—
Paris . . . . .	Orleans . . . . .	12 " 50 "	9 " 50 "	5	—
Paris . . . . .	Rouen . . . . .	16 " —	13 " —	4	30
Paris . . . . .	St. Cloud . . . .	— " 60 "	40 "	—	30
Paris . . . . .	St. Germain . . .	1 " 50 "	1 " 25 "	—	45
Paris . . . . .	Versailles . . . .	1 " 50 "	1 " 25 "	—	45
Vienna . . . . .	Ollmütz . . . . .	11 fl. 12 k.	7 " —	9	—
Vienna . . . . .	Glognitz . . . . .	3 " 20 "	2 fl. 30 k.	4	15

# OPEN ON THE CONTINENT.

— Sg. Silver groschen. — Ng. New groschen. — fl. Morins. — k. Kreuzers.

JOURNEY. Number of departures daily.	CARRIAGES.		HORSES.	DOGS.	RE- MARKS.
	4 Wheels.	2 Wheels.			
4	11 Thl.	7 Thl. 10 Sg.	8 Thl. 12 Sg.	10 Sg.	The railway from Carlsruhe to Strasbourg will open 1st of June 1844.
5					
4					
2	144 Frs. —	95 Frs. 75 c.	108 Frs. —	4 Frs. 60 c.	
2	101 " 25 c.	66 " 64 "	75 " 38 c.	2 " 50 "	
3	20 fl.	12 fl.	6 fl.	12 k.	
4	50 Frs.			2 Frs. 50 c.	
3	6 Thl.	5 Thl.	5 Thl.		
2	27 "	19 "	19 "		
2	25 "	18 "	18 "		
6	12½ Sg.	10 Sg.	10 Sg.		Tax for carri- ages etc. not published on the 1st. of May.
6					
2	7 Thl.	6 Thl.	4 Thl. 20 Sg.	10 Sg.	
2					
2	141 Frs.	93 Frs. 75 c.	105 Frs. 75 c.	4 Frs. 40 c.	
1					
4					
4					
4	13 Thl.	10 Thl. 10 Sg.	10 Thl.		
5	4 "	3 Thl.	3 "	3 Sg.	
6	8 fl. 15 k.	6 fl. 18 k.		24 k.	Tax for carri- ages etc. not published on the 1st. of May.
6	9 " 12 "	7 fl.		30 k.	
5					
7	5 fl. 6 k.	4 fl. 3 k.	1 fl. 42 k.	9 k.	
3	5 Thl.	3 Thl. 15 Sg.	3 Thl. 14 Ng.		
2	8 "	5 " 20 "	5 " 20 Sg.		
4					
4	19 fl. 39 k.	15 fl. 34 k.	6 fl. 33 k.	33 k.	
3					
1	207 Frs.	137 Frs. 75 c.	155 Frs. 25 c.	6 Frs. 75 c.	
9					
5	62 Frs.	42 Frs.	20 Frs. 30 c.		
5					
10					
10	10 Frs.	6 Frs.	2 Frs. 50 c.		
10					
2					
3	2 fl. per G. Mile	1½ fl. per G.M.			

# LIST OF STEAM PACKETS TO THE CONTINENT.

DESTINATION.	FROM.	FARES.		LENGTH OF VOYAGE.	PERIODS OF DEPARTURES.
		First Cabin.	Second Cabin.		
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	HOURS.	
Antwerp . . . . .	London . . . . .	2. 2. 0	1. 15. 0	22	3 times a week.
Boulogne . . . . .	London . . . . .	1. 0. 0	0. 15. 0	14	6 times a week.
Boulogne . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	0. 10. 6	0. 5. 0	4	daily.
Boulogne . . . . .	Folkestone . . . . .	0. 10. 6	0. 5. 0	3	Twice a day.
Calais . . . . .	London . . . . .	1. 0. 0	0. 15. 0	12	4 times a week.
Calais . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	0. 10. 6	0. 5. 0	2 1/2	daily.
Dieppe . . . . .	Brighton . . . . .	1. 10. 0	0. 15. 0	7 to 8	4 times a week.
Grainville . . . . .	Southampton . . . . .	1. 15. 0	1. 5. 0	17	Once a week.
Hamburg . . . . .	London . . . . .	4. 0. 0	2. 0. 0	48	Twice a week.
Hamburg . . . . .	Hull . . . . .	2. 2. 0	1. 1. 0	48	Once a week.
Hamburg . . . . .	Edinburg . . . . .	3. 3. 0	1. 15. 0	56	Once a week.
Have . . . . .	Southampton . . . . .	1. 1. 0	0. 15. 0	12	daily.
Have . . . . .	London . . . . .	2. 2. 0	1. 15. 0	24	Twice a week.
Jersey & Guernsey . . . . .	Southampton . . . . .	1. 5. 0	0. 18. 0	14	3 times a week.
St. Malo . . . . .	London . . . . .	1. 15. 0	1. 5. 0	18	Once a week.
Ostend . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	1. 10. 0	1. 5. 0	15	Twice a week.
Rotterdam . . . . .	Dover . . . . .	0. 10. 6	0. 5. 0	6	daily.
Rotterdam . . . . .	London . . . . .	0. 2. 0	1. 12. 6	24	3 times a week.
Rotterdam . . . . .	Hull . . . . .	0. 2. 0	1. 10. 0	24	Once a week.

# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

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### PART I. HOLLAND.

#### ROUTE 1.

##### LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

*Steam-Packets* leave London for Rotterdam three times a week during the summer months. The boats belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, which convey the mails, every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year, and the Batavier (belonging to the Dutch Steam-Packet Company), every Sunday during the summer. The vessels on this station are fast, commodious, and conveniently fitted up, possessing state cabins, well adapted for private families, spacious dining rooms unconnected with the sleeping berths; and last, though not least, well and plentifully supplied tables. It is recommended that berths be secured some days previous to the vessel's leaving London, as there is great difference in their construction, the top being much wider, of necessity, than the bottom ones. This may be done at any of the offices in the City or West-end. Travellers can also book themselves from London to Mannheim, and may stop at whatever place they choose.

The Steam-Packet Companies print monthly lists stating the exact time of their boats leaving for Rotterdam, Antwerp and Ostend, which may be had by application

at the General Steam Navigation Company's Offices 69 Lombard Street or 37 Regent Circus, the bills relating to the departure of the Batavier may be had at the Netherland Steam-Packet Office 123 Fenchurch Street. The passage is usually made in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours.

#### *Price of Refreshments on Board the Steam-packets from London.*

	s.	d.
Dinner for private party, each . . .	5	0
Breakfast do. . . . .	2	6
Tea . . . . .	1	6
Dinner, Table d'Hôte . . . . .	3	0
Breakfast, with meat and eggs . . .	2	0
Luncheon, cold meat . . . . .	1	0
Sandwiches . . . . .	0	6
Cup of Tea or Coffee . . . . .	0	6
do. Chocolate . . . . .	0	8
Bason of Bouillon . . . . .	0	8

#### *Wines and Spirits.*

Port, per bottle . . . . .	5	0
Sherry do. . . . .	5	0
Madeira do. . . . .	5	0
Champagne do. . . . .	8	0
Best Claret do. . . . .	5	0
Ordinary do. . . . .	3	0
Hockheim do. . . . .	8	0
Old Hock do. . . . .	6	0
Brandy Grog . . . . .	1	0
Rum do. . . . .	0	8
Geneva do. . . . .	0	6
Cordials, per glass . . . . .	0	6

#### *Ales, &c.*

Scotch Ale . . . . .	1	3
Pint do. . . . .	0	8
Brown Stout . . . . .	1	0
Ginger Beer . . . . .	0	6
Lemonade . . . . .	0	6
Soda Water . . . . .	0	8
Stewards fee . . . . .	2	6

that part of the river so called, the southern side of which is formed by Gravesend and Milton marshes, those of Higham and Cliff, the Hundred of Hoe, and the Island of Grain, we soon discover that this is a peninsula, formed by the Thames and the Medway; and that the Essex shore is a succession of low unhealthy grounds, till the river separates Canvey Island from it. Stanford le Hope church, with its tower, Corningham church with a shingled spire, Fobbin church, with a lofty embattled tower steeple, and Pittsea church, are all objects seen in succession.

*Hole Haven*, six miles from East Tilbury, next presents itself on our left. Sea-Reach begins here, where a natural commodious harbour is formed. Approaching Canvey Islands, on our left, it is found to be five miles in length, and two in breadth, a marshy tract, containing about 3,500 acres. It is remarkable for the empty cockleshells that cover the strand: the extreme parts are bounded by a branch of the Thames, called Leigh Road.

*Leigh*, on the same side, is a port much frequented by hoys and small craft, and affords a road for shipping between this place and Southend.

*Southend* lies to our left, and first attracted notice as a watering-place about thirty years ago: it is beautifully situated on a well-cultivated and well-wooded hill, little more than forty miles from London. The beautiful terrace is commonly called New Southend, and being built on a considerable eminence gives the whole range an elegant appearance, especially from the Thames. Not far from Southend, a stone marks the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London.

The woody character of the adjacent country, the vast breadth of the river, and the mouth of the Medway, forming a luminous break on the coast of Kent, compose a scene which at once charms and interests the beholder.

*Shoeberry Ness*, beyond Southend, is the next prominent object on this side.

On the further side of the river, and about three miles from its entrance, is *Stangate Creek*. Here ships coming from the Levant, or places where any suspicion of contagion is entertained, are obliged to perform quarantine, before they proceed further up the river; they are always distinguished by a yellow flag at the mast-head.

*Sheerness*. — The Island of Sheppy, next approached, is separated from the rest of Kent by an arm of the sea communicating with the Medway. It is eight miles from Hole Haven. This island is rapidly encroached on by the sea: whole acres with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm. It is about thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth; and the water flowing between this and the main land is called the *Swale*, and on the two extremities of it, *East* and *West Swale*. On the east point of the island, the Columbine and Spaniard buoys are placed.

The royal dock was made adjoining to it, principally for repairing ships that are but partially damaged, and for building frigates and smaller vessels, from forty guns downwards.

*The Nore* is an estuary, and is properly the water which runs between the Isles of Grain and Sheppy: here it is that the rivers Thames and Medway lose their names, and are called the Nore. The current is described as making a

swifter course than at any other place on the coast.

The Nore Light, moored near the sand, is erected nightly for the advantage of mariners, and is about four miles from the shore; having passed which, the next object to our right is Queenborough.

*Whitstable* is on the east of Sheppy, an improving town, and the nearest port to Canterbury.

Here is a considerable fishery for oysters, which are of the most delicious flavour, and in great demand in London, where they are in greater perfection than at any other place. Off the bay is the Paddington Rock, so dangerous to coasting vessels.

*Herne Bay* has, for many years past, been a select retreat for sea-bathing; the line of shore possessing peculiar advantages as a watering-place, standing on an easy elevation, commanding a most delightful view of the ocean, without any accumulation of mud from the flow of the tide.

The salubrity of the air of Herne Bay has been long noted in history, from its gentle elevation, clear of those stagnant pools and marshes, and low woodlands, which prevent a free circulation of the air in many other parts of the coast.

The Stoppage of the vessel in the morning announces the arrival at the Brill where the Dutch Custom House officers examine the papers &c., it is fortified and contains a population chiefly consisting of pilots and fishermen, exceeding three thousand. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, in 1572, and the foundation of the Batavian republic was

then laid here: the celebrated Admiral Tromp was born at Brill.

*Maaslandsluys* is chiefly supported by the cod and herring fisheries. Further on the left, inland, is Schiedam, celebrated for its geneva: nearer Rotterdam, and on the left, is Delft'shaven; it contains a commodious port, and extensive docks and warehouses.

#### ROTTERDAM.

*Hotels. Hôtel des Pays Bas.*—This is a well-conducted house, conveniently situated near the place of disembarkation. The apartments are numerous and handsomely fitted up, commanding a fine view of the river and shipping; the proprietor (Mr. Walter) is remarkable for his civility and attention, which may justly entitle him to the patronage of English travellers.

To this hotel baths and excellent coach-houses and stabling are attached, and table-d'hôte at four o'clock.

The *Prices* at this house are.

	g. s. s. d.	
Breakfast, with eggs or meat . . . . .	1 0	about 1 8
Dinner at table-d'hôte . . . . .	1 10	2 8
Tea . . . . .	0 15	1 3
Bed . . . . .	0 15	1 3

Servants are charged in the bill; 10d. per diem.

*Hendricksen's New Bath Hotel.*

*Hôtel d'Angleterre. — Europe.*

*Rotterdam* is situated in the centre of South Holland, on the north side of the Maze, twelve miles north-west from Dordrecht, twelve miles south-west from Gouda, thirteen miles south-east from the Hague, eight miles from Delft, and three miles from Schiedam. Population 75,000.

This city, which in size, beauty of its buildings, trade and opulence,



is, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place of all the northern Netherlands, was but the seventh in rank as a city at the assembly of the Provincial States of Holland under the Confederation; Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda, preceding according to the dates of the grants by which their municipal rights had successively been conferred.

Its primitive existence as a small hamlet, however, may be traced to a period nearly as early as the year 900, when first a dam or dyke was raised to defend the banks of the small stream the Rotte from being submerged by the impulse of the waters of the Maze. This dyke was since called the Oude Dyke a second or New Dyke (the present High-street) having been raised about a hundred years later.

The ground plan of the city is that of a triangle, the base being the quay we have mentioned, stretching along the river, and a perpendicular, drawn from it to the opposite extremity, may be somewhat less than a mile. Through the middle of most of the streets runs a straight canal, where the largest ships may conveniently load and unload at the doors of the warehouses, bordered by large, lofty, and healthy trees. They are crossed by numerous drawbridges, which, mixed with the shipping, the trees, and the houses have a very picturesque effect. Between the trees and each of the canals is the quay, which is of a width sufficient for shipping, landing, and receiving all articles of merchandise; and within the row of trees is the paved street for carts, carriages, and horses; and between this again, and extending close to the fronts of the houses, is a paved footpath.

In these canal streets, there is an incessant and interesting bustle.

The houses are generally spacious and lofty, some built in the modern, and others in the old Spanish style; in many of the streets they are really elegant; but belonging, as they do, chiefly to merchants and tradesmen, their magazines are mostly on the ground floor, and extend far behind, while the family inhabit the upper stories. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness observed in every part of their houses.

To almost every house in Rotterdam, and sometimes to every window of a house on the first floor, there is fixed a single or double looking glass or reflector, by means of which a person in the room, sitting before the window, can see by reflection the whole length of the street, the passengers, the trees, the canal, and the shipping. When two of these reflectors are placed at right angles, and the right angle pointed towards the window, thus,  $\nabla$ , a person within directing the eye to that angle, will see the whole street both to the right and left. They are adopted for the amusement of the ladies!!!

The stranger who has never seen a Dutch town must be much amused; the combination of water, bridges, trees, and shipping, in the heart of a city presents a novel, and picturesque sight; the quaint and very singular buildings, the horses shoes, which resemble pattens, the wooden shoes (or sabots) of the peasants are all novelties to the visitor. The principal objects that merit notice are. The Cathedral or *Great Church of St. Lawrence*, which contains the monuments of the Admirals de Witt, van Brakel, and Cortenaer, and a very fine organ.

The bronze *Statue of Erasmus* who was born at Rotterdam, the house is still to be seen in Breede Kerk Straat.

The *Exchange*. The *Stadt Huis* from the dome of which commands a most extensive prospect of the town and country. The Dock Yard, all are novel and pleasing to the visitor. The Philanthropist will derive much satisfaction also by visiting the Infant and *Armenian* (poor) schools. At Rotterdam there is an English Episcopalian, as well as a Presbyterian, and French Protestant Church. There are also several clubs here, where English, and other Newspapers are taken in, strangers can be introduced by a member. Rotterdam like all Dutch towns is remarkable for its cleanliness.

#### *Conveyances to the Hague and Amsterdam.*

There are three methods of travelling in Holland by road, by steam \*) and by water. The latter is the cheapest. The *trekschuit* (passage-boat) travels at the rate of about four miles an hour. The distance in most cases is nearly the same, as the straight line of road generally accompanies, in a parallel direction, the straight canal, and in most parts of it has a row of trees on each side. The whole length of the barge, which is usually thirty feet, is divided into two apartments or cabins, each about six feet wide and seven high. The larger room towards the prow of the boat, called the *ruim*, is for common passengers and for the luggage, and will contain thirty or

forty persons. The smaller cabin, towards the stern, called the *roof*, is engaged at a rather higher rate, and holds but eight. Which may be secured at half-price, or by paying the fare of four passengers. At every change of horses the driver (*het jagertie*) expects a trifle; a stiver will abundantly satisfy him.

The traveller should take as little luggage as possible with him on board the *trekschuit*, so as to be easily conveyed from one boat to another when they they are changed.

*Boats from Rotterdam* leave for Delft from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, at every hour from six in the morning till eight at night; to Amsterdam every day at twelve; to the Hague every day at one o'clock; to Leyden every day at ten; to Haarlem, Wednesdays and Saturdays at nine; to Gouda every day at half-past eleven.

The usual fare by the canal-boat from Rotterdam to the Hague is seventy cents, or about fourteen pence.

*Diligences* leave Rotterdam for Utrecht and Nimegen every morning at half-past seven, and in the afternoon at four o'clock; to the Hague at seven, eight, nine and ten in the morning, and in the afternoon at two, four, five and six o'clock; to Leyden at five and eleven in the morning, and at half-past two in the afternoon, and they leave at the same hours for Haarlem, from Rotterdam to Amsterdam at five, eleven and twelve in the morning, and in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Fare to Amsterdam 7 and 8 florins.

Fare to the Hague 1 f. 20 c. and 1 f. 50 c.

\*) The latest information respecting the railroads in every part of the continent will be found under that head in the Introduction.

*Diligence Offices* are at the *Hôtel Lucas* and *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; the latter in the Market-place, the former in the Fish-market-street.

## ROUTE 2.

### ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rotterdam to the Hague	2½	13¾
The Hague to Leyden	2¼	12½
Leyden to Haarlem	2	11
Haarlem to Amsterdam	2	11
	8¾	48¼

Sir Alexander Ferrier, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in Rotterdam, grants passports to those who may require them. The Prussian Consul, grants a visé in the event of the Prussian signature having been neglected in London.

Leaving Rotterdam, the first village on the left is *Overschie*, two miles farther is *Ketel*, also on the left, then *Keneberg*, both at a little distance from the canal; on each side presenting a continual succession of neat but fantastic country seats, and the water being literally crowded with boats of every appearance and description. Nine miles from Rotterdam is

### DELFT.

(*Inn Gouden Moulen.*) *Delft*, an ancient town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. The streets have a neat but sombre appearance, and are divided by narrow stagnant canals, which are, however, frequently cleaned out by means of numerous sluices. In the centre of the town are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees.

Delft was once celebrated for its potteries, the china from which was in great request throughout Europe; but from the great improvement in the manufacture of china in England and Germany, the

trade of this city has been almost annihilated.

Delft gave birth to the learned Grotius, whose remains are deposited in the New Church. His monument is simple and elegant. The view from the steeple of this church is esteemed the finest in Holland. This building likewise contains a superb monument to the memory of William I., prince of Orange, not to be exceeded by any piece of sepulchral magnificence of that age in Europe. On a beautiful sarcophagus is the recumbent figure of the prince, with his favourite dog reposing at his feet. At the four corners are bronze statues of Liberty. Fortitude, Justice and Religion. Under an arch at the head of the tomb, the prince is again represented sitting, in full armour; while at the other extremity, Fame, with expanded wings, is preparing to proclaim the triumphs of the deliverer of Holland. Above is a noble canopy of exquisite workmanship, supported by four buttresses of white marble and numerous pillars of black and gold. Waving over these are the various trophies and escutcheons of the house of Orange-Nassau.

Near the *Old Church* is the *Prinsenhof*, the identical house in which William I. was assassinated. The staircase on which he fell; and the holes made in the wall by the bullets, are yet shown. The remains of the philosopher Leuwenhock, and the renowned Tromp, are interred in the Old Church; and here also are the monuments of Admiral Piet Hein; of Elizabeth de Mar-nix, daughter of Count Marnix, one of the most active members of the federation of the nobles; and of John Poot, the poet.

The front of the *Stadthouse* is extensive and curious, and the

apartments contain some valuable paintings, particularly by Miereveld and Van Heemskerck. The principal arsenal of Holland is here; it forms an island, having a canal on each side. Delft also possesses a *Latin school* and *several hospitals*.

Besides Grotius, Delft gave birth to Admiral Piet Hein and Leuvenhock already noticed, as well as to Van Adrichem, the antiquary; Pontus Heuterus, the historian; and Gerard Van Loon, the author of the *Metallography of Holland*.

Boats set out for the Hague every half-hour; for Rotterdam every hour; for Leyden every two hours; for Amsterdam every day.

At *Ryswyk*, three miles from Delft, the prince of Orange had a palace, in which was signed the treaty of 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France and Spain. A pyramid commemorative of this event was erected in 1792, by order of William V., stadtholder, on the ruins of the palace.

Leaving *Voorburg* on the right, four and a half miles from Delft, the traveller arrives at

#### THE HAGUE.

*Hotel Belle-vue.* Mr. R. Maitland, proprietor. This hotel is pleasantly situate opposite the Park in the most beautiful part of the Hague, near the Promenades and Public buildings and conducted by the proprietor in a style suitable to the reception of families of the first distinction. The house is elegantly furnished and contains thirteen saloons and fifty-four bed rooms; an excellent table d'hôte at ½ past 4 daily 4 francs. Bed room 3 francs. Breakfast 1½ franc.

*Oude Doelen. Nieuwe Doelen.*

Though denominated a village, the Hague yields to few of the noblest cities in Europe in the beauty

of its streets, the magnificence of its palaces, and the pleasantness of its situation. The principal street is called the Voorhout, but it is rather a series of palaces than a street. Several rows of trees are in the centre, with gravel-walks beneath them, and a carriage-way on each side. These trees are preserved with as much religious care as those of the Royal Wood.

The most beautiful part of the Hague is the Vyverberg, a vast oblong square, with a noble walk and an avenue of trees on one side, and on the other the palace and a large basin of water. The beautiful broad street which joins the Vyverberg is called the Plaats. Near the trees, and towards the centre of the street, is a triangle paved with whiter stones than the other parts of the street, which denotes the spot where Adelaide de Poelgeest, the mistress of Count Albert, was massacred September 22d., 1392, during a popular insurrection.

The *Binnenhof*, or Inner Court, is surrounded by an enormous pile of houses of different architecture, principally occupied as government offices. The great hall, which not long ago was used for the meetings of the deputies of the provinces, and was adorned with military trophies, is now occupied as the *Lottery Office*. It is a noble room, one hundred and twenty-five feet long; sixty broad, and sixty-six high. On a scaffold opposite the door of this apartment the venerable Barneveldt was decapitated, May 13th, 1619.

The *Royal Museum* occupies the house called Hôtel Maurice, which was built in 1640 by a prince of this name, who was governor of Brazil. It contains a choice collection of pictures, particularly of the

Flemish school. Amongst them is the celebrated Bull, by Paul Potter. This picture gallery is open to the public every day, from eleven to three.

The ground floor consists of five rooms, and is occupied by the Chinese Cabinet, which consists of a very curious and choice collection of articles manufactured in China, and brought here at a great expense. Amongst them is a beautiful model of the interior of a Dutch town. One of the rooms of the cabinet contains the complete armour of Admiral Ruiter (No. in the catalogue, 726); the clothes worn by William I., the founder of Batavian liberty, at the time when he was assassinated by Geraerts at Delft, July 10, 1584 (No. 755). Here also is preserved the ball which killed him. In another room is an ingenious plan of the Isle of Désima, where the Dutch land for the purpose of facilitating their trade with the Japanese. In one of the rooms there is a model of the interior of a house completely furnished, made by order of Peter the Great; it cost 30,000 francs, and took twenty-five years to complete (No. 756). The museum is open to the public every day from eleven to one, except Sundays and Thursdays; a catalogue costs ten pence.

The *Royal Library* is situated in the Lange-Voorhout, in the cidevant Hotel of the Prefect. It was first formed in 1798, and consisted then of only fifteen thousand volumes; but it has since been much increased, and there are now not less than seventy thousand volumes, which are kept with the greatest care. They occupy three floors, divided into eighteen rooms. Amongst the MSS. is the original of the Union of Utrecht, signed January 23th, 1579. The library

is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, except on holydays, from ten till two; but strangers may see it every day.

In the same house as the library is the *Cabinet of Medals*, which is one of the richest collections of the kind. It consists of 36,000 pieces, 32,675 of which are medals, and 1,325 intaglios. Amongst them are a series of Egyptian coins, and another of the kings of Macedonia, Philip, Alexander, and the successors of that famous conqueror. The cabinet of medals is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from ten till two.

The valuable *Museum of Natural History*, which was removed to Paris during the revolution, has been restored, or rather, by an amicable arrangement, a far richer collection than the original has been formed from the duplicates of the grand museum at Paris. The minerals are not so numerous, and probably not so valuable as they once were; but this is abundantly compensated by the lengthened and very complete catalogue of Zoological subjects.

The *Royal Palace* is an ancient building; the front is very plain; but the side towards the garden is more ornamented. The apartments may be seen when their majesties are not residing at the Hague.

The Hague also possesses several Hospitals, a Latin school, an Anatomical Theatre, two private collections of pictures, medals, natural history, &c.

At the distance of half a league north-east from the Hague is the "*Palace in the Wood*," formerly the summer residence of the Princes of Orange and erected by Amelia of Solms, widow of Prince Frederick-Henry of Orange-Nassau. The painted saloon and the Chin-

ese tapestry are truly magnificent. The former, called Oranje-zaal, is an octagon, covered by a cupola sixty feet in height. The centre of the ceiling is adorned with a portrait of the princess who erected the building. The great masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools vied in their efforts to decorate the walls of this immense apartment. On one side may be seen a large and beautiful picture by Jordaens; and on the right of the entrance, nearly opposite to this superb composition, is a painting by Rubens, representing the Cyclops. The other apartments of the palace contain pictures by Ter Burg, Zeegers, Hondhorst, &c. In the dining-room are two excellent imitations of baso-relievo.

The Hague was the birth-place of William III., king of England; Huygens the mathematician; and Ruysch the anatomist. It contains fifty-six thousand inhabitants.

The *Post Office* is open from seven in the morning till eight in the evening.

A Railway is now open from the Hague to Amsterdam and Utrecht 4 and 5 times a day.

#### Price of Places

	Amsterdam.	Utrecht.
Diligence . . .	f. 3. 65.	— 5. 45.
Char'a bancs . .	— 2. 45.	— 3. 85.
Waggons . . .	1. 45.	— 2. 35.

*Boats* leave every hour for Delft; every two hours for Leyden; once a day for Amsterdam and Rotterdam; and twice a week for Arnheim and Zwoll.

#### SCHEVELING

is three miles distant from the Hague. An avenue perfectly straight, thickly planted with oaks and limes, leads to it. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, yet presenting an appearance of

neatness no where to be seen except in Holland. The beach is firm, and constantly crowded by pedestrians. The church is situated at the extremity of the village, and contains the skull of a whale fifty-six feet in length, which was thrown on shore in 1617. Scheveling is remarkable as the spot near which his majesty William I., after an absence of twenty years, landed on his native soil, November 30, 1813. The sand-hills hinder the sight of the sea until the traveller is almost upon it, but he is then amply repaid by the suddenness and boldness of the scene which opens upon his view.

At Scheveling there is very good sea-bathing and commodious baths, and a spacious hotel; during the summer this place is much frequented by Dutch and German families of the first distinction. Conveyances may be hired for about three florins, to go and return with a party. There are also vehicles capable of holding ten persons, which take passengers to Scheveling for four pence each. They are to be met with at the gate of the town leading to this village.

Ten miles from the Hague is

#### LEYDEN,

A fine town, four miles and a half in circumference, and situated on that branch of the Rhine which alone carries with it its name to the sea, and which surrounds the town, supplying its numerous canals with water population 35,000.

Leyden made a glorious stand in opposing the Spaniards in 1574, on which occasion six thousand of its inhabitants are said to have perished by famine, disease, and the sword. The devotion of the

citizens, on the above occasion, procured from Prince William of Holland, who relieved the place, the highest praise, and, what was of more importance, funds for the establishment of an university, which is deservedly esteemed among the best-disciplined and the best-regulated schools for the classics, law, medicine, and divinity, on the whole continent.

*The University of Leyden* contains about six hundred students. Attached to the university is a *Museum of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy*, beautifully and scientifically arranged, and a *Library* of fifty thousand volumes. To the museum has recently been added the splendid collection of birds belonging to Mr. Temmink of Amsterdam, the produce chiefly of Java and the other oriental possessions of the Dutch.

*The Botanical Garden* is kept in the highest possible order. The walks are beautiful, and without a pebble, covering an extent of seven acres, four of which have been added only a few years ago, laid out in good taste as a garden for the reception of medicinal plants, and for the use of the medical students. Among the hot-house plants there is a date-palm with fruit upon it, which the gardener said had been there two hundred years.

Near the university is a large open space, now planted with trees which was once covered with houses, which were destroyed in 1807 by the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder, when more than one hundred and fifty persons, and, among others, the two professors, Luzac and Kluit, perished under their ruins.

Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of Leyden in all its streets, whether those with or those with-

out canals. The former, with their quays, are particularly neat; the bridges are mostly of stone, of which there are not fewer than one hundred and forty-five.

*The Church of St. Peter* is the largest in the town. The ornamental sculptures that formerly belonged to it have been replaced by a few monuments, several of which are by distinguished professors of the university, but none that are calculated to attract much attention. The choir is screened off by a railing of bronze, but stripped of its former decorations.

*The Environs of Leyden* are extremely beautiful, the whole country around being studded with villas, gardens, and pleasure-houses. The most frequented and most delightful promenade is without the walls, and close by the side of that branch of the Rhine which waters and surrounds the town.

*Passage-boats* go every two hours to Haarlem, and Amsterdam; the distance is ten miles.

#### HAARLEM.

*Inns Lion d'or, Zyle-Straat.* Haarlem containing a population of 25,000 has little to boast of, with the exception of its celebrated organ, said to be one of the largest in Europe, consisting of eight thousand pipes and sixty-eight stops: the largest pipe is thirty-two feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter. To hear it played twelve florins must be given to the organist, and two to the bellows-blower.

Not far from the church of *St. Bavin*, and in the Great Market-place is the house in which lived Lawrence Coster, the inventor of printing. The first books which he printed are preserved in the Townhouse; they consist of two

thin quartos in black letter. on stout coarse paper. One of them contains a portion of the Revelations, and is interspersed with hieroglyphics.

In front of Coster's house stands his statue. He is represented in a consular robe, and his head crowned with laurel. In his left hand is a piece of wood on which is the alphabet, and in his right is a book. The statue, which is said to be a good likeness, is nine feet high, and the pedestal is six feet high. Several inscriptions record the origin and removal of the statue; and there are some Latin verses by Van Zanten, the physician. On the east side Coster is represented walking in a wood and engraving characters on the bark of trees, and on the west side working in a printing-office.

Haarlem is much celebrated for the beautiful flowers which it produces. The tulips of this city are known in every part of Europe; fifty, or even a hundred florins, is no uncommon price for a single bulb of some rare variety. In former times one root was sold for more than ten thousand florins; and the aggregate sum produced by the sale of a hundred and twenty tulips was ninety thousand florins, or £6,750.

An exhibition of plants is made here early in June.

The *Wood* and ancient remparts around Haarlem afford pleasing walks, the former contains a superb pavillion built by Mr. Hope of Amsterdam, and afterward the residence of Louis Buonaparte, now converted into a picture gallery.

*Boats* leave every hour for Amsterdam, and the *Railroad* (Iszeren spoorweg) 4 times a day in half an hour.

Between Haarlem and Amsterdam the face of the country becomes wholly changed; nothing meets the eye but one continued meadow, intersected by ditches to drain off the water, without a tree, or scarcely a bush in any direction, and terminated, after a few miles' travelling, by the Haarlem Meer on the south, and the Lake or great water Ai, on the north; for five miles the road is laid out in a mathematical straight line, and is bordered by a noble canal parallel to it. The other side of the road is bordered by a ditch and a row of willows.

At the end of the first five miles, the waters of the Haarlem Meer and the Ai communicate beneath a narrow artificial isthmus. At this spot the relative heights of the two waters of the Ai and the Meer are nicely regulated, by means of sluices and gauge posts, marked into very nice and minute divisions; and the greatest attention is paid to the state of the waters at this particular spot, the safety of Amsterdam and the adjacent country from inundations depending much on the management of these two inland seas.

Having crossed the narrow neck, the canal and the road recommence with an angle, inclining more to an easterly direction, and continue for another five miles, close up to the gate of Amsterdam. The canal is supplied by the Ai, through several inlets. In fact it forms in many places a part of the Ai, and is only separated from it, and the navigation protected, by rows of strong posts, called a boom, which, by breaking the waves, preserve the opposite bank of the canal or the causeway, which would otherwise be constantly exposed to the danger of being washed away.



## AMSTERDAM.

*Hotels. Pays-bas.* Situated near the Theatres, Exchange, and other public buildings, contains a great number of apartments newly furnished and fitted up with great comfort, an excellent Table d'hôte at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 4; price 2 florins including  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle of wine. Breakfast 70 Cents. Apartments from 1 to 3 florins; this is an excellent house.

*Oude Doelen. Nieuwe Doelen.*

Amsterdam is of a semicircular form, nine miles in circumference, surrounded by a fosse eighty feet wide. Its walls have been pulled down, but it has twenty-six bastions converted into corn mills; it is entered by eight gates. It contains 26,400 houses, and 202,000 inhabitants, about 17,000 of whom are Jews.

It cannot boast of high antiquity, as in 1272 it was a deep and pestilential morass at the mouth of the Amstel, covered with a few fishermen's huts. The ingenuity and perseverance of the Dutch alone could have raised it to its present splendour. The whole town stands on enormous piles driven into the mud. Under the Stadt-house alone are 13,695.

As soon as the Amstel enters the city it is divided into two streams, from each of which innumerable canals branch off, communicating with each other, and with the Y, and intersecting almost every street. The canals form ninety little islands, which are connected together by three hundred bridges.

*The Royal Palace.* formerly the Town-hall or Stadt-house, built by James Van Campen about the middle of the seventeenth century, is one of the noblest structures in Europe. It is situated in the

centre of the Dam, and presents a square of nearly two hundred and eighty-two feet long and two hundred and twenty-two feet deep. Its height is a hundred and sixteen feet, exclusive of the tower, which is sixty-seven feet; each front has a projection two hundred feet in length and seventeen in breadth, and at the four angles of the building are pavilions forty feet long and four broad, surmounted by eagles of gilt bronze and imperial crowns, presented to the city by the Emperor Maximilian.

The principal hall in the palace is a hundred and fifty-two feet in length, sixty in breadth, and a hundred in height; it contains two statues of Peace and Atlas, round which are hung the standards and other trophies taken by the Dutch, and at the corners of the room are statues of Justice, Truth, Prudence, and Vigilance. The grand saloon, formerly the burgo-master's apartment, and the grand cabinet, are remarkable for their paintings and beautiful sculptured chimney-pieces. The hall of the throne is a magnificent room, on the ceiling of which are painted the arms of the different departments of Holland.

The king's bed-room, the dining-room, and the small audience-room, are likewise ornamented with pictures.

Most of the ornaments throughout the palace are peculiarly appropriate. Over the door of what was the secretary's apartment is the representation of a dog nearly famished, watching the body of his murdered master; and by his side is the figure of Silence with her finger on her lips. Over the hall formerly devoted to commissions of bankruptcy is a group re-

presenting Daedalus and Icarus, alluding to the speculations which are the ruin of thousands.

On the ground-floor are the strong apartments which formerly inclosed the vast treasures of the bank. Before the war it was supposed to contain a greater quantity of bullion than any other bank in the world. The pile of precious metals was once valued at forty millions sterling. The present bank, which was established March 25th 1814, is situated on the quay called the Oude Turf-market.

The palace is open every day to strangers, who have merely to write down their names on entering.

The *Royal Museum*, belonging to the Institute, formerly in the royal palace, is now placed in the house called the Trippenhuis, at the quay Kloeveniersburgwal. It consists of a collection of pictures, antiquities, and curiosities, which was first formed in 1798, but has been gradually increasing to the present time, and is distributed in six rooms, two of which are very large. It is a remarkable fact, that this is almost the only fine collection of pictures in Europe which was not removed to the Louvre during the reign of Napoleon.

Amongst the curiosities deposited here is a wooden ball, into which each of the confederate nobles drove a nail, as a token of fidelity to the league formed against the duke of Alva; two canes used by admirals Ruyter and Tromp; the chair occupied by Barneveldt when in prison, &c. One of the apartments of the museum is occupied by a collection of medals, consisting of about one thousand one hundred in gold, one thousand five hundred in silver, and two thousand in bronze.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday and Friday from twelve till three. It is also open to foreigners every day from ten to two. A catalogue may be procured at the door.

The present *Hotel de Ville*, or Town-hall, was formerly called the *Prinsenhof*, and is situated at the Fluweelen Burgwal. The municipality of Amsterdam occupied it when Louis, the brother of Napoleon, fixed his residence at the palace.

The *Post-office* is in the *Voorburgwal*, behind the palace. It occupies three sides of a court; the office for the interior faces the entrance; that for Germany, the Baltic, Italy, &c. is on the right; and that for France, Spain, &c. is on the left. The front is adorned with the royal arms. Letters are daily sent to, and received from, most of the provinces.

The *Passport-office* in the *staal straat* is open from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, every day except Sundays and fête days.

The *Barrack of St. Charles*, near the gate of Muiden, is an immense building, erected in 1800, and capable of accommodating about two thousand seven hundred men. It is perfectly isolated, and is about nine hundred feet long and one hundred and forty broad. The front is adorned with sculpture, representing the attributes of war.

The *Custom-house* is in the *Hoogstraat*, a remarkable building.

The *Exchange*. — This is a handsome and commodious building, erected in 1613; on the front is a colossal figure, with the emblems of commerce and the arms of the city. The interior presents a large court surrounded by a gallery, beneath which the merchants

assemble to transact business. The upper part of the exchange is occupied by the Treasury-Offices, and the cellars on both sides are inhabited. It is open every day from twelve to half-past three, but is most frequented about three o'clock.

Some of the apartments over the exchange are occupied by the Royal Academy of Liberal Arts, a modern institution, which is under the superintendence of six directors, who instruct pupils in the following branches: historical, still life and landscape painting; sculpture, engraving, architecture and perspective. Pensions are granted for four years to those pupils who obtain the first prize and these sums are appropriated to a journey to Italy. In some of the rooms, also, of this same building, an exhibition takes place every two years. in the month of September, of the works of living artists.

The *Corn Exchange*, at the Damrak, is a handsome edifice, open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

The *East-India Warehouses*, now occupied as granaries, are situated near the dock-yard.

They present a curious appearance, about one half of the building having sunk into the earth in 1822, in consequence of the piles on which it was erected suddenly giving way

*Dockyard.* Separated from the Y by the eastern dam, there are always several vessels on the stocks, to visit it admission is readily granted.

In Amsterdam there are ten reformed Dutch churches, one French reformed church, one English Presbyterian, twenty-two Catholic churches, one Wallon church, three Lutheran churches, one Russian church, and seven synagogues.

*Charitable Institutions.* — In Amsterdam there are numerous institutions for the alleviation of human misery and distress, in all their various shapes. The several hospitals, generally kept distinct for the reception of the aged, the infirm, and the desolate; the blind, the lame, the widows, and orphans; for foundlings, and for those deprived of reason: of which, taken together, there appears to be not fewer than forty, most of them large and convenient buildings; besides the various prisons, and houses of correction and of industry.

The *Naval School* enjoys considerable funds, by means of which the children of common sailors, properly recommended, are gratuitously educated; while the sons of naval officers of every rank are admitted on the payment of twelve florins per month. All are fed and clothed and instructed alike, and from this school has issued almost every officer that has done honour to the Dutch flag. In the yard is a vessel completely rigged, on which the boys are exercised.

The *Royal Institute of Sciences, Letters, and the Fine Arts*, holds the first rank amongst the scientific societies of Amsterdam.

The *Athenaeum*, in the cidevant convent of St. Agnes, at the Fluweelenburgwal, contains a good public library, and a apartment ornamented with portraits of celebrated men.

The *Anatomical Theatre*, in the New Market, is furnished with a museum, containing anatomical preparations. Here also are preserved the skeletons of felons sent for dissection. They are dressed up in the clothes they were when living, and are labelled with an account of their crimes.

The *Lees Museum*, on the Rokin, is an excellent literary institution. It contains most of the native and foreign journals, and the newest and best publications in every living language. It is composed of three hundred members; and a stranger, introduced by a member, may frequent the rooms as long as he pleases, without expense.

The *Botanical Garden* is large and well stocked, but it contains few rare or curious plants. It has an Orangery two hundred feet in length, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical library.

*Cafés.* The best and most frequented is Allebrandis close to the Exchange, where English, French, American, German and Italian Newspapers may be read. The Café Français is also very good.

The *Dutch Theatre* is situated in the Leidscheplein. It is a small neatly fitted up house, open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The *French Theatre*, on the quai Erwttenmarkt. The interior is elegant, but it is not so large as the other theatre. It is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Places may be secured by giving two sous to the box-keeper.

The *German Theatre* is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Amsterdam theatres do not admit persons at half-price, but a crowd of boys surround the avenues, who purchase the re-admission tickets and sell them again.

The *Rondeel* consists of one large room well lighted, and a diminutive square court planted with trees, from the branches of which lamps are suspended. The principal amusement of the place is dancing; the price of admission is

one shilling; it is most crowded on Sunday evenings.

In most of the Dutch cities, it is usual in the evening, and especially after the play, which closes about eleven o'clock, for the idle and dissolute to go to the Musico Spiel-house, or licensed brothel. The unfortunate girls are seated on both sides, or parading and dancing in the middle of a long room, at the entrance of which is a bar for the sale of refreshments, and at the bottom are some musicians in a gallery. Rotterdam as well as Amsterdam contains a great many such places.

The annual Kirmes or Dutch Carnival takes place in the early part of September.

*Diligentes* to Utrecht, Rotterdam, Arnheim &c. several times a day.

*Railroad trains* 4 times a day, to the Hague, Leyden, Utrecht and Arnheim; trekschuits several times a day in every direction.

*Steamers* to Bremen and Hamburg on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th and 30th of every month from April to November — fare in the Chief Cabin £ 4. 4 — Carriage £ 6.

*Steam boats* to Saardam several times a day during the summer; fare 13 Stivers.

Before the traveller leaves this part of the country a visit to Saardam and Broek is particularly recommended.

### ROUTE 3.

SAARDAM AND BROEK.

(*Inn The Otter.*)

*Saardam* has a population of 9000. The houses are principally built of wood, and are painted with various colours. Here were formerly vast magazines of timber, but no ships are now built at Saardam, the harbour having been long choked

up with mud. The shed in which Peter the Great worked as a common shipwright is still shown.

In 1696 that singular personage presented himself at Saardam in the dress of a sailor, and hired himself as a shipwright to one of the builders. He ate, drank, and worked with the other carpenters; and by his jocularly, and a certain superiority which he could not quite conceal, acquired the name of "Master Peter." Several weeks elapsed ere it was suspected that Master Peter was any thing more than a journeyman shipwright: but when it was at length discovered that the Czar of all the Russians was concealed under this mean appearance, his companions began to treat him with the respect due to his rank. Master Peter, however, insisted that all their former familiarity should be resumed, and continued to associate with them, and to work like them, until he had become a good pilot, an excellent shipwright, and had thoroughly acquainted himself with the construction of every part of a ship of war. The reader well knows what use he afterwards made of the knowledge which he had thus acquired, during a residence of two years in Holland.

The hut in which Peter resided is situated at the end of the village by the side of a canal, and is covered by a brick building, erected in 1823, by order of the Princess of Orange, the sister of the Emperor Alexander. The hut consists of two rooms on the ground floor, over which is a loft where Peter kept various specimens of ship and boat building. The first room, on entering, is that which he used as a sitting-room, and it still contains his oak table and three chairs,

as well as a recess with two folding-doors, which served him as a bedstead. Over the chimney-piece is the following inscription in gilt letters: *Petro Magno, Alexander.* Which was placed here by the Emperor Alexander, when he visited this spot in 1814; and near it is another inscription in Dutch, put up by the government of Holland.

Opposite the door, on an oval tablet, is a third inscription, also put up by desire of the Emperor of Russia, in Dutch and Russian, which may be thus translated: "Nothing is too little for a great man." On the right of this room is a ladder ascending to the loft, and on the left is the entrance to the apartment which Peter occupied as a workshop at the close of his regular daily labour. The hut is now shown by a person appointed by the King of the Netherlands, and in the first room, on the table, are kept albums for visitors to inscribe their names.

The wealth of Saardam arises from its numerous tobacco, paper, corn and sawing-mills. They are worked by the wind, and exceed 400 in number, each of which is neatly, though often grotesquely, painted. Some of them will cut 40 planks at once.

If the traveller wishes to visit Saardam and Broek on the same day, he must take a boat at the Stadsterberg, and cross the Y to the Tollhouse, near which boats are generally in waiting to convey passengers to Bucksloot. Here carriages may be hired to go either to Saardam or Broek, but to whichever place the traveller goes first, he must return to Bucksloot, as there is no other road from one place to the other. If, however, he only wishes to go to Saardam, he may hire a boat at Amsterdam,

for the whole of the distance, which will cost eight or nine florins. If the wind is fair, the voyage may be performed in about two hours. The passengers in the common boats, which go several times a day, are not always the most select, nor the watermen very civil. The view of Amsterdam, when about half a mile from land is extremely beautiful. It will be necessary for the traveller to agree positively with the boatman at what hour he will return from Saardam, and that he shall be taken back again to his very inn; otherwise the owner of the boat will not want pretexts for returning much too early for the traveller's pleasure, and for leaving him at a considerable distance from his hotel. They dress excellent fish at the *Otter*, but a previous agreement should be made for the price.

The singular and beautiful village of *Broek* or *Brock*, should not be forgotten. The streets are divided by little rivulets, paved with variegated bricks, pebbles, and shells, and kept in such exquisite order, that a dog or cat are seldom seen to trespass upon them. Carriages are not permitted to enter the village, and it is said that a law formerly existed, which obliged passenges to take off their shoes in summer as soon as they entered it. The houses are generally painted green and white, and are most whimsical in their shape and appearance. Each stands in the centre of a small garden, curiously laid out. The walks are bordered with shells, and bits of glass of different colours grotesquely, yet prettily, arranged. The shutters of the front windows are generally closed, and the principal entrance is seldom opened but on the marriage or death of

one of the family. The inhabitants scarcely ever admit a stranger within their doors, and hold but little intercourse with each other. The inn is at the entrance of the village, and it is the only house the interior of which a stranger has the least chance of seeing.

### ROUTE 4.

#### FROM AMSTERDAM TO NYMEGEN.

	Posts	E. Miles.
Utrecht . . . . .	4½	— 25
Amerongen . . . . .	3¾	— 20
Nymegen . . . . .	3¾	— 20
	12	— 65

A Railroad is now open to Utrecht, trains four times a day. The boats from Amsterdam pass through the villages of Ouwerkerk, Abcou, Baambrugge, Loenersloet, Loenem, Nieumersluis, (a small fortified town), Breuketen, Maarson, and Zullen.

Near to Utrecht the houses encroach so much on the canal, that it is impossible for a horse to pass along the narrow-paved footway, he is, therefore, unyoked from the trekschuit, and his place is generally supplied by, what the traveller would deem a very unsuitable substitute, an old woman. She, however, tows the boat along with much cheerfulness, without any great apparent effort, and at a tolerable brisk rate.

#### UTRECHT.

(*Inns, Bellevue Diligence office, Pays-Bas and Castle Van Antwerpen.*)

Utrecht is built on a rising ground on the banks of the Rhine, and is one of the most beautiful cities in Holland next to the Hague. It boasts of very great antiquity, and was known to the Romans by the name of Trajectum

Ulpui, so called from Ulpian Trajan. It was one of the principal fords of the Rhine.

The banks of the canals are steep and high, and the water is twenty feet below the street. The access to them for the servants of the adjoining houses is by a subterranean passage. The Mall is a pleasing walk, more than a mile in length, and bordered with several rows of noble trees, with a carriage-road on each side. The ruins of the cathedral afford a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. One aisle remains, scarcely injured by time. In this, divine service is regularly performed. The tower is 464 feet high, and from its top several walled cities and towns may be seen. The view is said to be the most extensive in Holland.

Besides the Cathedral there are twenty-four churches belonging to the Calvinists, Catholics, Lutherans, Anabaptists, Mennonites, and Moravians. Here also is a Jewish synagogue.

Utrecht was once a rich and powerful see, the bishops of which were sovereign princes. Too often they laid the crosier aside, and assuming the sword, waged bloody warfare with their rivals, the prince-bishops of Liege.

The university of Utrecht was formerly highly celebrated, but the number of students is now much diminished. There is as little appearance of a university here, as at Leyden. The students have no academic dress, and their halls, which are used only for lectures and examinations, are formed of the cloisters of the ancient cathedral. The famous peace of Utrecht in 1713 was signed in one of the halls of the university.

The town-house is a noble structure, and the botanic garden is

well worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants is 44,000. The principal manufactures are woolen cloths, bleaching, bricks, silk, and fire-arms. The environs are full of gardens and pleasant walks, which, added to the purity of the air, make Utrecht a very agreeable place of residence.

Pope Adrian VI., the tutor of Charles V., was born here. Gronovius the critic, and Graevius, his pupil, resided at Utrecht.

There is in Utrecht a very large collection of wax figures and anatomical preparations well worthy inspection.

*Diligences* every day to Arnheim, Amersfoort, Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Deventer, Gorcum, Leerdam, Nimeguen, Rhenen, Thiel, and Zutphen. Vessels sail three times a day for Amsterdam, Leyden, and Gouda, and twice a week for Bois-le-Duc, Dort, the Hague, Haarlem, Middelbourg, Rotterdam, Schiedam, and Schoonhoven. Travellers should be careful to enter Utrecht before nine o'clock in the evening. The gates are then shut, but a silver key will always succeed in opening them again.

The neighbourhood of *Ziest* is remarkable for a vast pyramid erected in 30 days by the French troops under General Marmont on the occasion of Napoleon being made Emperor, its height is 110 feet, and each side of its base 148 feet long, it commands an extensive view. The town of Ziest is also remarkable for its society of Heren-huthers or Moravians; the establishment which is distinguished for the order and cleanliness observed therein deserves a visit.

*Rhenen*, a small but ancient town mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of Grinnes, and containing 1,600 inhabitants. It is

surrounded by beautiful walks, and from the hill of Hememberg is a noble prospect. Inn, the King of Bohemia (*Koning van Boheme.*) Diligences leave every day for Utrecht.

The last town which we will pass is *Wageningen*, about ten miles from Nymegen, on the right bank of the river. Its chief trade is in beer, cattle, and tobacco, and it has 3,000 inhabitants. The garden of Roozendaal is one of the finest in the province. Diligences go every day to Arnheim and Utrecht. From Wageningen to Arnheim the distance is fourteen miles and as the road direct to Nymegen is very uninteresting travellers would do well to go round by the latter town.

#### ARNHEIM.

##### (*Inn Boar's Head.*)

*Arnheim* is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills of Veluwe, and contains 15,000 inhabitants. The entrances, called St. Jan's Poort and Sabel's Poort, are very picturesque, and the ramparts form a delightful promenade.

The church of St. Eusebius contains numerous tombs of the Counts of Guelderland, some of which are interesting from their antiquity and their pleasing execution. The constant passage of travellers to Germany renders this town agreeable and lively; and the neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's country-seats. The most elegant of these are Beckhuizen, Billion, Middagten, Klarenbeck, and Roozendaal.

This town gave birth to the celebrated painter David Beck. The following singular event is recorded of him. He was taken violently ill, and in a few minutes

apparently expired. As his valets watched his corpse during the night, lamenting the loss of so good a master, they sought consolation in the bottle; and having succeeded in drowning their grief and their senses, one of them exclaimed, "Our poor master used to be fond of his glass when alive, suppose we give him a bumper now he is dead." No sooner said than done. The head of the corpse was raised, and some of the wine poured down the dead man's throat. Heek slowly opened his eyes; but the intoxication of the servants was so complete that this did not surprise them. They persisted in compelling him to swallow the whole bumper according to the rules of good drinking: but ere they had accomplished it, he burst from their hold, and was restored to perfect health. The unfortunate painter, however, escaped death in this horrible shape, to meet it in another more dreadful. He was soon afterwards poisoned at the instigation of Queen Christina, whose court he had determined to quit.

#### ROUTE 5.

##### FROM ROTTERDAM UP THE RHINE.

The Rhine steam-boats generally leave very early in the morning, mostly about six o'clock, sometimes sooner, but seldom after seven. Give yourself no trouble about breakfast, but select books or any other source of amusement, and put them where they may easily be obtained, for little indeed will present itself on either bank worthy notice between Rotterdam and Cologne, but do not be alarmed, my dear friends, "in search of the picturesque," you will find more than a fair recompense between Cologne and May-



ence. The boats reach Nymegen in about twelve hours, where they stop for the night. The New Company's boats proceed to Emmerich, where they arrive in 16 hours, Dusseldorf the second day; sometimes they even reach Cologne the second night, or in time the 3d morning to proceed on to Mayence by the early boats, and by taking the Railway at Mannheim reach Basle in *four days* from Rotterdam.

### *Fares from Rotterdam to Cologne.*

State Cabin	£ 1. 3. 0.	or out and home.	1. 14. 6.
First do.	0. 17. 3.	1. 5. 11.	
Second do.	0. 11. 6.	0. 11. 6.	

### *Charge for Carriages.*

ROTTERDAM to			
	4 Wheels.	2 Wheels.	
Cologne, without Passengers.	£. s. d. 3. 6. 8.	£. s. d. 1. 13. 4.	
do. one Passenger	2. 13. 4.	1. 6. 8.	
do. two do.	2. 0. 0.	1. 0. 0.	
do. three or more	1. 6. 8.	0. 13. 4.	

### *Horses.*

Rotterdam to Cologne . . .	£ 1. 16. 8.
With a Carriage without passengers . . . . .	0. 19. 2.
With a Carriage and passengers . . . . .	0. 10. 0.

The pavillon, or state-cabin, is sometimes let to a private party. A company of five persons or under, for the exclusive use of the pavillon, must pay six pavillon fares; for every person above five, a second cabin fare to be paid besides. At Cologne and Mayence only, the agents can positively let the whole pavillon; at Coblenz and Bonn, it can only be let conditionally upon its not being previously engaged at the two other places.

Children not above ten years pay half-price.

Refreshments of every kind may be obtained on board at the following prices: —

Breakfast, tea or coffee and bread and butter . . .	£ 0 0 10
Breakfast, with one egg or meat . . . . .	0 1 0
Dinner at table-d'hôte. . .	0 1 8
Tea or Coffee . . . . .	0 0 6
Cup of tea or Coffee . . . .	0 0 2 1/2

*Mem.* — What they bring you in the *first instance* is to the amount of the sums above-mentioned, every thing you may call for afterwards is *extra*. This applies to breakfast and tea only.

### THE RHINE.

In describing this river I have adhered to my original plan of disregarding the geographical terms of right and left *bank*: therefore, that which is described as being on the right, is, scientifically speaking, on the left.

*The Rhine* has its source in Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, from a glacier upon the summit of mount Badur, at the head of a valley called the Rhinewald. This valley is little visited even by the natives, and presents frightful deserts of ice and snow through which the stream descends, sometimes visible, and sometimes working its hidden track beneath the frozen mass. Hence it pervades or borders Switzerland for the space of 200 miles to the lake of Constance, where it bends west to Basle, and commences its long northern course. But it does not begin to assume the romantic grandeur of which tourists have given such seducing accounts, until it arrives at Mentz, within 260 miles from the frontiers of the Netherlands. From

that town, as far as Coblentz, Bonn, and Cologne, its shores abound with beautiful and striking objects, and every winding of the river presents some new prospect, rich, variegated, and grand.

It enters the Netherlands a little beyond Cleves, where it divides, and that branch which contains the greater proportion of water and commerce, assumes the name of the Waal. It now loses nearly all its peculiar and interesting scenery. Before it arrives at Arnheim it again divides; and a part, called the Yssel, takes a northern direction, by Zutphen, Deventer, and Zwoll, and falls into the Zuyder Zee. The Rhine thence proceeds east to Wyk, where it once more forms two streams. The larger taking the name of the Leck, continues its progress to the E., joins the Waal and the Meuse, and laves the walls of Rotterdam; while the Rhine dwindled into a comparatively insignificant stream, proceeds by Utrecht and Leyden to the sea.

The Rhine below Cologne is not interesting to the traveller for any very beautiful and commanding scenery, but it is important as the source of that internal commerce which has survived the desolations of war, and contributed to the ease and comfort that are so observable among the greater part of the Dutch people.

The Meuse rises in France between Void and Toul, and passing by Verdun, Sedan, and Mezieres, enters the Netherlands near Fumay. It then waters Charlemont, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, and Ruremonde; joins the Waal near Worum, and proceeds to the sea, by Gorcum, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Maasluis, and the Brill.

It should be particularly noticed by travellers up the Rhine via Rotterdam that, the boats in correspondence with the General Steam-Navigation Company, are far superior in every way to those belonging to the Netherland Steam Navigation Company, tis true the former leave Rotterdam but 4 times a week; but few persons who have ascended the Rhine, by the boats of both companies, would not wait one or even more days to proceed by the former. — They are fast, very clean, beautifully fitted up with berths and private cabins for ladies. The living (which is another important consideration) is also very much better, and therefore strongly recommended to those who wish to be comfortable. These boats proceed up the Leck river by Arnheim twice a week when there is sufficient water.

#### *Rotterdam to Nymegen by water.*

	Miles.
From Rotterdam to Dort . . . .	18
“ Dort to Gorcum . . . . .	16½
“ Gorcum to Nymegen . . . . .	55½
	<hr/> 89

On an island formed by the Meuse, 18 miles south-east of Rotterdam is

#### DORT, OR DORDRECHT.

(*Inn Belle-vue.*) This island was torn from the opposite shore in 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dykes, and destroyed seventy-two villages and 100,000 persons. Dort is one of the most ancient cities in Holland, and was formerly the capital of the province, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by Merovius.

The famous Protestant synod was held here in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius.

The natural situation of Dort is so strong, that although frequently besieged, it has never been taken. The harbour is excellent. The principal trade is in corn, Rhenish wine, and wood.

Vast floats or rafts of timber arrive here from various places on the Rhine. The sale of one raft frequently produces more than £ 30,000.

The learned Vossius and the celebrated De Witt were natives of this town.

*Gorcum*, at the junction of the Linghe with the Waal, eighteen miles east of Dort. It has considerable trade in butter, cheese, corn, and fish, and contains 6,000 inhabitants. The horses bred in this neighbourhood are much esteemed. From the top of the principal church no less than twenty-two walled towns may be seen, besides numerous villages. Erpenius, the celebrated orientalist, was born at *Gorcum*.

Opposite to *Gorcum* is *Worcum*, containing only 670 inhabitants. The neighbouring country was laid waste by an inundation in 1740.

A little above *Gorcum*, the Waal separates into two branches, which inclose the island of *Commel* or *Commelwaert*, fifteen miles long, and varying from one to four miles in breadth. At the west end of the island is the castle of *Lovestein*. The patriotic chiefs were imprisoned in this castle by Prince Maurice, whence that party has since been called the *Lovestein* faction. Grotius, after three years' imprisonment here, was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a box used for carrying books.

*Bommel* is the principal town of the island. It is nearly impregnable, and contains 3,000 inhabitants. The chief support of the place is agriculture. The neighbouring country is much exposed to inundations.

*Thiel* is a pleasant town, with 3,500 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a most beautiful and luxuriant country, which produces abundance of fruit. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Emperor Charles V. in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

#### NYMEGEN.

(Hotels. *The Place Royale, Stadt Frankfort, Rotterdam Wagen, and Pays-Bas.*)

By the time the boat reaches Nymegen, the traveller for the first time up the Rhine, will have become acquainted with the tinkling of the bell which announces the arrival at, and departure from each little village or fortified town. For some time before the boat touches the quay at Nymegen, the tinkling commences, which will announce the necessity of looking up what things may be required for the night. Get your passport at hand, for it will be demanded at the side of the vessel.

Nymegen is an ancient town, containing 18,000 inhabitants, and a garrison strongly fortified on the land side, and built on the side of a hill. The ramparts, which form a pretty promenade, surround the town; the view from which, particularly from the Prospect-house or Belvedere, built by the Duke of Alva, is very pretty, and much prized, as I believe it is the only view (except from a church steeple) to be met with in Holland. From

this spot may be seen the rivers Meuse, the Waal, the Rhine, and the Yssel. Near the Belvedere is a neat plantation tastefully laid out in walks, shrubberies, &c., in which are placed seats, so arranged as to command varied and interesting prospects. The site was formerly occupied by the castle of *Valkenhof*, built in the time of Julius Caesar: of which, however, nothing now remains but the ruins of a temple, composed of Roman bricks, in which are still preserved many relics of antiquity; such as Roman pots carefully suspended by their respective necks. The head (a stone one) of Julius Caesar; a brick stuck against the wall, made in the time of Charlemagne. The rib of a whale brought ashore in 1618, and the veritable anchor (rather rusty, of course,) by which the act was accomplished.

The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of Catherine de Bourbon.

The town-hall is rather an unassuming looking place.

It is an old gothic building, and to the lovers of relics of antiquity will afford a rich treat.

The celebrated treaty of peace in 1678 was concluded here, and the portraits of the respective ambassadors are shown in the town-hall. The swords with which Counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded are likewise preserved here.

A diligence starts for Amsterdam twice every day; Utrecht four times in the week; for Cleves three times a week; Cologne twice a week; and Breda, Bois-le-duc, and Venlo, twice a week.

The *Environs of Nymegen* are pleasant, and the promenade to the Kalverbosch is much frequented. On the other bank of the Waal is the village of Leut, where may

be seen the ruins of the Fort of Koodzenbourg.

At Nymegen there is a *flying bridge*: it is considered the best and most convenient where it can be adopted, which is only where the river has a considerable current. An anchor is fixed at a certain distance up the stream, always greater than the breadth of the river, from which a cable of rope or chain passes to the platform of the ferry-boat, which is here supported on a couple of large barges. This cable is buoyed up by passing over such a number of boats as may be found necessary. If the rudder of the large platform be moved so as to turn the heads of the supporting barges about a point of the compass towards the stream, so as to let it act against the sides of their bows, they will, of course, sheer across, or oscillate like a pendulum, with a slow and uniform motion, to the opposite side, the cable and its supporting boats edging over in the direction of the platform. By having the height of the platform the same as those of the two piers or landing-places on the sides of the river, carriages of any size, carts or waggon, without unyoking the horses, may drive upon it and pass over without disturbing passengers or baggage.

Continuation of the Rhine from Nymegen see Route 7.

## ROUTE 6.

NIMEGEN TO COLOGNE BY CLEVES,  
GELDERS &c.

	Posts	E. Miles.
Nymegen to Cleves . . .	3.	16½
Cleves to Gelders . . .	4.	22
Gelders to Creveld . . .	3.	16½
Creveld to Neuss . . .	2.	11
Neuss to Dormagen . . .	2.	11
Dormagen to Cologne . .	2.	11
	16.	98

A short way beyond Nymegen the boundary between Holland and Prussia is passed, at *Kranenburg* the officers examine the luggage of travellers. Passing through the park called Thiergarten, enter the ancient town of

#### CLEVES.

*Hotels. H. De Stirum*, Werner Arntz, Proprietor. Is a clean and very comfortable house situated in a beautiful garden opposite the Park of Thiergarten, and the Baths of Mineral Waters, discovered in the year 1734; it is surrounded by a variety of beautiful walks and rides. The Hotel contains numerous elegantly furnished suites of apartments, the beds are exceedingly good, and the dinners and other meals are liberally provided, well cooked, and served in a superior style. There is an excellent Table d'hôte at 1/2 past 2 o'clock every day; Price 1 florin; Breakfast 50 Cents; single bed 1 florin.

#### *Belle Vue. H. Du Parc.*

*Cleves* is Capital of the Duchy of that name, an ancient possession of the house of Prussia. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, and is built upon three gentle hills (whence its name from the Latin *clivum*) in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, which with its well wooded hills, and vallies, cannot fail to charm the stranger.

The chief objects of interest are: the *Old Castle* called the *Schwannenberg*, formerly the Ducal Residence and in which *Anne of Cleves* was born. The *Tower*; *Prinzenhof*; the Catholic Church, which contains the monuments of

several Dukes, the *Cabinet of Curiosities* of M. Lehman; the *Thiergarten*; a charming promenade varied and beautiful, with mineral springs; and at a short distance from the town, and the *Berg* and *Thal*, where is the Iron Tomb of Prince Maurice of Nassau.

There are also some interesting drives to the Roman remains in the neighbourhood, Cleves is annually resorted to by an immense number of the best Dutch and German Families, and were the English generally aware of its manifold beauties, they would not fail to visit it; those that have done so have expressed themselves as being surprised and delighted with the surrounding scenery, which is really enchanting, so much so that either going up or down the Rhine lovers of the picturesque should not neglect making a halt here, Cleves is 3 posts from Nymegen; the hire of a carriage with two horses is about 7 florins. The best way is to proceed by the Dusseldorf Company's boats to Emmerich, cross the Rhine by the flying bridge take a carriage on the opposite bank to Cleves, which will cost 3 florins and occupy but one hour.

#### CREVELD.

A well built handsome town containing 17,000 inhabitants, a great portion of whom are employed in the Manufacture of Silk and Velvet, which are considered equal to French and often sold as such, particularly in England, where great quantities are sent

*Neuss* on the Rhine is described in Route 7 page 30.

# ROUTE 7.

## NYMEGEN TO COLOGNE BY THE RHINE.

	E. Miles.
Nymegen to Wesel . . . . .	50
Wesel to Dusseldorf . . . . .	44
Dusseldorf to Cologne . . . . .	31½
	<hr/> 125½

*Leaving Nymegen.* — When going on board in the morning the passport will be again demanded, inspected, and if found to be properly indorsed, returned. The *tinkling* again commences — all aboard — and the boat instantly commences winding its way towards Cologne. In two hours after leaving Nymegen the boat enters the Rhine. The arm called Old Rhine separates from the principal river, and proceeds towards the right, making an immense bend; whilst the other arm, which is much larger, continues its original direction, and takes the name of the Waal. Look towards the stern.

The separation of the waters is well worthy of observation, and the hydraulic-works, to regulate their course, are of great importance, since the very existence of Holland depends on them. If these works had not been finished, the whole country would have been swallowed up by the waves in the inundation of 1784.

At *Lobith* the boat stops for a short time, the captain making a manifesto of merchandise, *Lobith* being the boundary of Holland.

### EMMERICK.

#### (*Inn Pays-Bas.*)

Here the Prussian Custom-house officers search the packet and the police examine and sign the passports. The officers generally conduct themselves in the most polite

manner; merely lifting the lids of the larger trunks appeared to satisfy them. Fruit and pastry (such as it is) is brought to the side of the vessel here, and indeed at most of the towns and villages where the packet may have occasion to land or embark its passengers. The manner in which this affair is done is admirable: a few minutes in sufficient to unship half its freight.

Before you reach Wesel, on the right, and at some distance from the river, is the neat little town of *Xanten* or *Santen*, which contains 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants. The latter are principally employed in the cultivation of land, but they likewise manufacture ribbons, pins, and neck and pocket-handkerchiefs. In the environs are a great number of gardens.

At Wesel the *Lippe* falls into the Rhine; there is also a bridge of boats here. This small river, which comes from Westphalia, and is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth, brings to the Rhine a large quantity of wood and salt, and the boats which ascend are generally laden with wines.

### WESEL.

Which is, perhaps, the ancient *Aliso*, is situated on the left of the Rhine, opposite an artificial island, formed in 1785, by making a cut through the bend above-mentioned. This island has taken the name of *Büderich*, from the market-town of that name, which formerly stood near it, and the cut is called the canal of *Büderich*. This probably may be the site of the *Aliso* of the ancients, which was situated lower than *Asci-burgum*. Wesel was formerly one of the imperial and Hanseatic

towns. It was indebted for its flourishing condition to the refugees from Holland, Brabant, and France, who were afterwards driven from it. Its present importance arises from its fortifications, which render it an excellent situation in time of war. It has, however, several manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. Wesel contains about 1,500 houses and 13,000 inhabitants. It has a theatre, two private societies, and several other places of amusement, amongst which are the Isse! and the Bromherhof. Near Wesel, the current runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. Depth of the Rhine from eleven to fourteen Rhenish feet; breadth about 1,800 feet.

Opposite Wesel is Fort Blücher, formerly Fort Napoleon.

Near *Ruhrort* the *Ruhr* flows into the Rhine. The name of a small river which rises in the mountains of the *Sauerland*, in Westphalia, and is rendered navigable for a distance of twelve or fourteen leagues from its mouth, by means of sixteen locks. These locks were constructed by the abbot of Werden and some private gentlemen, between 1770 and 1780, previous to which time the *Ruhr* was not navigable. It runs from Witten as far as Mühlheim, three leagues from *Ruhrort*, for the space of ten leagues, along the bottom of a very narrow valley. On the side of the chain of mountains, that forms this valley are several other mountains, which, without communicating with the first, extend a considerable distance into the interior of the country. These mountains contain the pitcoal which is so much used in the Lower Rhine and Holland, and constitutes one of the principal articles in the commerce of the Rhine.

At *Ruhrort* are the docks, in which the greater part of the boats for Holland and the Rhine are constructed. This small town is very much exposed by its situation, and would long ago have perished by ice or inundations, if it had not been defended by means of very strong dykes.

#### UERDINGEN.

In the midst of a fertile plain. It is supposed that this small town derived its name from the Roman general, *Hordronius Flaccus*, who occupied the Upper Rhine in the insurrection under *Claudius Civilis*. The traces of his camp are still visible. In 1330, Henry of Virneburg, archbishop of Cologne, erected a wall round the town. Uerdingen contains 250 houses and 1,600 inhabitants, most of whom subsist by navigation, commerce, and the produce of the cattle which they bring up. In their manners and customs they resemble the Dutch, with whom they have a constant intercourse. In 1602, the Rhine having quitted its ancient course near Rhineberg, and taken a new direction, the custom-house (formerly situated at Rhineberg) was removed to Uerdingen.

#### GELB,

a place of great historical interest. Tacitus and Florus mention it under the name of Gelduba, and Drusus established a bridge there. It was the last town of the Ubians, on the banks of the Rhine. The town of *Zülpich* (*Tolbiacum*), which is situated some distance in the interior of the country, likewise belonged to them, and was the place where, in 496, Clovis, king of the Franks, obtained a signal victory over the Germans.

KAISERWORTH

was formerly very strong, and enjoyed the privileges of an imperial town, till the emperor Charles IV. gave it as a pledge to the duke of Cleves and afterwards to the elector of Treves, from whom it passed, in 1768, to the electors of the Palatinate, after the possession of it had been disputed for four centuries.

In the 7th century, St. Schwibert founded a convent on the island of Werda. A monument commemorating the thousandth anniversary of his death, was erected by the Protestants in 1817, on the Diemel Hill. Near this spot the French army crossed the Rhine in 1795.

DUSSELDORF.

(*Hotels. The Three Crowns, the Royal, and Brietenbacher.*)

*Dusseldorf* is the capital of the grand Duchy of Berg, the seat of the Parliament of the Rhenish provinces, containing 25,000 inhabitants and about 2,000 military. It extends along the Rhine in a charming plain, and is watered on the south by the Dussel, whence it derives this name. Below the castle its rivulet falls into the Rhine. *Dusseldorf* was a strongly fortified place till the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The castle and some of the principal buildings were reduced to ashes by the last bombardment of the French.

This town is one of the most beautiful on the Rhine; the streets are most of them regular, and the houses entirely built of brick.

In the market-square is the monument of the elector John William, an admirer of the fine arts, to whom *Dusseldorf* is indebted for its prosperity. The statue, which

is of bronze, is larger than life. The elector is on horseback, clothed in a cuirass, and holding a general's bâton in his hand. The pedestal is a kind of grey marble, from a quarry in the environs. The statue was executed by Chevalier Crepello.

*Dusseldorf* is divided into three different towns, called the Old Town, the New Town and the Carlsstadt (Charles-Town). The new town is situated before the gate of Bergerthor, extending along the banks of the Rhine. It was built by the elector John William. The Carlsstadt joins the old town on the south side. It owes its origin to the elector Charles Theodore, from whom it takes its name. It has been considerably enlarged lately, and is composed of several squares built around a large one.

The castle of *Dusseldorf* was burnt during the bombardment, and only the ruins of it are now visible. In the middle of the court of this castle is a second statue of the elector John William, in white marble, which was likewise executed by Crepello.

The great building, not far from the castle, formerly contained a superb gallery of pictures, in which were a great number of paintings by Rubens, and other celebrated artists of the Dutch and Flemish schools. These curiosities were all conveyed to Munich, with the exception of a very large picture, painted on wood, representing the ascension of the Virgin. There still exists a valuable collection of drawings and engravings, and figures cast from excellent models.

*Dusseldorf* has several establishments for spinning silk and cotton, some manufactories of mirrors, pens, vinegar, soap, and a few



sugar-refineries of considerable importance. In the hospital of the poor, stockings, carpets, and other woollen articles are manufactured.

Dusseldorf carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine, and its port is one of the most frequented on this river. The merchandise brought from the manufactories of the country of Berg to Dusseldorf, and thence to the Rhine, consists principally of the following goods: from the manufactories of Elberfeld, Barmen, and the district called Gemark, coarse cotton cloths, plain and coloured cottons, ribands, ferret &c.; from Langenberg, Remscheid, Kronenberg, and Schlingen, various iron and steel articles. A great quantity of lime is brought from the environs of Ratingen.

The greater part of the corn exported from Neuss comes to Dusseldorf, whence it is sent to other places. A considerable quantity of wine arrives by water from Cologne and Mühlheim, and from that town and from Zundorf by land.

The navigation of the Rhine from Dusseldorf to Holland, and to the country of Cleves, is managed exclusively by nine boatmen, five of whom convey merchandise to Amsterdam, and the other four attend to the transport of merchandise going to Dort and returning to Dusseldorf. Dusseldorf is ninety-four miles from Nymegen, and thirty-one and a half from Cologne. Depth of the Rhine from twenty to fifty-one feet, breadth about 1,200 feet.

A *Railroad* is open from Dusseldorf to Elberfeld, a large manufacturing town, distance 20 E. miles, 5 times a day, fare 1st Class 2 f. 50. 2d Class 1 f. 90. 3d Class 1 f. 25.

*Diligences* leave Dusseldorf three times a day for Cologne.

A *New Steam-Packet Company* has been established at Dusseldorf, whose boats from Rotterdam reach this place the second evening.

On the right, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of

#### NEUSS.

##### (*Inn Rheinischer Hof*.)

*Neuss*, called Novesium, or Nova Castra, by the Romans, and probably built by Drusus, who made a bridge over the Rhine. Tacitus mentions this place, which was then situated (as well as in 1254) close to the bank of the Rhine, which is now half a league from it. The upper gate, by which the traveller enters the town from Cologne, is still called the Gate of Drusus.

The town is situated between two small rivers, which bear the names of Erft and Krufe, so that it is in the middle of an island. Neuss contains 7,000 inhabitants.

The change which took place in the course of the river has done much injury to the commerce of Neuss; the river Erft, however, furnishes some communication between the Rhine and the town, and the inhabitants send on it to the county of Berg, large quantities of wood, coals, mill-stones, and slates. They likewise trade in corn with Dusseldorf and Holland. The town possesses some breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of vinegar, soap, cloth, flannel, cotton cloths, ribands, and lace.

About a league before you reach Cologne, and three quarters of a league from Deutz, on the left opposite Riehl, is the small town of *Mühlheim*, in the grand duchy of Berg. This town was almost enti-

rely destroyed by the frosts in the terrible winter of 1784, but has been since rebuilt more pleasant than before. There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at this place. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and has some large breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of silk and velvet. Large quantities of merchandise, consisting partly of the productions of the grand duchy of Berg, (particularly of iron) and partly of foreign goods, are exported from this place to a considerable distance by means of light boats. This town is much indebted for its increase to the Protestant manufacturers and merchants who came here from Cologne, where they were denied liberty of conscience.

At this place formerly stood the capital of the Ubians, which was in a flourishing state when Cologne only bore the name of *Oppidum Ubiorum*; and here also, it is said, Caesar threw a wooden bridge

over the Rhine, in the year 3896 A. M. Near Mühlheim the Rhine receives the rivulet of *Strunderbach*, which in the course of a few leagues puts in motion more than forty mills, employed in the manufacture of paper, oil, colours, and corn.

From this spot nothing can be conceived more striking and magnificent than the appearance of the city of Cologne, at the distance of three or four miles, situated at the head of a noble expanse of water, bordered by a rich and beautiful country on both of its margins. The ancient town of Deutz with its old Benedictine Abbey is immediately opposite to Cologne; and farther inland, on the slope of the hills, is beautifully situated the once splendid château of Bensberg, now stripped of all its magnificence, and converted, into a hospital for the reception of lunatics.

*Cologne* is described in Route 14.

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# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

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### PART II. BELGIUM.

#### ROUTE 8.

##### LONDON to ANTWERP.

Steam packets leave London for Antwerp three and occasionally four times a week during the summer, the boats belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company from Blackwall, and the boats belonging to the Antwerp Company from St. Catherines Wharf near the tower. The former on Thursday's and Saturday's, and the latter on Sunday's and Wednesday's. Passengers by the boats of the former company may proceed to Blackwall by Railway from Fenchurch street or by omnibus from the booking offices at the west end, at Blackwall there are wharfage dues of one shilling for each large trunk or package and six pence for carpet bags or small parcels, these dues are collected at the side of the vessel, and frequently cause no small delay and annoyance to travellers.

For description of the Thames, price of provisions on board the boats see Route 1. Page 1.

##### SCHELDT

163 miles from London.

Entering the West Scheldt. the island of Walcheren, the largest of nine, occupies the left.

That side which faces the sea is defended against the encroachments of that element by one continued wall or ridge of high sand-hills, interrupted only at West Capel, where an artificial dyke has been raised to the height, it is said, of thirty feet, and defended in a very ingenious and extraordinary manner. This artificial barrier is of so much importance, that on its stability the safety of the whole island may be said to depend.

At the point of the island where Flushing is situated, a strong wall of masonry protects the town against the sea; and the side facing the Scheldt is embanked with great care, and its repair evidently kept up at an enormous expense. Embankments or dykes of the same kind are carried along both banks of the river; and at the base of each is thrown out a barrier of stones and stakes to protect the higher ramparts of earth; and these again are covered with great care and ingenuity with a kind of thatch, consisting of bean-stubble or straw. The stones at the base are sometimes thrown into a kind of wicker or basket-work of withy twigs, and the whole kept together by ropes made of the same material, and interwoven with rushes; and where the current or the tide sets strongest, rows of stakes or

poles are driven into the sand, to act as breakwaters for the protection of the base of the sloping bank, which receives a further consistence by being grown over with grass, on the gently sloping sides of which very fine cattle may be seen grazing, many of which are handsomely spotted.

In various parts of the shores of the river, in addition to the regular embankments, are small breakwaters of stonework, thrown out at right angles into the stream, intended to guard the dykes against the shock of floating timber or vessels, but more particularly against the masses of ice which float down in the winter season.

These dykes are of various height and thickness according to their situation, and the urgency of the case. They are formed sloping on each side, the breadth of the base being very considerable, and many of them sufficiently wide on the top for two carriages to go abreast. Although the sea has still continued to rise upon their coast, and some of their land is 40 feet below the high water mark, they consider themselves in perfect security. The traveller experiences a sensation of mingled pleasure, astonishment, and apprehension, when he walks at the foot of some of the dykes, and hears the surges dash far above his head.

In the same manner they have built numerous dykes on the banks of their rivers, and seem to have brought into complete subjection the vast body of water which runs through or surrounds their country. These dykes are properly considered to be national works, and are maintained at incredible labour and expense.

On the muddy shores of the Scheldt, whole shoals of seals may

generally be seen in different attitudes, some playing about and wallowing in the mud. They are possessed of a high degree of cunning, and not easily caught; the usual mode of taking them is by setting a long range of nets below the surface of the high-water line, so as to admit them into it at that time of tide; over which nets, as the water falls, they are unable to repass. Also large quantities of *smelt* are caught on the shores, a name given them by the Dutch, on account of their seeming to melt away when disturbed by the fishermen in quest of them.

*Flushing* contains 7000 inhabitants, with a dockyard and arsenal, and is the birth-place of the celebrated Admiral De Ruiter; it was taken by Lord Chatham in 1809. At this place the Scheldt is nearly three miles broad.

*Middleburg*, the capital of Zealand, is five miles inland, and celebrated as the residence of Hippershey, the inventor of the telescope, in 1608. Antwerp is sixty miles from Flushing, and frequently reached in five hours by the steam-packets, tide and weather permitting. On the right is

*Biezohet*, an inhabitant of which, in the year 1386, invented the means of curing herrings, and so important was the discovery considered, that a monument was erected to his memory in the Church.

To the east of Walcheren is *South Beveland*, 24 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The only place of consequence which it contains is Goes, or Ter-Goes. It has a considerable trade in salt, corn, and metheglin; and reckons 3,700 inhabitants. It is memorable for the extraordinary manner in which the Spaniards raised the siege of

it by the Independents. They marched a body of troops seven miles through the water, from Bergen-op-Zoom across a ford that was never deemed practicable before, and that has never been attempted since.

At Fort Lillo, the Scheldt assumes the appearance of a river, from whence a view of Antwerp is first obtained.

The Scheldt rises behind the gardens of the ancient abbey of Mont-Saint-Martin, near Catalet, about 10 miles north of St. Quentin. This majestic river, whose navigation has often embroiled the greater part of Europe, flows from an arch 12 feet deep, dug in the side of a hill. On one of the stones of the arch is a latin inscription, translated as follows:

*Happy is thy fate, O Scheldt ! beautiful river ! who, springing from sacred ground, waterest and enrichest the noble country of Belgium, and after having visited so many celebrated cities, rollest majestically into the ocean.*

The Scheldt flows by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Condé, after which it enters the Netherlands, and proceeding by Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermont, and Antwerp, divides into two principal branches, called the eastern and western Scheldt, which form the islands of Zealand.

The luggage of passengers is opened and examined on board of the vessel, immediately on her arrival; this plan is a great accommodation, and to persons, anxious to proceed at once by the Railway to Brussels or Liège, much time is saved. The passport is taken by the proper officer, when asked to what Hotel you are going if you state your intention to proceed immediately it will be signed and de-

livered on applying at the Passport - Office facing the Steam-Packet.

#### ANTWERP.

*Hotels.* *St. Antoine*, Place vert, vis-à-vis the Cathedral. Proprietor, Mr. S. Spanhoven. It has been entirely remodelled and newly furnished throughout with much taste and elegance; it is fitted up with every attention to the wants of travellers generally; a new and large Salle à manger, has lately been added, Table d'hôte at 2 and 4 o'clock. The Times and Galignani's Newspapers taken in. *Grande Laboureur*; *Place de Meir*; *Angleterre*; *Parc*; *Pays-Bas*.

This ancient city, the capital of the province, stands on the Scheldt, and was once the chief mart of Flemish and European commerce. In 1586 it contained 200,000 inhabitants, but when the northern provinces threw off the Spanish yoke, they obtained possession of the mouth of the Scheldt, blocked up the entrance to the harbour, fatally crippled the commerce of Antwerp, and transferred the greater part of it to Amsterdam. The city now contains 76,000 inhabitants.

The Arms of Antwerp consist of a castle with two hands, and in several parts of the city are rude sculptures of a man grasping the hand of a giant. Some antiquaries explain this by a very curious legend. They tell us, that on the spot on which Antwerp is built, once stood the castle of a giant, who held the neighbouring country in thralldom, and cutting off the right hand of all who fell into his power, threw it into the sea. At length, a Roman named Salvius Brabon, (from whom it is said that Brabant derived its name,) conquered this

monster, inflicted on him the *lex talionis*, and threw his immense hand into the ocean. The castle of the giant was destroyed, and a town built on its scite called Handwerpen or Hand-thrown. This in process of time was abbreviated to Antwerp.

The numerous stately buildings in the old Gothic style which the city yet contains, testify its former grandeur. The fortunes that were accumulated by many of the merchants of Antwerp exceed all credibility. Charles V. condescended to dine with one of the principal magistrates. After the repast the citizen threw into the fire a bill of 2,000,000 ducats, which he had lent the monarch, exclaiming, that he was more than repaid by the honour that Charles had then done him.

Regnard in his voyage to Flanders in 1681, says of Antwerp, "it surpasses every city which I have seen with the exception of Naples, Rome, and Venice, in the magnificence of its houses, the grandeur of its churches, and the spaciousness of its noble streets." The street called *Place de Meir* is truly unrivalled in its extraordinary breadth, its great length, the sumptuousness of its houses, and the splendour of every thing in its neighbourhood.

The general appearance of the city is, however, much injured by the strange intermixture of magnificent palaces with the dwellings of the lowest classes of society. The nobleman and the mechanic not only inhabit the same street, but even the very adjoining houses. The traveller will likewise complain that even the noblest edifices are destitute of that sunken area, which, hindering the too near approach of the passenger, adds so

much to the grandeur of the building; and that the want of a foot pavement not only exposes the pedestrian to continual inconvenience and danger, but encases the lower story of the most sumptuous palace, with an unsightly covering of mud.

The city is in the form of a semicircle, and about seven miles in circumference. It has 212 streets, 8 churches, 5 hospitals, two of which are military, 5 asylums for orphans, one of which is for foundlings, and another for strangers, a palace, a *mont de piété*, a custom house, 4 canals, 3 barracks, 26 asylums called *Maisons de Dieu*, and about 9,000 houses. The Scheldt is here about 1,400 feet broad and 20 feet deep at low water, and vessels anchor close to the quays.

The tide rises to the unusual height of ten or twelve feet, and at new and full moon to nearly eighteen feet. At high water the river is navigable for ships of war many miles above the town.

The quays which were lately constructed are planted with trees, and form a delightful promenade for the inhabitants.

The docks were formed by Napoleon, and were the largest and most complete in Europe. One of the basins would contain forty sail of the line. They were nearly destroyed by the last expedition of the English.

The harbour is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 2,000 ships, and is divided into four canals, lined with extensive quays, warehouses, and magazines. The commerce of Antwerp is said to have considerably decreased these few years; yet, the harbour will at all times be found to contain numerous foreign vessels, and the ca-

nals that run from it, are filled with smaller craft from the towns in the interior.

Near the principal basin is an immense warehouse, called the Oosterling or Hanseatic House, erected in 1829. It forms a square, each side of which is 230 feet. The middle story was designed for the residence of merchants, but it is not now used for that purpose.

*The citadel*, constructed in 1568 by Paciotti, under the direction of the duke of Alva, according to the old style of fortification, is extremely formidable. It is built in the form of a pentagon, with six bastions which defend each other, and are surrounded by a deep and broad ditch. It contains a beautiful church where the protestant service is performed, and in which are interred several Spanish noblemen. The veteran Carnot was appointed Governor of Antwerp by Napoleon, and all the resources of art were exhausted by him in contributing to the strength of the place.

Numerous subterranean canals formerly passed under the streets. They were mostly excavated at the expence of individuals, and destined to convey to the magazines of the merchants in small boats, the goods which had been brought into the city through the open canals in larger vessels. They are now used for the purpose of sewers.

*The Royal Palace* in the Place de Meir, bought by the French Government, as a residence for Buonaparte, contains several fine rooms, embellished with paintings.

*The cathedral of Notre Dame* is one of the noblest Gothic structures on the continent. It is 500 feet long, 230 wide and 360 high. It was begun in 1422, under the superintendence of Amelius, one

of the most celebrated architects of his time, and was completed in 1518, occupying a period of 96 years.

The large and magnificent nave is unequalled in the Low Countries. It is destitute of many of those glittering and false ornaments that crowd most other buildings, and exhibits a specimen of simple and awful grandeur.

The beautiful spire is 466 feet in height. It was intended that a similar one should have been built by its side; but this was soon discontinued, and leaves the first a much finer object than it would have appeared, had the project been completed. The tower contains 82 bells, the largest of which being out of repair, is no longer used. It weighs 16,800 pounds, and required 16 men to ring it.

The gallery of the tower, the ascent to which is formed by 622 steps, presents a pleasing and uninterrupted view of the town, its fortifications, the course of the Scheldt as far as the islands at its mouth, the surrounding country, and the sea. To ascend to the top of the tower two francs is demanded, for a single person, a party pays no more.

This church contains the noblest works of the best Flemish masters particularly the "Elevation of the Cross," and "The Descent" from it by Rubens, in his very happiest style; and "The Ascension of the Virgin," by the same master. The figures are admirably grouped, and the expression of each cannot be too much admired. "The Visitation" on the left, and "The Purification" on the right of the "Descent," and the wings of the "Elevation of the Cross," are likewise fine paintings by Rubens.

The dome in the centre of the

cathedral was painted by Schultz, and represents the heavenly choir chanting the praises of the Holy Virgin.

Several of the smaller chapels surrounding the cathedral contain some admirable paintings. The altar-piece of the Chapel of the Sacrament, is a fine painting by Herreyns, representing the Disciples at Emmaus; and in the chapel, to the right of the choir, is a picture by Franck the elder, of our Lord and the doctors, containing portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, John Huss, &c. The chapel beyond the sacristy is adorned with a Virgin and infant Jesus sculptured by Le Quesnoy.

The other objects in this cathedral most deserving of attention are, the Mausoleum of Ambrose Capello, the seventh bishop of Antwerp, an exquisite specimen of sculpture by Verbruggen; the pulpit, which was sculptured by the same artist; the Marriage of Cana, painted by Martin de Vos; the tomb of Moretus, a celebrated printer, adorned with paintings by Rubens; the tomb of Plantin, likewise a printer, ornamented with his portrait painted by Herreyns, and the Last Judgment by De Backer; the altar in the chapel behind the choir, remarkable as the only one out of thirty-two which escaped the Revolution; the Holy Family by Otto Van Veen, in the Chapel of the Virgin; and the Monument of Van Delft, with a beautiful figure in white marble sculptured by Scheemakers.

On the outside of the cathedral, near the West door, is the tomb of the painter Matsys, and not far from it is a pump, formerly an open well, the iron work of

which is said to have been executed by the hammer of that excellent artist, before love had raised him from his original humble occupation.

*The church of St. Jacques*, the interior of which is remarkably splendid, contains the sepulchre of Rubens. It is of black marble, and is situated in a chapel on the side of the choir, and it is appropriately accompanied by one of his own paintings, representing himself, his three wives, his children, and his parents.

The windows of this church are also much admired, besides many other objects worthy of observation.

In the *church of St. Paul* formerly of the Dominicans are some valuable works of Rubens and Vandyke, particularly "The scourging of Christ" by the former. In the yard of this church, to the right of the entrance is a representation of Mount Calvary, exhibiting, in a rude but spirited style, the wild and rocky grandeur of the place, and thronged with innumerable figures of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. This church likewise contains the works of Mercy, painted by Teniers the elder; a portrait of St. Dominic, copied from Caravaggio and several other good paintings including the Adoration of the Shepherds by Rubens; a copy of Rubens' Scourging by a student of Antwerp; the grand altar-piece, representing the Descent from the Cross by Cels; the Assembly of a Council by Sallaerts, by some attributed to Rubens; the grand altar, a noble specimen of architecture by Verbruggen; and the clock, which is of very curious construction; it is in the form of



a globe surrounded by the Hours, to which Time points with an arrow.

In the *church of St. Augustine* are other works of Rubens and Vandyke. The carved work of the pulpit by H. Verbruggen is much admired, and the altar-piece at the end of the nave, is painted by Jordaens, and represents the Martyrdom of St. Apollinus. The grand altar is adorned with a beautiful picture by Rubens, and with sculpture by Verbruggen from designs by the same distinguished master, who has introduced a portrait of himself as St. George.

St. Charles Borromeus, generally called the church of the Jesuits, is distinguished by a very splendid front, the lower part of which was erected from designs by Rubens. The interior is also richly ornamented, though it still bears marks of the revolution. This church was occupied as an hospital for the British soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. It was originally built of marble, from designs by Rubens, but was destroyed by fire in 1718. The present edifice is an imitation in stone.

The *church of St. Andrew* contains a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; and a beautiful carved Pulpit.

The *Exchange* from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the old exchange of London. It does not however possess the least attraction as a public building. It was erected in 1531, and is supported by 44 stone pillars, which are differently sculptured. It is 180 feet in length and 140 in breadth, and contains numerous subterranean warehouses, over which, are the halls occupied by the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, who hold their sittings here.

The *Town-house* in the great Market-place is a noble edifice, constructed of stone, having a marble front ornamented with statues. It was rebuilt in 1581, and is 250 feet in length. It is a singular coincidence, that the very period which witnessed the erection of this splendid building marked the rapid decay of the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp.

The *public library* in the Hotel de Ville, contains 15,000 volumes, but it cannot boast any rare editions or valuable MSS. This building likewise contains a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings, amongst which, are representations of all the battles that took place in the vicinity of the city during the time of the Spaniards. The ceiling in the hall of the Little College, painted by Pellegrini, exhibits Justice destroying the vices, and in the Great Hall is a fine portrait of William I., by Van Brée.

Antwerp has no extensive squares, but the Market-place, thronged every Friday with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, presents a busy and pleasing scene.

The *Place Verte* contains a beautiful statue of Rubens in bronze.

This city had the honour of producing two unrivalled painters, Rubens and Vandyke. Teniers, Snyders, and Jordans, were likewise natives of Antwerp. The house in which Rubens lived may still be seen in the street which bears his name, but the front has been rebuilt.

Antwerp boasts of its Academy of the Fine Arts supported at the public expense, and on which at least a thousand pupils annually attend. It is held at the Museum.

The *Museum*, which is situated at the ci-devant Convent des Re-

collets, consists of a fine collection of pictures, amongst which are the Burial of Christ, the Martyrdom of St. John, and the Head of John the Baptist, by Quintin Matsys; the Adoration of the Magi, by Albert Durer, the Resurrection of Christ, by Martin de Vos; the Martyrdom of St. Cosmo and St. Damian, by Franck the elder; Christ between the Thieves, the Adoration of the Magi, the Descent from the Cross, the Trinity, Christ showing his wounds to Thomas, portraits of Nicolas Rockox and his wife, St. Theresa interceding for souls in purgatory, the Communion of St. Francis, the Virgin and Infant Jesus, and a copy of the celebrated Descent from the Cross in miniature, all by Rubens; Christ on the Cross, St. Dominick and St. Catherine, Christ reposing on the knees of the Virgin, and portrait of Alexander Scaglia, by Vandyke; the Keeper of the Academy of Antwerp, by Cornelius de Vos; a Garland of flowers encircling Ignatius, by Seghers and Schut; the Adoration of the Shepherds by Jordaens, and Swans by Snyders.

Here also may be seen a strangely conceived, but well executed, painting by Flors, the father-in-law of Matsys. A curious anecdote is connected with it. Matsys exercised the laborious occupation of a smith. Chance presented to him the daughter of Flors. He became deeply enamoured of her; he dared to tell her his love, and succeeded in gaining her affections. In vain he entreated the father's consent to their union. The artist peremptorily refused; and added, that his daughter should marry no one but a painter at least equal to himself. Inspired by love, Matsys secretly and diligently applied himself to the study of painting.

Day and night he laboured at his new profession, and the only hours of recreation in which he indulged were those that were spent in the society of his beloved. After many months' intense application, he saw in the study of Flors, this painting of "the Fallen Angels," in the execution of which, that great master had exerted his utmost skill, and which he esteemed his chef-d'œuvre. After much hesitation, he resolved to make one daring effort to surprise and win the old man. He seized the pallet of Flors, and painted a large bee on the thigh of one of the angels. This was executed with so much spirit and delicacy, that Flors, on his return, frankly declared that so promising an artist was truly worthy of his daughter, and gave his immediate and cordial assent to their marriage.

In an apartment adjoining the principal gallery is a fine collection of casts, as well as the chair which Rubens occupied at the Hall of Painters. The Museum also contains an ancient stone found in the vicinity of Antwerp, numerous early specimens of painting, several sketches by Rubens, and a considerable number of pictures by living artists; the latter are for sale, and the price may be known on application to the person who attends. Opposite the door of the Museum is the monument of Mary of Burgundy, ornamented with her statue in bronze, and the figure of her dog, in an attempt to save which she was drowned. On the exterior of the walls are numerous tablets in honour of eminent painters, and in one part of the garden is a handsome pedestal surmounted by a bust of Rubens.

A public annual exhibition of the productions of the students takes

place alternately at Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent; and the paintings or sculptures which gain the prizes, then distributed with much solemnity, are purchased by the city to which the successful candidate belongs, and added to the public collection, with his name emblazoned on the frame.

Antwerp possesses a beautiful Theatre, finished in 1834 where performances take place during the winter; a Botanical Garden, in the Rue des Predicateurs; a Royal Athenæum in the same street.

The chief manufactures of Antwerp are lace, which is sold under the name of Mechlin lace; a strong black silk of which the *faïlles*, or covering for the head, worn by the inferior Flemish women, are made; a fine black dye; and the bleaching of cotton and thread.

In 1576, Antwerp was sacked by the Spaniards. For three days and nights, the ferocious soldiery were employed in plundering and butchering the defenceless inhabitants; 7,000 burghers of Antwerp perished. The spoil of the conquerors amounted to more than 40,000,000 of guilders, and the most beautiful part of the city was burned to the ground.

Antwerp was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1585, after a memorable siege of more than a year, with an army of 120,000 men. During the Revolution Antwerp was taken by the French, who retained it till May, 1814, when it was successfully bombarded. In 1832 the citadel sustained a siege of two months under the brave Dutch Veteran Chassé.

Opposite to Antwerp, on the east of the Scheldt, where Napoleon intended to have built a new city, several forts have been erected. It was not far from this spot

that the English, under Lord Chatham, bombarded the city.

There are several good coffee-houses and restaurateurs in the place de Meir, and place Verte, and there are baths at the Hotel du Parc, in the place Verte, and in the rue de la Cuillière.

Two fairs for every kind of merchandise are held here annually. The principal, on the first Monday after 15th of August. The market days are Wednesday and Friday.

*Steam packets* leave Antwerp four times a week for London. The Soho and the Wilberforce belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, on Sundays and Tuesdays, and the Princess Victoria and Antwerpen belonging to the Antwerp Steam Packet Company, on Wednesdays and Fridays. The fares to London during the season of 1843 were as low as 10 Shillings in the Chief Cabin, and 5 Shillings in the fore Cabin. For further particulars see advertisement at the end.

Steam Packets to Rotterdam 4 times a week.

*The Post-office* in Place Verte adjoining the hotel du Parc is open for the delivery and receipt of letters from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening, letters are delivered at the window within the entrance, *paid* letters are received at the lower and of the passage.

*English Divine Worship* takes place twice every Sunday in the Church, rue des Tanneurs.

*Commissioners* are in constant attendance at the hotels, ready to conduct travellers through the town. I beg however to recommend a highly respectable and intelligent Englishman, whose general knowledge not only of Antwerp, but most parts of the Continent,

will render his services very valuable, his address may be had by applying at the Café opposite the landing place of the Steam boats belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company.

*Omnibus's* call at the Hotels previous to the starting of each train, and will set down travellers in any part of the town they wish, after the arrival of each train, fare each way  $\frac{1}{2}$  a franc, with a trifle for luggage if more than a carpet bag.

*Hackney Coaches* are plentiful in Antwerp, the fares are moderate, a tariff of which will be found within each vehicle, so that strangers need have no fear of being imposed upon.

*The Railway terminus* is outside the Malines Gate, the trains start several times a day for Brussels, Liege, Cologne, Valenciennes Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, the fares and regulations of departure will be found under the head of Railways in the Introduction.

On arrival at the station, see that your luggage be taken from the Omnibus into the baggage-office, see it weighed — numbered — pay for it and receive a receipt with a corresponding number. You then proceed to, and take your place in the waiting room till the bell announces the time for entering the carriages.

Every traveller is allowed (gratis) 20 kilog. of luggage, (each kilog. being 2lbs. 3oz. 5dwt. *avoir du poids*) whatever they may have above that weight must be paid for according to the tariff.

Luggage that has not distinctly the proprietor's name upon it, and that of the station to which he is going, and that is not packed in such a manner as to preserve the contents, can be refused at the weighing office.

## ROUTE 9. RAILROAD.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS, LIEGE, AIX LA-CHAPELLE, AND COLOGNE.

1,600 metres to an English mile.

	metres.	miles.
Antwerp to Malines . . . . .	23,500	— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malines to Brussels . . . . .	20,300	— 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
do. to Louvain . . . . .	23,760	— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louvain to Tirlemont . . . . .	17,150	— 11
Tirlemont to Waremmes . . . . .	27,200	— 17
Waremmes to Liege . . . . .	25,827	— 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liege to Verviers . . . . .	24,183	— 15
Verviers to Prussian Frontier . . . . .	15,000	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	177,500	— 111

In quitting the Station through the faubourg Borgenhouss containing 6,000 inhabitants, on the right is *Berchem* where in 1832 the French army took up their quarters, and first broke ground.

*Vieux-Dieu*, the next hamlet with a station, derives its name from a heathen Idol which remained on this spot after the final establishment of Christianity, a league to the left of the railroad is *Lierre* a small town remarkable for its old buildings, the population amounts to 13,000. Crossing the Nethe opposite the Chateau de Ter-Elst now the property of M. Herman, reach Malines, a pillar is placed here, to commemorate the solemn inauguration of the railway May 7th 1837.

*Malines station*, at this station the travellers from Antwerp to Cologne have to wait the arrival of the trains from Brussels, Ostend &c. the carriages are mostly changed, and a snug corner from Antwerp to Malines will sometimes be exchanged for an uncomfortable seat from Malines to Liege; luggage which has been weighed and placed in the van is properly taken care of, but the small parcels which are often allowed to be carried in the hand of travellers, of course must be taken out with

you, when the carriages are ready a board is exhibited with the destination of that train, painted on it, great confusion and want of regularity seems to prevail here to an unlimited extent.

#### MALINES.

(*Hotels St. Antoine, La Grue, St. Jacques.*)

The name of Malines among the whole of the ancient authors signifies the reflux of the sea, as Ledo, which is Lierre, signifies the flux. The city of Malines was, in the 8th century, nothing more than a collection of cottages and huts, in the centre of which stood a monastery of canons, where St. Rombaud suffered martyrdom the 24th of June, 775. The 30th of May, 1342, a conflagration reduced a part of the town to ruins, and on the 7th of August, 1547, the lightning having struck a gate called *Sant poorte*, which served as a powder magazine, the explosion was such that 300 houses and several churches were levelled with the ground and more than 800 persons killed or wounded. Malines was also ravaged by numerous overflowings of the Dyle, which even in the present day sometimes inundates its environs.

Malines was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and by the French in 1746, who restored it in 1748 after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; they again took possession of it in 1792, lost it in 1793, and re-entered in 1794. In 1804 the French government caused all the fortifications to be dismantled. Malines is surnamed *la Propre* on account of the great cleanliness of its streets. It bore the name of *Pucelle* (maiden) until the wars of Louis XIV., because until that

time it had never been taken by assault. Malines was once renowned for its beautiful lace, but there are very few houses now in which this is made, in consequence of its being almost entirely superseded by the manufacture of tulles. There are still, however, fabricated at Mechlin laces as beautiful as they are durable, and remarkable as much for their good taste as the elegance of their designs; such, in short, as deservedly to sustain the ancient reputation of the place.

The felt hats of Malines are much sought after, particularly those which are made for ecclesiastics. Here are also to be found those cloth manufactories which in the 14th century gave occupation to 3,000 looms; manufactories of linen, blankets, and cotton counterpanes; the goldsmith's trade, dying, spinning fine thread for lace, pin and comb making, and the pressing of oil from the colza and linseed. There is here also an extensive manufactory of shawls in imitation of cashmere. The manufacture of gilt brass which was exported to every part of Europe was once to this city an extremely important article; the manufacture of chairs is also not inconsiderable. In 1830 twenty-three chair-makers occupied daily more than 450 workmen.

*Metropolitan church of St. Rombaud.* This beautiful cathedral was commenced towards the end of the 12th century and terminated towards the end of the 15th, from the produce of the offerings made by pilgrims who came to get indulgences for visiting the relics of St. Rombaud. The tower, begun in 1452, is unfinished; it is 350 English feet high, or 97 metres 30 centimetres, and should have had

50 metres more, which would then have made it the highest church in the world. From this tower the eye wanders over a vast extent of country, and the towers may be clearly seen of St. Gudule at Brussels and Notre-Dame of Antwerp. An inscription affirms that it was ascended by Louis XV. It contains a very fine carillon. The clockdial is 48 feet in diameter: its design is seen on the pavement of the *Grand' Place*.

The principal picture in the cathedral is a Christ between the two thieves with the holy Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross, by A. Van Dyck.

*Notre-Dame*. In the chapel situated behind the choir is a grand composition by Rubens representing the *Miraculous draught of St. Peter*, with two wings; upon one, the *History of Tobias* who, by the inspiration of his guardian angel, seizes, on the sea-shore, upon the gill of a fish in order to restore the eyes of his father; upon the other, the *Catching of the Fish to pay the Tribute Money*. On the reverse of the wings *St. Peter and St. Andrew*. These eight pictures were painted in ten days. Under the French government they were taken away for the purpose of being placed in the Museum of Paris, where they remained 18 years.

*St. John*. The church of St. John possesses one of the finest compositions of Rubens: it is in the choir above the grand altar; it represents the *Adoration of the Magi*. The wings, which closed it, are now detached and placed at its sides; the one on the left represents the beheading of *St. John the Baptist*. Rubens valued the compositions in this church by far the most. It is well known that he often said to his friends when they were compli-

menting him. "*You should go to St. John's at Malines if you wish to see my finest pictures.*" The pulpit and bas-reliefs are by Verhaegen.

*St. Catherine*. This church was built towards the end of the 13th century.

For a continuation of the road to Liege see Route 13.

Quitting the Malines Station the next village on the road to Brussels is

*Vilvorde*, where the trains make a temporary stoppage, it is rather more than halfway from Malines. This little town, one of the most ancient in Belgium, was known in the 8th century by the name of Filfurdum. On the site of an old castle, erected by Duke Wenceslas, Maria Theresia in 1776 built the present celebrated prison, at Vilvorde, Tindal (who first translated the new testament into English) suffered martyrdom. Nearing Brussels a pleasant hill, covered with delightful gentlemen's seats occupy the left, opposite to which stands the Palace of Laeken, the residence of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Village of *Laeken* is situated at a short distance from the Allée Verte, and is said to have existed in the seventh century. The Church in which is interred Madame Malibran, was built under Hugens, Duke of Lower Lorraine, (of which Kingdom Brabant then formed a part) for the purpose of depositing within its walls the remains of his brother, who fell in action, opposing the Normans on the banks of the Senne. The miraculous Virgin in this Church has brought many votaries to it. The churchyard is considered as the "Père Lachaise" of Brussels. The *Palace*, was built in 1782 by the

Archduke Albert of Saxony, who, under the Austrian dynasty, governed the Low Countries. Its situation is very fine, and affords a splendid view of Brussels and the environs. Napoleon bought this Palace for the Empress Josephine. Within its walls the Emperor signed his declaration of war against Russia.

#### BRUSSELS.

Hotels *Belle-vue*, *Europe*, and *Flanders*, all excellent houses in the Place Royal, the most pleasant and fashionable part of Brussels and near the park, the *Suede* is considered a good second rate house, situate in the lower or dirty part of the city. Table d'hôte at each. Price 3 francs. Breakfast 1 fr. 50 c. Bed 1 fr. 50 c.

The second rate houses charge *English* travellers the same.

*Brussels*, the capital at once of the province and Kingdom, is the seat of the Court and Government. It is built on the brow of a steep hill. The lower part of the city which is quite distinct from the upper, stretches into the valley watered by the river Senne. The summit of the hill is crowned with spacious houses, public buildings, Boulevards and Park. The population is estimated at 100,000 souls.

#### PUBLIC EDIFICES. — MONUMENTS, &c.

*Saint-Gudule*. — This church (or Cathedral) is a fine and imposing gothic structure, erected on the Molenberg (or hill of mills).

The interior, though of a simple architecture, is striking in the extreme. The massive, yet fine pillars which support the roof, are much admired. On a large bracket attached to each of these pillars stands the figure of our Saviour,

the Virgin Mary or one of the Apostles. The pulpit is carved in black oak. It was the work of Henry Verbruggen. In 1766 Maria Theresa presented it to the Cathedral. The subject represented is the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise by an Angel of the Lord; on the left, Death pursues them, while on the extreme summit is seen the Virgin Mary bruising the head of the serpent with a cross which she holds. The tabernacle contains a curious piece of mechanism, by which the Holy Sacrament is made to mount or descend in the hands of the officiating priest at pleasure. On the left is a superb monument erected by the Archduke Albert to the memory of John the second, Duke of Brabant, and his wife Margaret of England. The tomb itself is of black marble; on the top is placed a brass Lion, said to weigh 6,000 lbs; opposite this is that of the Archduke Ernest, who died in Brussels in 1595; the figure of this Prince, in full armour, lies upon the top. His motto "*Soli Deo Gloria*" serves as his inscription. On certain holidays the church is decked with tapestry, representing the miraculous manner in which the Sacred Host was saved from the hands of the sacrilegious jews.

The church of *La Chapelle*, formerly a monastery, was founded in 1140 by Godfrey le Barbu, and became a Parish church in the year 1210. The high altar designed by Rubens is of coloured marble. This great master painted a sumptuous altar piece, representing the Assumption, for this church, which has been replaced by a copy. The pulpit represents "the prophet Elias hid in a hollow under a rock, to avoid the pursuit of Jezabel, with an angel bringing him food".

The church of the *Sablon* (or our Lady of Victory) was built in 1288 by Duke John the first, in commemoration of the battle of Woeringen. Though not large, yet the interior of this building is much admired. The chapel of St. Ursula is the burial place of the Princes of Tour and Taxis; it is lined with black and white marble; the statue of Virtue, represented as a female unrolling a chain, is considered very fine; it is by Cosyns. There is also a figure of saint Ursula. The poet Jean-Baptiste Rousseau, who died in 1741, lies buried here.

*St. James (de Caudenberg)* is situated in the Place Royale facing the Montagne de la Cour

*English Divine Worship.* The protestant churches are situated in the rue de l'Orangerie, rue du Musée, and boulevard de l'Observatoire. In the former, the service is performed twice a day in English; in the second, once: the German and French protestants also assemble there. The two English Clergymen Messrs. Drury and Jenkins, are both authorised to perform marriages and burials. The church of St. Augustin, in rue Fossé aux Loups, was formerly given up to the protestants; it is now a place where concerts and public exhibitions are held. The Jews occupy an ancient structure in the rue de Bavière, as a synagogue.

*The King's Palace.* This edifice is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists of two handsome wings between which a street formerly passed; they are now joined together by a fine central piece, with a principal portico for entrance supported by six Corinthian pillars, of a single block of stone each. The length of the entire building is 120 metres (130 yards); a hand-

some balcony extends the whole length; at the back it possesses a well laid out garden. The interior is more richly decorated and furnished than the plain exterior gives reason to expect. The articles are, generally speaking, all made in this country. Under the French rule the Palace was the seat of Government for the department of the Dyle. It served as a residence for Napoleon and Josephine in 1803, and again for the Emperor and Maria Louisa in 1811.

*The National Palace, or Chamber of Representatives,* was built according to the designs of Guimard during the reign of Maria Theresa, for the purpose of holding the ancient Legislative body of Brabant. In 1815 it became the council chamber of the States General, and is now occupied by the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. A triangular tablet, supported by eight highly finished pillars, displays some very fine bas-reliefs, executed by Godecharles. There is a lapse in the execution of some of the figures of sixty years, the original ones bearing date 1782, whereas some were destroyed by fire and only replaced in 1822. They represent Justice on her throne holding the scales, supported by Religion, Constancy and Wisdom, while Force is seen driving away Discord and Fanaticism. The entrance hall is paved with marble, and the ceiling supported by pillars of the same. Marble stairs lead on either hand to the Chambers. The senate hall is a plainly furnished room, boasting no ornaments, save a large oval table around which the senators sit and deliberate. The Chamber of Representatives is built in a semicircular form, similar to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris with



seats ranged like those of an amphitheatre; it is lighted from the top by a sky light, and surrounded by pillars, between which, at some feet above the members, are placed the galleries for the accomodation of reporters and strangers. The benches of the Representatives form a semicircle in front of the rostrum, and the seat of the President. In the same street with this building (the rue de la Loi) may be found the residences of all the Ministers.

*The Palace of the Prince of Orange* was formerly better worth seeing than any other edifice in Brussels. The objects of art it contained, have been valued at nearly one million sterling, all the beautiful gems have been removed

*The Palace of Fine Arts* was, under the Austrian Government, the residence of the Governor of the country. It was begun in 1346 and finished in 1502, by order of the Count of Nassau Englebert Prince Charles of Lorraine purchased it and embellished it in 1744; the left wing and the side which looks on the gate were built in 1830; and are made use of as exhibiting halls for the public exposition of industry, which takes place every four years. The ancient part of the building contains the public Library, the Museum of Pictures, the cabinet of Natural History, and one of Natural Philosophy. The Library is divided into two distinct classes; to the first, which contains 150,000 bound volumes, you ascend by a handsome staircase, at the foot of which is a gigantic figure of Hercules, considered to be the chef-d'oeuvre of Delvaux. The other division of the Library consists of a collection of manuscripts principally connected

with the House of Burgundy. The whole number amounts to about 16,000; several of them are handsomely bound in red morocco, and ornamented with initials and vignettes, done in the time of Van Eyck. The Library is open every day from ten till two, except Wednesdays and Fête days. The Museum contains about 350 pictures, of every time, of every school; there are many of these styled "Gothic," that is to say, painted before the time of Van Eyck. The Museum is open to the public on Sundays, strangers may always be admitted; a printed catalogue to be had from the porter.

*The Town Hall.* — This vast and curious edifice is situated in a large square, built during the time of the Spaniards, and displays a very peculiar and striking style of architecture. The Town Hall itself is built in that of the school styled the "Lombardy-Gothic;" it is surmounted by a splendid spire in fret-work, allowing the light to shine throught it, quite to the top, and is supposed to be the most elegant object in Europe. It is 344 feet high and supports on its apex a figure of St. Michael in brass gilt, seventeen feet in height, and of an immense weight, which turning with the wind, serves as a weathercock. The most remarkable and striking defect—a defect which has given rise to many conjectures and legends — in this building, is the fact of the spire not being placed in the centre of the edifice. The general belief is, that it once crowned the gable of the Town Hall, and that one of the wings has been subsequently added; this is however a point still uncertain.

*The Mint*, in the square of that name and facing the Royal Theatre,

was founded in 1291 by John the fifth, who was the first who introduced a native coinage in this country called Golden Lions. The Exchange is held in a large Hall belonging to a building immediately adjoining.

*The Royal Theatre.* The erection of this theatre cost 1,400,000 francs. The fitting up inside is decidedly good; though, the height of the ceiling is too great in proportion to the size of the amphitheatre. During the 20 years that this Theatre has existed not above six seasons have proved profitable, notwithstanding the subsidies both of the government and the corporation.

The Royal Theatre is open every night except Saturdays. Vaudevilles are seldom played here; Theatre in the Park (*Théâtre du Parc*) open every Saturday and Sunday evening.

*The Observatory* is a modern building, it is situated on the highest point of the boulevards; the astronomical observations are annually published.

*The Botanical Gardens* were only completed in 1830, they are 600 mètres (or 650 yards) long by 160 in breadth; the soil slopes from east to west, this slope has prevented the erection of the Houses in their right direction which thus loses their proper aspect. These gardens belong to the Horticultural Society, who occasionally have public exhibitions; they are open gratuitously to the public every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from ten till three.

*The Parc* is situated between the parallels of the Rue Ducale and the Rue Royale; bounded at one end by the Rue de la Loi and the Chamber of Representatives; by the King's Palace at the other.

It is not strictly a square, but the manner in which it is laid out gives it that appearance; three fine avenues meeting in a common centre opposite the Chamber of Representatives. It is one of the most delightful promenades in Belgium. The Band of the Guilds frequently play from twelve to two on fine Sundays; nothing can exceed the beauty and wonderful execution of this Band.

Brussels possesses many hospitals; the principal ones are the following:

*The Hospital of St. Peter*, originally founded to receive persons wounded in the crusades, has several times changed its object and by turns been converted to different uses. It is chiefly considered as an Hospital for Ophthalmic patients; but women with child, civil and military prisoners, and persons who enter and pay a certain daily sum for their board and treatment are also received.

*The Hospital of St. John* is the oldest in Brussels. Patients are here received in urgent cases, at all hours, during the night or day; they are waited on by the sisters of charity, a sisterhood similar to that establishment in the Hôtel-Dieu in Paris.

*The Military Hospital*, rue des Minimes, established in the old monastery of that order, owes its foundation to Joseph II. who transferred the religious brotherhood to Anderlecht; several wounded French soldiers were brought here during the siege of Antwerp.

*The Grand Hospice* is a vast establishment erected in the Beguinage; none are received here but persons possessing certificates of irreproachable character, and above 60 years of age.

*The Pacheco* receives old Fe-

males of good family above 60 years of age.

*The Petits-Carmes*, a civil and Military prison, was built in 1813 on the site of an old Convent built in 1610, under the auspices of Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella; it is two stories high; nine or ten court yards serve to afford exercise to the prisoners. A few paces from the Prison is the the Barrack of the Maréchaussée. Besides this one, there are four other Barracks in Brussels. The St. Elizabeth for Cavalry and Infantry, rue Montagne de Sion; of the Petit-Château, for Infantry only, in the rue d'Ophem; of Annonciades, rue Notre-Dame aux Neiges and rue de Louvain; and the Barrack of the Pompiers (Firemen) near the Old Market.

*The Markets* are five in number. The great Butchery in the Tripe market; one lesser meat market in the rue des Fripiers, a Flesh market in the Butter market, and the Fish market near the Bridge of Baskets over the river Senne.

The principal *Squares* are the Palace Square, which lies between that building and the Park. The Place Royale built in 1777 at the head of the Montagne de la Cour. The Grande Place, in which is situated the Town House. The Place de la Monnaie, a Square more frequented than any other in Brussels, being the seat of the Theatre, the Exchange, the Mint and all the leading Coffee Houses and Clubs in the Belgian Metropolis. There are three Telegraphs established here, to convey commercial intelligence between the Merchants of Brussels and Antwerp, carried on at their private expence; they act according to the different systems of Chappe, Ferrier and Vanderecht.

The place du Grand Sablon, the largest Square in the town, famous for a fine fountain in the centre executed in white marble at the expence of Lord Aylesbury, who erected this monument as a testimony of his gratitude for the civility he had received from the inhabitants and the advantage he had derived from the salubrious air of Brussels. The Petit Sablon which is planted with trees; one end is distinguished by the façade of the Palace of the Duke d'Arenberg. The Place St Michel, now called the Place des Martyrs from the circumstance of its having been selected as the place of sepulchre for the victims who fell during the late revolution. The area is formed into sunken vaults containing the bodies of those who fell: the centre is occupied by a fine Pedestal on which the Statue of Liberty, executed in white marble by Geefs, is placed, while a funeral garden, with tombs at each end, and trees all round, give an air of grace to this interesting spot. The Place St. Gery, famous for having been the spot from which the present city sprung, together with a few others of minor importance, are all the Squares which are to be found in Brussels.

*Fountains.* At the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Étuve stands the far famed fountain known by the name of the "Mannekin." A thousand vague reports as to its origin are in circulation; a thousand strange superstitions attached to it; the present bronze figure which replaced the original statue in stone, was put up in 1648; it is the work of the celebrated Duquesnoy. The people of Brussels look upon this questionable little figure with reverence and regard, and consider the fate

of the city in a manner mixed up with that of this indelicate little boy; when he has been stolen, which has frequently been the case, it has been looked upon as a public calamity; when he has been recovered and replaced in his niche, his re-appearance has been hailed with joy and commemorated by a fête. Several Sovereigns have courted popularity by presenting him with Court dresses, and Military orders. The Elector of Bavaria gave him a handsome wardrobe and appointed a *Valet de Chambre* to wait on him. Louis XV. made him a knight and presented him with a suit of uniform, a cocked hat and a sword. This little Gentleman is dressed up during the Kermesse of July. Since 1830 he has chosen to wear the uniform of the Garde Civique. He possesses a positive revenue, which though small is regularly paid.

(*Best Coffee-houses.* *Café des Mille Colonnes*, Place de la Monnaie. *Café Suisse*, ib. *Café des trois Suisses*, ib.)

(*Reading-Room.* For English Newspapers, Books and Periodicals, the Establishment formerly known under the name of *Pratt's Library*.)

*Post-Office.* The departure of the Mail is every day for France and Germany, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays for England. Postage to the latter place must be paid.

Letters carried to the Post-office before 5 o'clock reach Paris the next day, in the afternoon. The Mail from Paris arrives also in the afternoon, between 1 and 3, at Brussels.

Letters for Holland must be posted before 4, for England before 5.

### *Fares of Hackney-Coaches within the gates.*

From 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

One horse. Two horses.

For every course . . . 1 fr. 0. — 1 fr. 50.

First hour . . . . . 1 . 50. — 2 . 50.

Every following hour 1 . 0. — 1 . 50.

From 9 P. M. till 12.

Course . . . . . 1 fr. 50. — 3 fr. 0.

First hour . . . . . 2 . 0. — 2 . 50.

Every following hour 1 . 50. — 2 . 0.

From 12 at night till 7 A. M. the fares are nearly double.

When taken by time, the coachman has a right to demand the hire of a full hour, if that hour be broken in upon.

Fares to a greater distance, or carriages employed in such service after nightfall, must be regulated by a specific agreement between the driver and the person hiring the Hackney Carriage.

*The Passport-Office* is at the Hôtel de Ville. Travellers should have the *Visé* of the Police, as well as that of the foreign ambassadors should it have been neglected in London. Signatures are readily obtained without expense.

*Diligences* to Namur leave Brussels every day passing through the village and over the field of Waterloo; those who may be desirous of more than a passing glance must hire either a carriage or saddle horse; the former capable of containing 4 persons inside and one on the box will cost 25 frs., the latter 10 francs. There are always persons staying at the hotels willing to join in the expense of a carriage, a hackney-coach off the stand will cost less; but the horses are not so good and frequent attempts at imposition, such as setting you down at the village of Waterloo instead of Mont St. Jean are often made. For the above named sum (25 frs.) the proprietor of the hotel will furnish a carriage including coachman and bar-

riers, the distance is 10 miles; time required for the excursion about 6 hours.

### ROUTE 10.

#### BRUSSELS TO NAMUR.

#### 39 English miles by Waterloo.

The road to it is through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, a little before the entrance of the forest, is deservedly admired; but after this nothing but a tangled impervious wood presents itself for eight miles, occasionally relieved by a few scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest at the village of Waterloo, where perhaps he will pause a moment, to read the simple tablets in the little church, the affectionate tribute of their surviving companions to the memory of a few of those "who gloriously fell in the battles of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo." Here also he may see the house, where the Marquis of Angelsea suffered amputation. In the garden is a monument erected over the spot where his leg was buried.

More than a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mont-Saint-Jean, containing nothing remarkable to attract the attention of the stranger. At this place the road is divided. The branch on the left conducts to Genappe, and that on the right to Nivelles. Half a mile in advance of the village is the farm-house of Mont-Saint-Jean, on the road to the farm of La-Haye-Sainte, and in the immediate rear of the British position.

Pursuing the road to Genappe, and passing by the farm of Mont-Saint-Jean, the forest disappears and the road suddenly rises, and an easy ascent leads to a kind of ridge. This ridge and the ground

behind it were occupied by the British army.

The corn again waves over the fields that were so deeply dyed with blood, and almost all the dreadful traces of slaughter have ceased to appear. Sufficient objects, however, remain, to enable the tourist to form a correct idea of the positions of the contending armies, and the very places on which most of those heroic deeds performed, that will ever be emblazoned on the records of fame. I will point out these land-marks, which will enable him easily to follow the historian in his description of this glorious and decisive battle. A detailed account of the transactions of this well-fought day would suit neither the plan nor the limits of the present work; but the following hints with the assistance of one of the loquacious guides will enable the visitor to recognise the most interesting situations of the field.

When the traveller ascends the ridge, he will observe a solitary tree raising its straggling branches. This was the centre of the British position, and as the Duke of Wellington was posted on this spot during the greater part of the day, it is immortalized by the name of the Wellington tree.

The British lines extended along this ridge to the right and left, defended on the left by a hedge which stretches from Mont-Saint-Jean towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine. In front is a little valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous gentle windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the

murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, and running parallel to Mont-Saint-Jean, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the tree, and close by the road is La-Haye-Sainte, the object of the second desperate attack in the middle of the battle. The back part of the building was much shattered by the cannon and musket balls, and the interior witnessed the most dreadful carnage. Near this farm likewise took place the conflict between the Imperial guards and the British, which decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and in the centre of the valley, is the Château-de-Goumont, (called Hougoumont in the despatches).

On the left is the farm of Ter-la-Haye, where the ground, becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

Pursuing the road to Charleroi, and on the ridge exactly opposite to the British centre, is La Belle Alliance, an inn of the humbler kind. It was the position of Buonaparte during the greater part of the engagement, until he advanced to a kind of sand-bank, when he headed the last charge.

Between la Belle Alliance, and la Haye Sainte, are two monuments: one to the memory of Sir A. Gordon, and the other to some officers of the German legion, who fell in the battle of Waterloo.

*Lion Mound.* This is a vast accumulation of earth, beneath which lie indiscriminately heaped together the bones of the slain, friends and foes, a flight of rude steps leads to the top, from whence an extensive view is obtained.

Guides real and pretended accost you at every step and relic ven-

dors, well provided with old buttons, swords, pieces of brass &c. offer their wares at a price which leads one to suppose they were manufactured for the *purpose*.

The road from Brussels to Namur with the exception of the field of Waterloo is perfectly uninteresting; but from Namur to Liège, by Steam boat down the Meuse is very romantic.

#### NAMUR.

The best hotel is the *Harscamp. Hôtel Flandres*. Population 20,000. This old town is seated in a valley between two lofty mountains at the conflux of the Sambre and Meuse. These mountains afford some romantic and delightful views of both rivers and the surrounding country.

The citadel on the summit of one of these craggy rocks, and nearly impregnable. Many of the fortifications were hewn out of the solid rock. The emperor Joseph, suspicious of the loyalty of the Flemings, destroyed many of the bastions, and the others were demolished by the French. The modern fortifications have been erected since 1814.

The cathedral is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture, of the Corinthian order. The portico is supported by twenty-five columns, with richly ornamented chapiters.

The Jesuits' or St. Loup's church is yet a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The nave is sustained by twelve red marble columns of the Ionic order, and every part of the edifice presents a profusion of well-executed and becoming ornament.

There is a collection of Belgian marbles in the Museum.

The principal commerce is in fire-arms, cutlery, iron, and lead. Many iron mines in the neighbourhood employ a great part of the population. The rivers abound with carp, trout, salmon, and a species of craw-fish, so delicious that they are sent to the most distant provinces. The streets of Namur are wide and clean. The houses are built of a blue stone with red and black veins, and present a whimsical but not unpleasing appearance. The quarries in the neighbourhood are inexhaustible and rival the finest marble. The black marble dug here is used by the Italian sculptors for their noblest productions.

A singular custom used to exist at Namur, and is not yet quite discontinued. The young men of the old and new towns assembled, mounted on stilts, and forming themselves into battalions, each under the command of its captain, drew up in battle array, in the square of the town-house. At the sound of martial music, the partisans of the respective towns rushed on each other, and using their elbows and feet with incredible agility and violence, endeavoured to drive their opponents from the field of battle. The wives and mistresses of the contending parties were arranged on each side the square, and entering fully into the spirit of the combat, animating the warriors to exert their utmost strength and skill. The battle sometimes raged during several hours, before either party would yield the palm of victory.

Peter the Great was a delighted spectator of this strange conflict of giants. Marshal Saxe was frequently present at an exhibition which almost realized the furious and obstinate contest of disciplined

armies; and it afforded so much pleasure to Duke Albert, that, on this account, he exempted the breweries of Namur from the payment of excise.

## ROUTE 11.

### NAMUR TO LIÈGE.

44 miles.

Small Steamers descend the Meuse twice every day in summer to Liege and Maestricht; there are also row boats which may be hired reasonable for a party. The scenery particularly between Namur and Huy is of a grand and romantic character.

### HUY.

#### (*Hotel Post.*)

*Huy* is romantically situated and enclosed by lofty mountains. It is a very ancient town and mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. It has many paper-mills and iron founderies.

Toys of all kinds, straw-hats, tin and iron utensils, excellent and cheap, are manufactured here. Considerable quantities of flagstones, whetstones, and limestones are dug near Huy.

The population scarcely amounts to 7,000 souls, yet Huy contains no less than sixteen churches and formerly eighteen convents. In no other town of the Netherlands were the clergy so numerous.

The ancient castle, so celebrated in former times, has been as well as that of Namur recently fortified. Strangers are permitted to visit the fortifications.

Near Liege is *Sarain* the extensive manufactory of the late Mr. Cockerill.

The vineyards, which in the neighbourhood of Liege clothe the summit of every hill, and the hop-

gardens that occupy the lower grounds, have a pleasing effect. The river is closely shut in by rocks, not so elevated as those on the Rhine, or on the river Avon at Clifton, but sufficiently lofty often to give the scenery a wild and romantic appearance. In many parts where the hills gently slope down to the brink of the river, and are covered with wood or pleasure-grounds, the tourist is reminded of the pleasing views on the Wye.

#### LIÈGE.

*Hotels.* *H. d'Angleterre* near the Theatre, contains eight saloons and sixty bed rooms, adapted for families and single persons. Table d'hôte daily at 1 and 4; charges for dinner at one o'clock 2 francs, at four 3 francs; Breakfast 1 franc; Bed 2 francs; Baths near the hotel. English is spoken by several of the attendants. *H. de la Pommelte*, adjoining the diligence-office and near the public buildings is a large establishment containing many suites of apartments. Table d'hôte daily at 1 and 4 and at 9 in the evening. *H. Pavillon Anglais*, *H. de l'Aigle Noir*. *H. de l'Europe*.

On the arrival of the trains at Liege (indeed I may say it is universally adopted on the continent) a barrier is formed round the space allotted to the luggage. Here you must take your stand and wait the calling out of the number affixed to your different coffers. When your number is called, answer immediately by "ici" in Belgium and "here" in Germany, and your package will be deposited before you. In this way you continue till your several packages have been delivered to you from the luggage-van. It is

then put on a wheelbarrow and taken to one of the omnibuses in waiting outside the gate, or to a private hack carriage as you may require. No coachman or conducteur is allowed to approach the travellers; each man having a soldier with fixed bayonet placed beside him. This effectually prevents that annoying system of tout-ing so much practised in France. Previous to the luggage being wheeled out of the gate, the officers demand your ticket to see that you have not made free with the luggage belonging to another, as the different parcels belonging to one party, weighed at the same time in one lot, will have the same number.

The fare by omnibus from the station to any one of the Hôtels in Liège is half a franc and a trifle for luggage.

*Liege*, chief town of the province of Liege, is situated on the union of the Meuse and Ourthe, in the middle of a plain surrounded by mountains, 18 leagues S. E. of Brussels and 10 leagues S. W. from Aix-la-Chapelle. Its population is 62,000.

Most of the streets of the old town are narrow, dirty and ill built: but in the new division, the plan of which is large, the houses are handsome, well and regularly built. There are two bridges here over the Meuse, the oldest of which is the Bridge of Arches: its length is 145 yards, its width fifteen; it has six arches.

The Ourthe throws itself in the Meuse before Liege, and divides the canton or quarter of Outre-Meuse into several islands joined by a great number of bridges, the most remarkable of which is that of Amercoeur, standing in the di-



rection of Verviers to Aix-la-Chapelle.

*Commerce and industry.* The navigation of the Meuse, by affording and easy communication with France and Holland, secures to Liège a certainty of exportation. The establishment of the rail-road from Ostend and Antwerp to the frontier of Prussia cannot fail daily to augment its prosperity. Industry flourishes in Liège: it consists chiefly in the working of manufactories and forges, of which there are many. The arms which are manufactured at Liège are not of such a fine finish or superior quality as those of the French gunsmiths, but they have greatly the advantage in point of cheapness. The manufactories of worsted and silk are much esteemed; but it is the construction of steam-engines and mechanism which every day improves. At Liège there is a cannon foundry; also one for zinc, the only one in the country. Liège was the birth-place of Grétry the composer, and Gérard de Lairesse the painter.

*Cathedral church of St. Paul.* This church has only borne the name of cathedral since 1793: previous to that period the cathedral dedicated to St. Lambert stood in the fine square of that name. The top of the vane, being of the exact height of the fort, formed a horizontal line. Statues in gold and silver ornamented its numerous chapels: round the choir, enclosed by a magnificent gilt balustrade, were the tombs of the ecclesiastic Princes of Liège, forming a sculptured history of the town. The present cathedral is a fine church, though wanting a principal entrance. The date of the completion of this church is to be seen on a medallion in the middle of the

roof: they were still working at it in the middle of the 16th century. There are some good pictures by Liège artists. The cathedral of Liège is highly decorated: the gate of the choir, in polished brass, is a fine piece of workmanship. There are now no painted windows: the lead which encased the glass was used for bullets. The church was during some time a public market.

*The church of St. Jacques* is the wonder of Liège: travellers may see finer, but it is doubtful if there exists a more elegant church: the architecture is Gothic, with all the minute Arabian art from which it springs. The foundation of the church of St. Jacques dates from the year 1014 under Henry II., Emperor of Germany. It was in the first instance a convent of monks, in the midst of the forests of Liège. To the convent succeeded an abbey, the church of which is St. Jacques. The portrait of the founder on a black marble slab is placed against the side of one of the chapels in the right hand gallery. It is a fine head of an abbot with the crosier and ecclesiastical habit. Words are inadequate to describe the vast aisle, so light yet so majestic, through which the anthems have a piercing as well as joyful effect. The vaulted roof, finished about the same time as the cathedral, seems hidden under a netting of fine fish-bones which cross and recross each other with admirable symmetry, twining round medallions on which are painted heads, some bare, some with helmets of the 16th century. The roof itself appears like an immense cradle of wicker-work, each crossing of the stone treillis presenting an antique cameo, while through the opening

the sky is represented by blue frescoes which fill the vacant part of the arch. This net work gradually rounds itself down till it joins the light walls, which are lighted by immense windows supported by two galleries on ribbed arches. The profiles of these ribs are like embroidery. An elegant festoon rises from the bottom of the arches to their top, and thence throws itself on to the wall, up which it runs and winds about like a basso-relievo. In the vacant space between the tops of the arches are represented on medallions the portraits of kings, princesses, prophets and prophetesses, with their names and the verses from the scriptures apposite to them, forming on each side of the nave a running inscription written in Gothic characters. The same distribution of arches and ornamented graining is repeated on the outside wall.

The superb organ displays on each side rich elaborately gilt pannels, the inside of which are painted. These pannels, shut on ordinary days, preserve the organ from dust: the inscriptions placed here mark the date of the completion of the church as 1538. A double geometrical staircase leads to a small tribune, from whence there is a view over the whole choir. The guide praises this staircase as having puzzled the cleverest masons. It is a staircase which follows you as you go up; it is two screws turning different ways: but by what means are they joined? There is the mystery.

There are a great many other churches in Liege none of which are deserving any particular notice.

*Le Palais*, built in 1508. Mar-

guerite de Navarre, the wife of Henry IV., who lodged here in 1577, says, in her Memoirs, that she could not find words to express her surprise "at the sight of this most magnificent palace, with its fine fountains, many gardens and galleries, the whole gilt and decorated with marble to such a degree that nothing could be more splendid or beautiful." The ancient palace contains at present the Hall of Justice, the archives, and the Prison.

*The Hôtel de Ville*, or Town Hall, is on the large market place. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1714. It is a regular building, being a perfect square, isolated on every side. The front has a flight of steps decorated with elegant columns. In the square of the Hôtel de Ville, or Market Place, are three fine fountains, the most remarkable of which, placed between the two others, is the work of Delcours of Liege.

*The University* (created by a royal decree of the 25th September, 1816) is a building on the banks of the Meuse, built on the ruins of the church of the Jesuits. The collections of the university may be considered as the finest in the country. — *La Bibliothèque publique*, or public library, is composed of 75,000 volumes and about 600 very valuable manuscripts, brought from the abbey suppressed in the province for the greater part, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. *The Cabinet of Anatomy* contains above 100 skeletons. *The Cabinet of Zoology* possesses 168 species of mammifera, 826 kinds of birds, 2,000 shells, 7 to 8,000 insects 2 or 3,000 petrifications and fossil bones. *The Cabinet of*

*Minerals*, classed after the plan of Haüy, is composed of about 2,400 specimens. *The Botanical Garden* contains valuable plants, though confined in a small space. The collection devoted to the study of the physiology and anatomy of plants deserves particular attention, being the only one of the kind in Europe; the establishment consists of 46 professors: the number of pupils who attend the Academy varies from 4 to 500.

The *Théâtre Royal*, or Royal Theatre, was built in 1818 on the site of the church of the Dominicans; Mdle. Mars, of the French Theatre, laid the first stone, on the 1st of July, in that year: it was finished in 1822. This isolated building is surrounded by arcades that support a vaulted gallery. It is heavy, inelegant and ill proportioned. The interior is dirty and baldy distributed. The Liegeois are, however, very fond of plays, and their dramatic company is generally one of the best in the country. The *Théâtre des Variétés*, behind the church of St. Jacques, is used for amateur performances and concerts. Liege possesses besides a conservatoire of music, a drawing Academy, a deaf and dumb institution and many charitable establishments.

*The Citadel.* The first foundations were begun by Henry de Gueldres, in 1255, on the heights of St. Walburge, whence they descended to the town by a drawbridge and staircase. In 1650 the Bishop Maximilien de Bavière erected another fort on the mountain of St. Walburge. It was taken by the French on the 28th March, 1675, who blew up the fortifications. Being rebuilt some time after, it was again taken by the

French, and afterwards by the Duke of Marlborough in 1702. By the treaty of Bavaria, in 1715, the outer fortifications were ordered to be demolished, and were only re-established in 1820. It is customary to go up to the citadel to enjoy the panorama of Liege and the Meuse. On the right bank is the *Chartreuse*, another fort, a quarter of a league from the town.

*Coffee-Houses and Restaurants.* Café des Deux Fontaines. Haute Sauvenière. De la Renaissance, Lemonnier's Passage.

*Hackney Coaches.* Fares of Vigilantes for a drive with one horse, 50 centimes, with two horses one franc.

#### *Post - Distances.*

From Liege to Spa,	5 posts 1/4.
do. Verviers,	4 posts.
do. Aix-la-Chapelle,	5 posts 1/2.
do. Namur,	8 posts.

In the environs of Liege are numberless, interesting and picturesque sites to which strangers should resort. Not to mention *Spa*, whose waters and beautiful sites have such a renown that every year it is filled with travellers from all parts of Europe, I recommend the various establishments of industry that surround the town: the *Val St. Benoît*, *Sclessin*, *Tilleur*, *Ougrée*, and particularly *Seraing*, founded by the late Mr. Cockerill, the pleasant, valley of the *Vesdre*, *Chaudfontains* and its *hot waters*, most frequented by the inhabitants of Liege, the delightful villages *Quincampoix*, *Jupille*, *Herstal*, the birthplace of the King of France, *Pépin le Gros*, or *Pépin d'Heristal*; *Argenteau* and its castle; the newly discovered grotto of *Tilf &c.*

## ROUTE 11.

## LONDON TO OSTEND

## BY THE RIVER.

Steam-Packets from London Bridge wharf every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The time of departure is regulated according to the tide in Ostend harbour. Should the packet miss it, the passengers must remain on board for several hours or submit to the expense and inconvenience of landing in boats. Fares from London

Chief Cabin . . . . .	£ 1. 10. 0.
Fore Cabin . . . . .	1. 5. 0.
4 Wheel Carriages . . . .	4. 4. 0.
2 Wheel ditto . . . . .	2. 2. 0.
Horses . . . . .	4. 4. 0.
Dogs, each . . . . .	0. 5. 0.

For description of the Thames, price of provisions on board see Route 1, page 1.

## ROUTE 12.

## LONDON TO OSTEND BY DOVER.

Railway trains leave the terminus London Bridge for Dover at least six-times a day in 3½ hours, fares:

First Class carriages . . . .	£ 0. 17. 0.
Second Class do. . . . .	0. 14. 6.
Third Class do. . . . .	0. 7. 0.
Carriages 4 Wheels . . . . .	2. 13. 0.
do. 2 do. . . . .	1. 18. 5.
Horses (each) . . . . .	1. 18. 0.

*Omnibus's* leave the offices at the West-end, for the London bridge terminus, and New Cross, in sufficient time to meet the down trains.

Stations.	Miles.
New Cross . . . . .	3.
Croydon . . . . .	10½.
Reigate . . . . .	21.
Godstone . . . . .	26.
Edenbridge . . . . .	31.
Penshurst . . . . .	36.
Tunbridge . . . . .	41.
Maidstone Road . . . . .	46.
Marden . . . . .	50.
Staplehurst . . . . .	53.
Headcorn . . . . .	56.
Pluckley . . . . .	61.
Ashford . . . . .	67.
Folkestone . . . . .	82.
Dover . . . . .	88.

Her Majesty's Mail Packets leave Dover for Ostend 4 times a week, on Tuesdays, Wednesday's, Friday's and Saturdays; the Steam packets in connection with the railway leave every day. Fares:

After Cabin and Deck . . .	£ 1. 1. 0.
Fore Deck . . . . .	0. 10. 6.

## OSTEND.

*Hotels. Grand H. de Bains, Couronne Imperial, Rose d'Angleterre, Waterloo, Ship.*

This sea-port and fortified town containing 15,000 inhabitants, possesses nothing to interest the stranger, and the frequent departure of the trains for Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne will enable him to proceed almost immediately after receiving his luggage from the Custom house, and the Visé of the police to his passport, both offices are near the place of disembarkation and every facility is given by the authorities to enable the traveller to proceed. Ostend is much frequented during the summer as a bathing place. The ramparts form an agreeable promenade. There are three Churches, a town hall, and a Cassino in which may be seen the English and other Newspapers.

An English clergyman resides here who performs divine service every Sunday. Passports if neglected in England, may be obtained at Ostend from the British Consul.

The *water* is notoriously bad in Ostend.

Conveyances from Ostend to Dunkirk and Calais.

## ROUTE — RAILROAD.

## OSTEND TO BRUSSELS BY BRUGES AND GHENT.

The trains leave Ostend at least 3 times a day for Brussels, and

twice for Liege and one direct to Cologne, for latest particulars respecting fares, hours of departure, see Introduction under Railways. The distance from Ostend to Malines is as under.

	Metres.	Miles.
Ostend to Bruges	23,500.	— 14 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Bruges to Ghent	44,500.	— 28
Ghent to Termond	30,500.	— 19
Termond to Malines	26,700.	— 16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Metres 125,200.	— 78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Stations, *Plasschendael*, and *Jabbeke*, a small village at a little distance from the railroad remarkable for its old Castle, the property of Baron Larbeke, the entire route is very uninteresting.

#### BRUGES.

Hotels, *H. de Flandre*, in the centre of the town, near the Railway station, possesses good accommodation for travellers, the fish dinners at this house on Fridays are much recommended. Table d'hôte, at 1 and 4 o'clock.

*H. du Commerce* in the rue St. Jacques near the grand place, Saloons are charged from 3 to 5 francs, Bedrooms from 1 fr. 50 to 2 frs., Breakfast 1 fr., Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 2 frs., Wine (ordinaire) 1 fr. 50.

*H. Fleur de Blé*, rue Flamand near the Theatre, Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 2 francs, Breakfast 1 fr., apartments charged according to the étage, baths are attached to this house.

*Bruges*, the chief town of Western Flanders, is situated in a fine plain at the junction of the canals of Ecluse and Ostend. The country known in the 7th century was circumscribed in the limits of the canton which formed afterwards the *France de Bruges*. It was governed by foresters appointed by the

Kings of France, the first of whom, according to the old chroniclers, was Lyderick du Bucq, who lived under Clotaire II. The history of Lyderick and of his successors as far as Baudouin, surnamed *Bras de fer*, or Iron Arm, is enveloped in darkness, and overcharged with fabulous tales. Authors neither agree as to their names, their actions, nor their number. Baudouin, called Bras de fer on account of his valour and his daring, succeeded his father Adoacre as Forester of Flanders in 837. Baudouin reigned 16 years, and by the wisdom of his administration left the country in a very flourishing condition. The city was considerably enlarged in 1270 by the inhabitants, who for this purpose obtained a permission from the Countess Margaret of Constantinople; it received a new extension in 1331 by the favour of Count Louis de Drecy. Bruges suffered at various times from conflagrations. The most terrible were those of 1184, 1215 and 1280. This last consumed the Belfroi, which contained all the titles and privileges of the city. Count Guy of Dampierre, who sought to restrain the privileges, took advantage of this circumstance and governed the city as if none had ever existed; that is to say, according to his own will. The Brugeois revolted, and were not quelled without much difficulty. But some time after the King of France, Philippe le Bel, having taken the city from Guy of Dampierre in the year 1299, restored it all its privileges. At the commencement of the 13th century, Bruges became by its commerce one of the most flourishing cities in Europe. The Hanseatic towns who had just then formed their powerful association, chose Bruges for their entrepôt and

established a mart there; it soon became the centre of communication between the merchants of the North and those of Italy, then known under the name of Lombards. In 1318, five Venetian galleys arrived at Bruges to sell their cargoes at the fair, and returned laden with the productions of the Indies. The prosperity and wealth of the city were so great under Philip the Bold that when intelligence arrived of the captivity of Jean sans Peur, taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and that for his ransom 200,000 ducats were required (at that period an enormous sum), one single merchant of Bruges became responsible for it until the sum could be raised by the towns of Flanders and Boulogne. Phillip the Good instituted at Bruges, on the occasion of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal, the order of the Golden Fleece.

The population of Bruges amounts at present to 45,000 souls; it once exceeded 200,000. Of all its former splendour nothing now remains but its broad streets and its public squares. With respect to monuments, Bruges above all other cities in Belgium has the most faithfully preserved the character of the middle ages. The visitor should slacken his pace while passing through the streets to admire the beautiful architectural details and the exquisite bas-reliefs of the greater part of the houses. Among these old and stately mansions of feudal times, his fancy may bring before him some noble lady with velvet hat and rich embroidered bodice, issuing from a sculptured porch, a falcon on her snowy hand, and her train supported by an amorous page. When noon sets the carillons of the *tour des halles*

chiming, he awaits in the market place the squadron of lansquenets about to relieve the post of Flemish infantry, and startles at seeing the modern bayonet where he had expected to behold the tall and glittering halbert. His eyes wander to the ariel windows in hopes of some lovely Donna, some Florinda or Juana appearing, half concealed, behind the Spanish lattice. Whether the former reputation for beauty of the ladies of Bruges is merited in our own times, must be left entirely to himself; in short if Bruges may still be called, "*formosis Bruga puellis*."

*The Cathedral Church of St. Saviour.* — This fine cathedral is said to have been founded by St. Eloy, who preached the Gospel in this country about the year 646. He was assisted in his labours by Dagobert, to whose pious liberality, according to Meyer, the saint owed his means for its erection. In 1359 it was destroyed by fire and reconstructed on the present site. It is built entirely of brick, and its exterior is by no means striking. It has not even a porch, but this is very frequent among the churches of Flanders. This church possessed a number of very fine pictures before the fire of the 19th July 1839, which threatened to reduce it into ashes. Some of them were saved and restored to their places.

*Notre Dame.* — Toward the middle of the 8th century, under the government of the 4th Forester of Flanders, Estorede, St. Boniface, on his way into Germany passed through Bruges, where he sojourned for a short period to preach the word of God, and commenced the construction of a chapel which he dedicated to our Lady. Its exterior is by no means remarkable except from the height of its tower, and,

like the church of St. Saviour, is without a porch. In 1163, the tower, which, as may still be seen by the western wall, was built of white stone, fell into pieces, and was only re-erected in 1297. The chapels only date from the 14th and 15th centuries. This building is 435 feet high, and its summit serves as a land-mark to ships at sea. It may be observed to incline a little towards the south, and a popular tradition affirms, that the architect, in despair at the discovery of such a remarkable defect, threw himself from the tower, and was interred at the eastern angle of the church, where an old tomb is still to be seen. In 1760, there were still at the angles of the great tower four smaller ones in hewn stone, of great beauty, and of about 80 feet in height: they served to mask the nudity of the spire called the needle.

The church of Notre Dame contains some fine pictures. At the end of the principal nave, near the entrance door, is an *Adoration of the Magi*, by G. Seghers. In the second chapel of the transverse nave, on the same side, an *Angel announcing to St. Joseph the flight into Egypt*, by Maes. A little before the communion altar is a *Last Supper* bearing the name of Pourbus, and the date 1572. The altar is ornamented with a statue of the Virgin holding in her arms the infant Jesus, by Michael Angelo. The head of the Virgin breathes the noble beauty of Italian climes, and appears remarkable among the northern visages, and still more so in the atmosphere of Flanders. The expression of the child is of exquisite delicacy, and the hands of both figures particularly to be admired. The vestments of the Virgin are of a finish which have often called in question the authenticity of this

precious group. The gallery in wood, a little farther on, communicated formerly with the Hôtel de Gruthuyse adjoining the church, of which the present Mont de Piété forms a part. Below may be read the device of that house, *Plus est en vous*. This monument is of a very pure Gothic style and in fine preservation. Before quitting the gallery may be seen, to the right, a picture representing *the Virgin, the infant Jesus, and several Saints*, said to be by Van Dyck. The one in front of it is also very remarkable; but no one in Bruges knows its author. At the end of the principal nave the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, which served as a pendant to the *Adoration of Magi*, by Seghers, is signed De Crayer, and bears the date of 1667. Opposite the pulpit is a magnificent figure by E. Quellyn, *the mystic Marriage of St. Catherine of Sienna*. The pulpit is a superb piece of carving in wood. The beautiful gates of the choir, are wrought iron.

The chapel contiguous to the vestry-room contains the tombs of Charles the Bold, and Mary of Burgundy, his daughter. Fortunately they were saved from the vandalism of the French revolution, and were replaced in 1806. When Napoleon, in the month of May, 1810, visited Bruges with Maria Louisa, he left a sum of 10,000 fr. to have them placed in a chapel by themselves. The Archduchess Mary, whose statue, in brass, gilt and burnished, reclines upon her tomb, died the 27th March, 1482, aged 25 years. She is represented with her hands joined and her feet resting on two small dogs. Being once out heron-hunting in the environs of Bruges, her horse took fright, and running away with

her, struck her against a tree, by which she was thrown from her saddle. She was enceinte at the time, and fell a victim to the extreme delicacy which characterised her, and which on this occasion prevented her from making known her state. The mausoleum of this princess was erected immediately after her death, that is to say, towards the end of the 15th century. The sculptor of this splendid monument remains unknown. A genealogical tree, one of the principal branches of which ascends, while the other descends, points out the ancestry paternal and maternal of the princess. The branches support small enamelled escutcheons. The block upon which the statue reposes is a fine touchstone.

Charles the Bold, whose remains repose in the other mausoleum, was killed on the 3rd January, 1477, at the battle of Nancy. In 1558, Philipp II., son of Charles V., ordered a tomb similar to that of the Princess Mary to be constructed for the Duke of Burgundy, and accorded the sum of 20,000 florins for its construction. It is seen by an old account dated 1556 that the expense amounted to 24,395 florins, 6 sous, and 6 deniers (about 45,000 francs). According to the terms of the contract, a recompense was to be allowed to those workmen who should become impotent or should lose their teeth; doubtless in consequence of the mercury to be employed in the execution of the enamels. These tombs are generally concealed by sliding pannels and exhibited to the public only on fête days, or to strangers by paying a fee to the keeper.

*Hospital of St. John.* — Is situated opposite the principal en-

trance door of the church of Notre Dame. Its foundation is unknown. The church of this hospital contains the shrine of St. Ursula, as much celebrated for the workmanship of the goldsmith as the exquisite painting by Hemling. The shrine, which turns on a pivot, is in the form of a rectangular Gothic edifice fifteen inches high, two feet long, and eight inches wide. This miniature tomb is a monument of Christian archeology; to the interest of its details is joined the high antiquity of its materials and the inestimable value of its execution. Hemling was a native of Bruges; his dissipation having reduced him to penury, he became a soldier. He was but little known as a painter when he was admitted into the hospital for the cure of a wound. After the re-establishment of his health, preferring painting to a military life, and finding the comforts of the hospital superior to what he had been long accustomed, he managed to extend his convalescence to beyond six years, repaying his cost to the institution by an artist's currency, that is to say, by paintings and portraits. The pictures of the shrine represent *the journey and martyrdom of St. Ursula*. Hemling's picture, preserved with remarkable care, is closed by two wings. It represents *the mystic marriage of St. Catherine*, in a convent chapel. The virgin is seated under a canopy, and her feet repose upon a carpet of such admirable perspective and colouring that the hand of the beholder instinctively attempts to touch it; it is surrounded by the friars and the nuns who existed in Hemling's time in the hospital itself. The delicacy and truth of expression in the countenances of all the figures



far exceed the expectations of the visitor. The brightness of the colouring, although it has passed through successive centuries, would dim the lustre of an infinity of modern paintings, although Hemling continued to employ the ordinary mixture of glue, gum and white of eggs for the mordant of his colours, instead of oil some time before introduced by his rival John Van Eyk. Near the left corner of the mantel-piece is another picture by Hemling, representing *the Adoration of the Magi*, under the most extravagant circumstances. The head of the negro who is looking on the scene from the stable window in a hospital dress is a portrait of the artist himself.

The other churches of Bruges are those of St. James, St. Giles, St. Walburghe, St. Anne, the Dunes, the Béguinage, the Capuchin Brothers, and the Jerusalem. The latter is only remarkable for its perfect similitude to the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Peter Adornes, who was its founder, travelled thrice to Palestine with the sole intention of avoiding the smallest error in its construction. The others contain many good pictures; but their authors are either unknown or at the best doubtful.

*The Hôtel de Ville.* — The Town Hall of Bruges, a pure and well preserved Gothic monument. It is not very extensive, its length is only 26 metres 30 centimetres, and its height, without the roof, 19 metres 15 centimetres. The niches with which the whole of the façade is ornamented, formerly contained statues of the Counts and Countesses of Flanders, to the number of thirty-three, in wood painted and gilt according to the custom of the times, the designs of which M. Delepierre has pre-

served for us in his able work "Les Annales de Bruges." At present, the niches are all empty. On the 18th of December, 1792, the French revolutionists caused the whole of these *effigies of tyrants* to be thrown down, and the armorial bearings to be torn from the windows. Their fragments were mingled with those of the gallows, the scaffolds and the rack, and made into a pile to which the town executioner Pierre Boskin was obliged to apply the torch. The vast room which occupies nearly the whole floor of the Hôtel de Ville, including four of the windows, contains the public library, composed of 7,932 volumes, 526 of which are manuscripts on vellum, brought from the abbey of the Dunes. The ceiling, of very curious workmanship, forms a vaulted roof groined with pendants for candelabras.

*The Chapel de Saint Basil* (or Holy Blood), on the right of the Hôtel de Ville (or Town Hall), is remarkable for a Gothic front of exquisite taste. Over the door of the staircase is represented a pelican surrounded by the Gordian knot, a mysterious emblem of the redemption. At the side are the busts of two Counts and two Countesses of Flanders, very well sculptured in white stone. The middle ones bear the names of Charles and Elizabeth.

*The Palace of Justice* was formerly that of the Counts of Flanders, who could go from it under cover on one side to the church of St. Donatus, from the other to the chapel of the Holy Blood by passing through the upper rooms of the Town Hall. This immense building was given up to the Franc magistrate by Philippe le Bon after he had built a new one, of which he

took possession in 1470 (after his marriage with Isabella of Portugal), and wherein was born Philippe le Bel in 1478; the ruins still bear the name of *Princen-Hof*. The interior of the Palace of Justice deserves a visit, to admire a chef-d'oeuvre of carving in wood (the artist is unfortunately unknown); it is the chimney piece of a room in which the magistrate of Franc held his sittings. It is ornamented with full length figures, almost of the natural size, of the Emperor Charles V., of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy on his left, of Charles the Bold and Margaret of England on his right. These statues are of exquisite workmanship and admirably modelled; they would not suffer by a comparison with the chefs-d'oeuvre of any period or country. Behind them are distributed escutcheons with the arms of Spain, Burgundy, Flanders, England, etc., etc. In the niche behind the statue of Charles V. are seen in medallions the portraits in profile of Philippe le Bel, his father, and Jane of Spain, his mother. — On the angles of the same height are medallions, representing, according to M. Rudd, Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, his wife. This work was executed in 1529 in the reign of Charles V., according to the date on one of the columns. The lower part is in touchstone, the little genii which decorate the frieze are in alabaster of less delicate workmanship, as is also the bas-relief representing the history of the chaste Susanna, the judgement and the condemnation of the elders. This room is at present appropriated to the deliberations of the juries. The front of the Palace of Justice towards the town is modern; it dates from 1722. The side towards the canal

is in the same state as when built, with four little towers quite perfect, which gives a good idea of the original architecture of that building.

*The Tower of the Market.* It is not known at what precise period this fine edifice was first built: it is only known that the Cloth Market, or Water Hall, which now no longer exists, was built in the 12th century and called the New Hall by way of distinction from this which was called the Old Hall. Originally the buildings which support the tower were isolated; the side galleries were not added until the 14th century. In 1280, under the Count Guy de Dampierre, the tower, which was made of wood and which contained the archives or privileges of the town, was burnt by the Flemish, as has been described in the history of Bruges. To prevent a recurrence of a like misfortune, it was rebuilt in brick, but in 1493 was struck by lightning. In 1502 it was again rebuilt, and in 1741 a third fire destroyed it down to the third inner arch. It has been rebuilt as we now see it as far as the upper balustrade. It is said that on this tower was placed the gilt brass dragon which was taken by the people of Ghent from the town of Bruges in 1382, and placed on their belfry. The total height of the building is about 107 metres. The tower leans a little to the east: this bend is very perceptible at a certain distance. From the top of this tower the towns of Ostend, Courtray, Ghent and l'Écluse are easily seen: its chimes are the finest in Europe; they are composed of 48 bells forming four octaves, the largest of which is one metre 59 in height by 2,5 in dia-

meter, the least 13 by 18 centimetres. A Latin inscription states that this piece of mechanism was the work of Antoine de Hondt in 1748.

The Gallery of the Museum contains a few paintings, but most of them are very interesting.

*The Theatre*, though small, is neat and elegant. There are performances several times a week.

*The large Dock (or Basin)*, which communicates with the canals of Ghent, Ostend, L'Écluse and Dunkirk, is one of the finest in Belgium.

*Commerce.* — In Bruges and its vicinity are manufactories of cloth of all kinds, lace, table-linen, tape, worsted, etc. The trade in corn, hemp, and flax, is very great.

*The English Nunnery* has existed more than one hundred years. The building itself is not remarkable, but strangers will be gratified to hear the chaunting of the Nuns, during divine service; admission is readily granted to strangers.

N. B. A barge still plies on the canal between Bruges and Ghent, fare 4 francs including a bed, they leave at 10 at *night*, before the completion of the railroad there were several.

The stations between Bruges and Ghent are *Bloemendaal*, *Aeltre*, and *Landeghem*.

#### GHENT.

(*Hotels. H. de la Poste*, and *H. Royal* in the *Place d'Armes*; *H. Pays-Bas*; *H. Lion d'or*.)

The Charges at the Hotels in Ghent are about the same as in Bruges. Breakfast 1 fr. 50., Dinner at Table d'hôte 2 frs. and 3 frs., Beds 2 francs, Wine 3 francs the bottle.

*Ghent*, the ancient capital of

Flanders, is situated on a plain at the confluence of the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve and the Moere: about an equal distance from Brussels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Bruges, and Courtray; population 90,000 inhabitants. It is intersected by water so as to be formed of 26 islands, the principal of which is the Cuve de Gand, formed by the Scheldt and Lys. The bridges of stone and wood amount together to 80. The foundation of this city is of very high antiquity. That of St. Bavon carries it back to 47 years before the Christian era; but it is only to the monuments of the 7th century that the origin of Ghent as a city can really be traced. Charlemagne visited this city in 811, to inspect the vessels assembled there of which the fleet was composed that he ordered to be constructed for the safety of the coasts of Flanders. About the year 1046, Count Baldwin, afforded Ghent a marked protection, and delivered it from heavy bonds. The fortifications were commenced in 1053, and Ghent became the capital of Flanders in the year 1180. During the reigns of Robert of Bethune and Louis of Nevers, grandson of the latter, Flanders was incessantly troubled with bloody revolutions. Towards the middle of the 14th century appeared a man who undertook to guide the turbulent spirits of his fellow citizens, ennobled for an instant the fate of the province, and became more powerful than had ever been any of its Counts. Jacques d'Artevelde, born at Ghent in 1290, deserted the party of the nobles which was that of France, and declared himself for the English, whose alliance promised for his country the highest commercial prosperity. England furnished Flanders with

wool of the finest quality which supplied the manufactories of the weavers (almost the only ones) in Ghent and the neighbouring towns. King Edward held out to them by such an alliance an exemption from duty upon woollens, while war menaced them with a destruction of their manufactures.

In 1369 the country of Flanders passed into the powerful house of Burgundy. Notwithstanding its troubles, Ghent had lost nothing either of its opulence or of its prosperity at the commencement of the 15th century, the number of looms in occupation then amounted to 40,000. In time of war their corporation could furnish 18,000 men. They exchanged their cloths, their linen and their carpets against the products of the East and of the South, and their communications by water were so established as to give them the advantages of a sea-port. After a bloody battle on the plains of Gavre, where the Gantois left 16,000 men killed or drowned in the Scheldt, Ghent lost a number of its privileges, and was condemned to a fine of 400,000 golden crowns. Mary, the rich heiress of Burgundy and Flanders, who succeeded to her father was obliged to grant them a Magna Charta, which destroyed the fetters her father and grandfather had placed upon their independence. 1516, Charles the Fifth became, by the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, his maternal grandfather, King of Spain and Sicily at the age of 16 years, and at 19 Archduke of Austria, by the death of Maximilian, his paternal grandfather. The same year, 1519, he was raised to the imperial throne. His history until 1555 is that of all Europe. He left his sister, Mary of Austria,

to govern the Low Countries. This princess having demanded in 1537 an extraordinary subsidy to sustain the wars of the Emperor, the Gantois refused to contribute to it. An insurrection took place; the old faction of the "*Chapeçons blancs*" was revived under the name of *Cressers*, who seized on the municipality, drove out the nobles, threw the city into open rebellion, and made preparations for a vigorous defence. The Emperor was in Spain: and felt convinced that his presence alone could restore tranquillity to Ghent. The Emperor on his entry into the city, at the head of an imposing force, ordered the gates to be shut, and instantly convoked a council of the nobles and magistrates to deliberate upon the punishment merited by the rebellious inhabitants. His severity, however, but little accorded with the threatening demonstrations he had made in order to impress the public mind with a salutary terror. The Duke of Alba, whose opinion Charles demanded, replied that the whole revolted city should be razed to the ground. The Emperor made him ascend with him the tower of the *Beffroi* and caused him to observe the extent of this immense city. "How many Spanish skins," said he, "would it require to make a glove (*un gant*) of such a size?" a witticism to which he became attached, and which he often repeated in a variety of other forms. Of all who were condemned to death the Emperor caused but 23 of the principal chiefs of the *Cressers* to be decapitated; 40 others were banished; while the magistrates and several of the notables of the city came to him, barefooted and with a cord about their necks, to demand his par-

don. The administration of this city was entirely remodelled. In the place of the old monastery of St. Bavon, Charles the Fifth laid; on the 12th of May, 1540, the first stone of the citadel, which was intended in future to keep the inhabitants in check.

It is well known how Charles the Fifth, fatigued with the supreme power, abdicated at Brussels, in the year 1555, in favour of his son Philipp II., who thus became the 33rd Count of Flanders. During his reign took place those bloody religious wars that ravaged Ghent and the whole country. Dating from this epoch, Ghent experienced all the vicissitudes of the other towns of Flanders and its history ceased to be interesting in itself. It was successively under the dominion, with the rest of the Netherlands, of the Emperor of Austria Charles VI., his daughter Maria-Theresa, the Emperors Joseph II., and Leopold II., both sons of Maria-Theresa, and Francis II., son of Leopold. This Emperor lost Belgium in the war of the first coalition against France. The French republic was proclaimed at Ghent the 18th of June, 1796; Flanders was divided into two departments, and Ghent became the chief place of the department of the Escaut. On the 4th of February, 1814, a detachment of the allied troops who had just crossed the limits of the French Empire entered Ghent, who occupied it under the command of the Russian Colonel Novonowitsch Welnikoff; on the 26th of March of the following year, the corps of the army of General Maison drove out General Bichaloff, Colonel of the Cossacks, and succeeded in effecting a junction with the garrison of Antwerp just encamped at

Melle. On the 29th General Maison received a Prussian order; and on the following day quitted the city by the gate of Courtray, with the whole of the French troops. Prince William of Orange Nassau had been but just proclaimed (the 10th of February, 1815); King of the Netherlands, when Napoleon, banished by the sovereigns of the holy alliance to the island of Elba, suddenly reappeared in the very heart of France and forced Louis XVIII. to quit Paris. The fugitive king arrived the 30th of March at Ghent, where he was received by the authorities and by *Monsieur*, the Count of Artois, and the Duke of Berri, who had preceded him. Louis XVIII. resided at Ghent during the space of time known in history as the *hundred days*. This prince honoured by his abode the mansion of the Count d'Hane de Steenhuyse, Rue des Champs, and his suite occupied the neighbouring houses. The Duke of Wellington, who arrived in the month of April, occupied the building opposite the residence of the deposed monarch. *Monsieur* and the Duke of Berri were lodged on the *Kauter*, at the Hôtel des Pays-Bas. The duchess of Angoulême did not arrive till the 28th of May, having passed from England on her way from Bordeaux. All the sovereigns of Europe sent their ambassadors to Ghent to the court of the French king; the depopulated capital of Flanders reassumed an unaccustomed activity and animation, and offered during three months all the aspect of a royal residence. The 18th of June, 1815, at 11 in the evening, the news of the result of Waterloo was brought to Louis XVIII. It arrived at the moment when this prince was

plunged in the most anxious state of alarm; for, during the whole day numerous English families, deceived as to the event of the battle, were passing in tumult through Ghent on their way to Ostend for embarkation, spreading the news that the French were victorious.

During 15 years the population, wealth and prosperity of Ghent progressively increased; it became the first manufacturing town in the kingdom; its streets were widened and embellished with useful and sumptuous edifices, and a new canal communicating directly with the sea permitted it to receive into its bosom the productions of the two worlds.

There is now an immense trade at Ghent in linen and cotton, manufactured and printed, by means of more than 100 steam-engines and 30,000 workmen. There are also a number of breweries, sugar refineries, and distilleries. Flowers form likewise a branch of commerce of much more importance than is generally imagined.

*Cathedral church of St. Bavon.* The church of St. Bavon has only borne this name since 1540, when Charles the Fifth translated to it the collegiate chapter of St. Bavon, to make way for the construction, on its site, of the citadel. The tower was commenced in 1462. Its height is 272 feet. Four smaller towers detached, but of delicate structure, climb along the principal (which is octagonal), and give it a quadrangular appearance. The spire, which rose a third above the tower, and was struck by lightning in 1603, was replaced by a platform, from which may be descried the steeples of Antwerp, Mechlin, Brussels, Bruges, and

Flushing. The arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece are still suspended round the choir, below the windows, the readornment of the transverse nave, in black marble, from which are detached white columns, only dates from the last century. Although the church of St. Bavon has suffered, like the rest, from the political and religious revolutions which troubled the city of Ghent during the two last centuries, it is still one of the richest chapels in Christendom. The chapels which surround the choir are adorned with a profusion of marbles and metals, and contain some of the most exquisite chefs-d'oeuvre of painting, the most precious of which is the famous picture of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of oil painting. The subject of this composition is taken from the Apocalypse; it represents the heavenly Lamb adored by all the saints in the Old and New Testament. To the right of the Lamb are seen the patriarchs and prophets of the ancient law on their knees; to the left the apostles and the martyrs of the law. In the group of apostles are the portraits of Hubert and John Van Eyck. The great picture supports three other paintings, the principal of which (the centre one) represents the Saviour of the world seated on a throne, clothed in pontifical robes. With one hand he blesses the assembly of the faithful, who in the picture below adore the spotless Lamb, and with the other he supports a sceptre of crystal. On his right is the holy virgin, as beautiful as the Madonna of Raphael: on his left, St. John the Baptist, whose stern countenance forms a fine contrast with the sublime candour of the mother

of God. In the extreme back ground are perceived, upon a luminous relief, the cerulean towers of Jerusalem, copied from the towers of Maestricht, where these illustrious brothers were born. This chef-d'oeuvre, one of the most precious which the arts possess, is not less valuable on account of the merit of the painting, than on that of its antiquity. Although now more than 400 years old, it has preserved the pristine freshness of its colouring; it is believed to be the second picture painted in oil, and that the *Paradis Terrestre*, in the church of St. Martin, at Ypres, is the first. All the efforts of modern painters have failed in producing the richness and brilliancy observed in these pictures. The secret of John Van Eyck, although transmitted to his pupils, has not reached us, and time, which so soon throws a sombre hue over our pictures, has preserved his in their original freshness. Every part of this admirable composition is executed with the same care and same superiority. The figures have the nobleness and grace of the Italian school, although they are not altogether exempt from the stiffness of the German style; their expression is varied with infinite art. The head of Christ breathes a majesty truly divine. It is surrounded with ornaments of dazzling magnificence; the tiara and the pontifical robes glitter with gold and jewels of the most precious workmanship. The dresses exhibit the most delicate and exquisite tissues: while the crystal sceptre, surmounted by a sapphire, together with the book, in the hand of St. John, and other exquisite details, produce an illusion nothing less than marvellous.

The great picture of the heavenly Lamb disappeared during the disorders of the French revolution; but again restored with the two wings which represent Adam and Eve; the other six wings were sold, for the sum of 6,000 francs. The six original wings were bought for 100,000 fr., and afterwards sold to the King of Prussia for 410,000 fr. They now adorn that monarch's cabinet in Berlin.

If the churches of Ghent possess but one picture by Rubens, the one at least which adorns it is among the finest of his chefs-d'oeuvre. It represents *St. Bavon received into the Abbey of St. Amand*. The composition of this picture is a prodigy of science, and its execution takes the first rank among the glories of that great master. He has triumphed here over the great difficulty presented by the division of the subject into two parts; the one (the upper) showing the two principal personages on an elevated flight of steps, St. Amand who receives St. Bavon at the door of his monastery; the other (the lower) representing the personages necessary to the solemnity of this great scene. The picture is full of motion without confusion, and the eye embraces the whole of it as naturally as if it was attracted but by one principal group. This masterpiece formerly embellished the grand altar of the choir; it was carried off by the French, and restored to Belgium in 1815, and placed in the Museum at Brussels; but the city of Ghent obtained two years afterwards its restitution to the church of St. Bavon.

The subterranean church or crypt of St. Bavon is divided into 15 chapels, which are for the most part sepulchres. It was con-

separated in 941 by Transmarus, Bishop of Tournay, and entirely reconstructed in 1228. It is here that Hubert Van Eyck and his sister Margaret were interred.

*St. Michael.* The parochial church of St. Michael was commenced in 1445 upon the site of a chapel of ease to Notre Dame of Akkerghem; but it seems that the first works were executed with great tardiness, for it has scarcely any thing exteriorly of the architecture of the 15th century. The beautiful square tower which should have been 400 feet high was never finished; and art most likely has lost nothing by it, if it is true that the model shown in the interior was the one that was to have served for it. The French despoiled the church of St. Michael of all its Christian ornaments. The building, entirely stripped in 1791, was inaugurated as the Temple of Reason, and on the altar was placed a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, at the feet of which marriages were performed, as they styled it, *devant la loi*. The church was restored in 1802 to Catholicism; but the greater number of pictures and works of art were never afterwards found; some of the chapels still remained despoiled, others have been decorated with modern pictures.

*St. Nicholas.* The church of St. Nicholas, which is a church of ease, is situated in the most frequented square.

*The churches of St. Peters, and St. Stephens* contain nothing particular to interest strangers.

The great *Béguinage* of Ghent, situated in the Rue de Bruges, was founded by the Countess Joan of Constantinople in 1234. The present church, constructed in the

17th century, is remarkable for its neatness; the picture of the great altar, which represents a *Descent from the Cross*, is a good composition of the school of Rubens. The sisterhood is composed of 600 religieuses, who are present every day at the church service. It is then particularly that the church merits visiting.

The little *Béguinage* was founded by the same Princess Joan of Constantinople and her sister Margaret on the Pré vert in 1234, in favour of those young persons whose poverty precluded their admission into cloisters: it forms equally a distinct quarter and contains above 400 béguines.

*Oratory of the Dominicans.* — The construction of this oratory situated near the church of St. Michael dates from the 13th century. There is an admirable vault of wood here, 60 feet in span, constructed about 1700, by a monk of the establishment, Friar Roman who was invited to Paris by Louis XIV., on account of his high reputation to finish the Pont Royal, the architect of which had erred in his measurement. The paintings in the chapel are hardly worthy of attention. A part of the convent, suppressed in 1796, has been sold to a fraternity of the order of Dominicans who at present occupy it and officiate there. The celebrated painter Gaspard de Crayer was buried in this church. The other religious edifices of Ghent are the Oratory of Barefooted Carmelites, about the middle of the rue du Bourg, the Oratory of the Sandalled Carmelites, in the Longue rue du Château; the Oratory of Notre-Dame de Schreybooms near the Courtray gate, and the Protestant Church, rue des Violettes, formerly a part of the Con-



vent of the Capuchins. None of these contain anything to interest artists or strangers.

*Hôtel de ville.* — The façade of the Town Hall is its least remarkable attraction. It is a monotonous suite of columns ranged on three stages, and superposed in the manner of Vignole, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. The Gothic portion of the Hôtel de Ville is in the Rue Haute Porte: it was commenced in 1481 during the last years of the ogee. The ogee is altered in its character, being rounded off and disguised by more modern ornaments, while the arch is flattened and shows a change of taste. This mixture of the two styles is blended and harmonized with the most perfect grace. Towards the middle of the lateral façade, the tower of the staircase, formed by three projecting sides of an octagon, relieves it by its bold outlines. It is equally to be regretted that this part also of the building has been left unfinished; the sombre colonnade is continued on with it to the angle of the little street. At the angle which looks upon the square there hangs a very pretty tower which accords admirably with the projecting staircase. A stone staircase, clumsily constructed a few years since, conducts into a spacious vestibule, which replaces a suite of halls demolished at the first entry of Napoleon. Above is the Throne-room, which serves for public ceremonies, the distribution of prizes and national expositions of arts and manufactures.

*Beffroi, or Bell-Tower.* — Among the principal privileges accorded to the establishment of townships was that of forming a bell-fry to assemble the burghesses and also to reconnoitre the approach of

an enemy. The township of Ghent, constituted in 1178 by Phillip of Alsatia, commenced in 1183 the construction of its bell-tower. It is square and built of Tournay stone, and is surmounted by five smaller towers containing the bells. The middle tower contains the great bell, which weighs 11,000 lbs.; the four others contain one of the best carillons in the country. The centre one supported an enormous dragon in gilt brass, which served as a vane. It was larger than an ox. It is said that this dragon was taken, during the crusades, from a mosque in Constantinople by the Brugeois; the Gantois took it from them, in their turn, during the civil wars of the 15th century. On days of public rejoicing, the dragon was lighted up; from its mouth it vomited rockets. It was taken down a little time ago, not to be replaced. To ascend to the top 2 francs is charged.

*Butchers' and other Markets.* — Under Charles the Fifth the business of butcher was, at Ghent, confined to four great families called *Vanmelle, Vanloo, Minne, and Deynoodt*; they obtained from that prince a patent that they and their descendants in line direct should alone be admitted to this calling, and the privilege in question very soon added considerably to their wealth and influence. The Emperor, according to a popular tradition, did not disdain to mix the imperial blood with that of these low bred families, who assumed the name of *Prins Kinderen (Children of the Prince, Princes of the Blood)*, a title still preserved by the butchers of the present day. They had their chapels attached to their meat market, their banner in the public ceremonies, the right of presence at the inauguration of

sovereigns, and that of serving them as a guard of honour. On the square of the old castle of the Counts there is a handsome façade which serves as an entrance to the Fish Market. This edifice is surmounted by a colossal statue of Neptune, erect on his car, which is drawn by two seahorses. In one hand he holds his trident, while with the other he seems to be according his protection to the town. On the basement there is a circular piazza, ornamented on each side by a dolphin in white marble; to the right and left of the entrance gates are two colossal figures lying extended, the Scheldt and the Lys, supported by two fluvial urns.

The *Marché du Vendredi* is a large square thus named because a market is held there on each Friday. It was here that those deplorable scenes took place which have reddened with blood the pages of the history of the turbulent citizens of Ghent. The building on the western side of the square flanked by two towers is the old mansion of the family of Uytenhove. The building opposite the *Petite Rue du Serpent*, served for measuring cloths; there is here a circular balustrade of iron called *Lynwaedring*, on which to this day are exposed to public blame those defective pieces of cloth which have been fraudulently passed off as good. In 1600 a column was erected in the middle to the memory of Charles the Fifth. It was demolished in 1796. There are two pictures in the Museum of Ghent, which represent the *Marché du Vendredi* such as it appeared in 17th and 18th centuries.

The *Marché aux Grains*. This square is surrounded by a number of hotels, diligence and omni-

bus offices, Behind the Corn Market, on the Lys, is the *Maison des Bateliers*, the architecture of which will be examined by the stranger with considerable interest.

The *central House of Correction*, a remarkable monument of the prudence of the administrators of Flanders. This vast establishment was founded by Maria Theresa in 1772, and considerably enlarged by the ex-King. It forms an immense octagon divided into eight triangles, the apex of each terminating in a central court. It is situated on the part of the Canal of Bruges which, under the name of *Coupure*, serves for a public promenade. The penitentiary system of the house is an object of constant solicitude by those enlightened men to whom the government have confided its direction. Commissioners were sent into every country to study plans for it, and it has since been copied in England, Prussia and the United States. Permissions for visiting this philanthropic institution are obtained at the office of the first division of the provincial government.

The *Palais de l'Université* is a classic edifice of a style no less elegant than chaste; but it requires a more appropriate situation than the one it occupies at present, surrounded by unsightly buildings. Its portico is composed of eight Corinthian columns in the proportions of the Pantheon at Rome, their capitals being made after casts of those of the temples of Anthony and Faustina. On the pediment is represented the Government, under the figure of Minerva, distributing to the city of Ghent academic fascia. The peristyle unfortunately cannot be seen until the spectator is in the *rue de l'Uni-*

versité. The principal hall of the palace is that which is called *la Salle de Promotion*. It is round and decorated with a circle of eight columns of white stucco highly polished. This colonnade forms a magnificent range of boxes for public ceremonies and concerts, which cannot be performed in a more splendid theatre. These boxes are increased in number by a lower tier, formed by the pedestals of the columns, which open and shut by means of sliding pannels. The middle of the hall is arranged as an amphitheatre adorned by an elegant estrade. On the first story of the old building is a museum of natural history which contains a rich cabinet of comparative anatomy. An extensive room is consecrated to instruments of physics and models of machines to serve for the lectures on arts and manufactures. The University of Ghent is divided into four faculties: the first, *Law*, the second, *Medicine*; the third, *Science*; the fourth, *Philosophy and Letters*. A recent decree has added to these a school of civil engineering. The public library of the university is for the present in the church of the abbey of Benedictines of Baudeloo. It is composed of 60,000 volumes, among which are some very precious manuscripts saved during the suppression of the convents. The library is open daily, from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, Sundays and fête days excepted.

*The Botanic Garden* was founded in 1707. In 1829 a beautiful orangery was erected the hot houses of which contain riches of the vegetable kingdom from all parts of the world. One part of the garden is especially consecrated to the study of botany after the method of Jussieu. There are in this garden

about 8,000 species belonging to nearly 1,000 genera.

*Casino*. — The Botanical and Musical Societies, dedicated to St. Cecilia, united for the purpose of having constructed, at their common cost, a casino, to be executed by M. Roelandt to whom Ghent owes its finest modern edifices. A large garden, opening in several places upon the promenade of the Coupure, connects the latter with the Casino, and these walks serve for the promenade of the members. The Botanical and Agricultural Society of Ghent dates from the 28th Nov., 1808. This society was the first in Europe to establish public shows of flowers, the example has been followed by all the towns in Belgium. Those of the Society of the Casino take place twice a year: in the month of February and in the month of June. Six medals are distributed annually, two of which are in gold, and are accorded for the newest introduction of foreign plants.

*Galleries and private Collections*. — Ghent possesses numerous collections, the proprietors of which offer to strangers every civility.

*Academy and Museum*, rue St. Marguerite, founded in 1751 by a painter named Marissal, received in 1771 from the Empress Maria Theresa the title of Royal Academy. The present building was constructed in 1738, to serve for a college for the Augustinian brotherhood, whose church is in the immediate vicinity; it was given to the Academie in 1804. More than 600 pupils study at this academy, painting, sculpture, architecture and design; there is a professorship for the instruction of pupils in superficial anatomy, so essential to those who study the fine arts. The

establishment possesses a beautiful collection of casts from the antique, executed at Paris from the Florentine and Roman marbles before their restitution. The Picture Gallery occupies the second story. It contains about 150 paintings, principally from the abbeys and convents suppressed at Ghent and in the province. The public are admitted to this gallery, from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, between the hours of 11 and 2; but strangers are at all times admitted upon addressing themselves to the *concierge*.

*Coffee-Houses.* Café des Arcades, place d'Armes, Café Suisse, Café de Belle-vue.

*Hackney Coaches.* Fares of vigilantes for a drive, 1 fr.; for the first hour 1 fr. 50 c.; for the others 1 fr.

The canal of Ghent to Ostend was executed in the years 1612 and 1613. It is about 15 leagues in length, and is supplied by the Lys, with which it communicates by means of a sluice in the town of Ghent. It receives vessels of from 80 to 100 tons burthen.

#### GHENT TO MALINES.

##### STATIONS.

*Melle*, a place of stoppage for trains of the second Class. Here the rail road makes an immense curve to follow the course of the Scheldt.

*Wetteran*, chief place of a canton between Ghent and Termonde, is a village pleasantly situated and surrounded by numerous country seats. Population 9,000.

*Wichelen*, a Station for second Class trains.

*Audeghem*, near Termonde is the Station communicating with

*Alost*, containing 15,000 inhabitants. In the church of St. Martin is a celebrated picture, (Alost ravaged by the plague) by Rubens.

#### TERMONDE.

*Termonde*, a fortified town, is most favorably situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Dender (in Flemish Dendermonde or Mouth of the Dender), 6 leagues from Brussels, in the midst of the principal cities of the country, with which it communicates by the railroads of Antwerp, Malines and Ghent. In 1386, under the government of Count Louis the circumvallations of the town were enlarged. The citadel was not constructed till 1584, by the orders of the Duke of Parma. In 1667 Louis XIV. came to besiege Termonde with 50,000 troops, but was forced to retire before the rupture of the sluices. General Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, he took possession of it, after six days of open trenches, when the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. The citadel and fortifications are at present in the best possible condition. Termonde contains 8,000 inhabitants. When the great bridge was undergoing repair a small statue of Mercury in bronze was found at the depth of several feet. At different periods bronze and silver medals, and a dragon of iron have been discovered. The inhabitants of Termonde are great amateurs of pictures; there are several very good private collections to be seen. David Teniers for a long time inhabited this town and was married here. His house is still standing in the rue de l'Eglise; there is a fresco in it over a mantel piece executed by this distinguished artist.

*Malderen*. The church of this

village contains several curious tombs of the seigneurs of the country, in the 16th and 17th centuries. The province of Brabant terminates here.

One burying-ground serves for the inhabitants of Malderen and those of *Opdorp*, and there is a common saying on the latter, that, *they are Flemish while they live and Brabançons when dead.*

On the right is *Hombeck*, a finely situated small village, on the Senne (1,800 inhabitants.) The last station is at the village *Capelle au Bois*: it stands on the beautiful canal of Willebroek, by which Brussels communicates with the Scheldt.

*Malines* is described Route 9, page 41.

### ROUTE 13. RAILROAD.

#### MALINES TO LIEGE.

	Metres.	E. miles.
Malines to Louvain .	23,760.	— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louvain to Tirlemont	17,750.	— 11
Tirlemont to Waremmes . . . . .	27,200.	— 17
Waremmes to Liege .	25,817.	— 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	94,537.	— 58 $\frac{7}{8}$

The first station is at *Haecht*, a village situated a little way off the rail-road. Farther on is that of *Wespelaer*, which has been established for the strangers curious to visit the celebrated garden of the name, and where the trains only stop during the fine season, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

The park of *Wespelaer* has been celebrated by Delille. It is certainly most perfect, and enriched with every possible decoration of art and nature. A description of the plants, statues, bridges, grottos, etc. fill a volume, which may be purchased on the spot, and to which the visitor is referred.

#### LOUVAIN.

(Hotels. *Suède, Cour de Mons, Sauvage.*)

*Louvain.* This town successively called by its inhabitants *Lovenen*, *Loeven*, and now *Loven* (or Louven) is built at the foot of a mountain. The air is pure and wholesome; the soil fertile and the waters generally good. It is watered by the Dyle and an considerable river called the Doer.

The town itself is built in a circular form, about two leagues in circumference. The population is by no means proportionate to its extent. Within its walls may be found several extensive gardens and meadows. The walls of the old city were built in 1165 of white stone; they boasted no less than eleven gates and forty strong towers. The former are now so entirely destroyed that few vestiges of them are left. In the 14th century Louvain ranked in the first class of commercial cities. The manufactures of cloth and linen were most numerous. The town was so filled with workmen during the reign of Duke John the 3rd that it is said, a bell always sounded at the hours when the factories gave up working in order that parents should withdraw their children from the street where they ran a great chance of being trampled on, or smothered, by the crowds of persons retiring from their work. Four thousand establishments for weaving then existed; the number of persons employed in each, averaged between 30 and 40. This fact alone will give an idea of her population which in those days Justus Lipsius mentions as being above 200,000. Of course, this mass of persons could not be entirely accommodated within the

walls. The suburbs were therefore enclosed, as they remain to the present day, and are still inhabited. The university of Louvain was founded in 1426 by Duke John IV., sanctioned by Pope Martin V., who gave permission that every science (Theology excepted) should be taught here. Justus Lipsius speaks of it as containing 8,000 students. The fame of some of those brought up here, and who became leading stars in the hemisphere of literature, soon drew the attention of all the Europe to this seat of learning; and the university boasted scholars from every country. The principal building called the Halle is situated in the rue de Namur, just behind the Town House. By a royal ordinance of king William dated the 25th September 1816, the university of Louvain was re-established, proper buildings assigned to it, and was re-opened with great pomp on the 6th of October 1817.

*Saint-Pierre.* St. Peter's collegiate church is the oldest parish church in the city, having been built (according to Justus Lipsius) by Lambert I., who took the title of Count of Louvain in 970. The nave of the church is of a bold, yet elegance of style, which commands admiration. Twisted arches springing from the ground and crossing the ceiling give a curious appearance to it. The chapels leading out of the nave are ornamented in a similar style. They are all highly decorated. The lobbies are of florid architecture curiously gilt, which gives a fine effect. There is also a figure of Our Saviour crucified on a colossal scale, placed under the dome. There are two small chapels in the lobby: they shew you a crucifix in one of them, which once threw off its arm to

defend the altar against the spoliation of a midnight robber. On the right of the altar, there is a magnificent gilt tabernacle, and opposite to it a communion table chiselled in fret work by Duquesnoy.

The high altar piece representing *Our Saviour delivering the keys of heaven to St. Peter*, by G. de Crayer, was carried off by the French and taken to Paris with the principal pictures of the city. In 1816 it was brought back; but was not replaced in its former position. It may now be seen between two pictures of Verhaegen: *The Virgin and child* and *the Good Shepherd*.

*St. James* church offers little worth seeing; there are some rather good pictures in it, among others the Conversion of St. Hubert, by three different masters. The landscape is by Arthoys; the figures by Crayer; and the animals by Snyders. This picture was carried off by the French and restored in 1816. A tabernacle of a precious work deserves particular notice.

*St. Gertrude* was formerly the Ducal chapel. It was built by the Guild of Drapers towards the end of the 12th century. The handsome spire, however, was only finished in 1453.

*St. Michael's* (formerly the *Jesuits*) church is one of the finest buildings in this country. Of all its former ornaments, nothing remains except the Communion table; its fine pulpit has been removed to Brussels; several modern pictures have lately been put up.

*The Town Hall* is the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Northern Europe. This superb building was erected at a time when the arts were in their highest perfection, and when the citi-

zens of Louvain were still rich enough to afford a munificent sum towards a building, destined to hand down their name with éclat, to after ages. There is nothing imposing in this building, there is scarcely any thing striking; but the lightness, the elegance of its ornamental architecture, commands the admiration of all who see it. It has 28 windows divided into three floors; between them are richly chiselled groups, representing the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrha, with several other pious subjects finely executed. Some of the subjects are objectionable in the present enlightened day; our forefathers were doubtless very good people, but a degree of grossness characterizes almost all their works of art.

Louvain contains a Botanical Garden; a Hall of anatomy; a Museum of Natural History; and of several private societies. The principal trade is that of beer; 200,000 barrels are said to be the average quantity annually brewed in this city.

To establish the station of Louvain the ground has been lowered from 8 to 10 feet. A little farther off the road raises to 12 metres above the surrounding country; but it lowers again before it reaches *Vertryck*, a small village containing 500 inhabitants.

The road then runs through a steep lateral talus which soon raises to a tremendous height, and enters the tunnel of Cumpitch, 925 metres, or nearly a quarter of a league long. The rail-way is single.

#### TIRLEMONT.

(*Hotel de Sauvage, de Coq.*)

*Tirlemont*, a rail-road station, is situated on the great Gette, 4

leagues east of Louvain and nine from Brussels. From the extent it covers, it must formerly have been (indeed it is so spoken of in history) a place of importance. Like Louvain it is now more than half occupied by garden land. Its present population is only 8,000. The principal square is very extensive. The town hall and the church of Notre Dame are both fine buildings. Tirlemont is celebrated as having been the birth-place of the learned Bollandus, head of the religious community styled Bollandists.

*Haekendover* on the left, *Wulmerson* on the right, are the last villages of the province of Brabant; you then cross the small Gette and find yourself in the province of Liege, which comprises Landen, still said to be a town, though it now contains but 800 inhabitants.

*Landen* is celebrated as being the birth-place of Pepin de Landen, chamberlain under Clotaire II., king of France. It was formerly an important fortified town. There are still some remains of its old walls. Pepin died and was buried here in 1640. The vast plain which extends between Landen and *Nerwinde* has been the theatre of two great battles exactly a century apart. In 1693 Marshal Luxembourg obtained a memorable victory over the King of England and the Elector of Bavaria: on the 18th March, 1793, General Dumouriez was beaten by the Austrians, after a battle of eleven hours, which decided the evacuation of Belgium.

At Landen station a branch rail-road goes to *St. Trond*, a small town in the province of Limburg, 3 leagues E. of Tirlemont, 4 W. of Tongres and 7 of Maestricht on the old road from Brussels to Liege. In the 5th century it was a village

called *Sarchinnum*; it takes its present name from a nobleman called Trudon, who founded there an abbey in 656 of the order of St. Bernard. Charles le Téméraire, after the victory which he gained over the Liegeois in 1467, demolished the walls of the town, because it had opened its gates to the rebels, and exacted that they should deliver up to him ten of the inhabitants, whom he caused to be beheaded. St. Trond was burnt by the confederates in 1568. The principal church is rather remarkable; it is situated, as well as the town hall, in an immense square. A considerable trade in lace is carried on at St. Trond. Its population is 8,500 inhabitants.

At a short distance from the station of Landen the road enters the province of Limburg, wherein it runs for a few minutes to enter again the province of Liege by crossing the Jaar of Geer a little way up Corswaren.

*Waremmé*, a rail-road station, and chief place of the canton, 5 leagues N. E. of Liege, was formerly the capital of La Hesbaye. The church of this small town is very ancient: its foundation is attributed to Gauthier the Templar, who lived in the 12th century. Near Waremmé is a Roman road in good preservation; in the environs is the château of M. Selys Longchamps. The population of Waremmé is 2,000 inhabitants.

*Fexhe-le-haut-Clocher*, the last station but one, is a small village of 400 inhabitants where nothing is worthy of notice.

To reach *Ans*, the road has ascended by degrees the height of 180 metres above the level of the sea, viz: more than 30 metres equal to nearly a hundred feet

above the spire of the cathedral of Antwerp.

The village of Ans commands the town of Liege and the interesting panorama of the Meuse from a height of about 100 metres. The rail-road reaches the town by means of an inclined plane and fixed steam engines. The whole height from Liege to Ans has been divided into two planes, the intermedial horizontal plane or landing-place, which unites them, being on a level with the floor of *St. Laurent*, between the great barrack and the coal-pit of *la Haye*. The declivity of these two planes is  $\frac{1}{80}$ , and has been found the cheapest one for going up as it permits the going down without any other help but the triggering of the trains. Each plane is served by an engine of 80 horse power; the common high pressure being 25 pounds upon an inch square, thus it will draw up or draw down through all the height of the planes a train of 12 waggons in less than 7 minutes.

Liège is described at page 53.

The voyage from Liège to Namur should if possible *be avoided*, it is most tedious, and performed in small rickety steamers.

#### EXCURSION TO SPA.

There are two modes of reaching Spa from Liège, by the road through Theux, or by railroad to the station and taking a conveyance from thence, the former route occupying nearly 3 hours, for families or persons with much luggage might be preferred.

	E. Miles.
Liège to Theux . . . . .	8
Theux to Spa . . . . .	10
	<hr/> 18



The road from Liège to Theux passes through Louveigne. *Theux* was the theatre of a bloody engagement between the French and Austrians in 1794, in which the latter were beaten.

Theux produces some of the most beautiful black marble in Europe. It is much used for chimney-pieces, monuments, tables, and a variety of ornaments.

A great part of the road from Theux to Spa lies through a pleasing valley, and by the side of a little river. The prospects, sometimes beautifully luxuriant, and at other times picturesque and romantic, and occasionally assuming a wild and even sublime character, cannot fail to please by their endless variety.

#### *Chaud Fontaine.*

About 5 miles from Liège on the Cologne railway, a beautiful spot much frequented by the Liégeois particularly on Sunday's. There is a large bathing establishment, the Hotel de Bains, in view of the railway: one is almost tempted to leap out of the carriage for a halt, but a moments deliberation and you are too late, the train proceeds to the next Station, where conveyances wait the arrival of the trains to proceed to

#### SPA.

*Hotels. Flandre, York, Orange, Pays-Bas*, besides numerous lodging houses, charges for, a bed room 2 and 3 francs a night. Table d'hôte at 2 and 3 o'clock 3 francs, breakfast 1½ franc.

*Spa* is beautifully situated in a valley, containing only a small permanent population; the town is built in the form of a crescent sur-

rounded with mountains, so that one cannot see it till you are almost in it. The town consists of four streets in form of a cross, and contains about 600 houses. The people are very good natured, and speak the same *Wallon* as at *Liège*, and are employed chiefly in making boxes for ladies toilets, snuff, other boxes, similar to Tonbridge ware.

This town is resorted to by strangers from all parts of *Europe*, on account of its mineral waters, famous in ancient as well as in modern history. The account *Pliny* gave of them, tho' some think he meant the waters of *Tongren*, was, "that they tasted of iron and were purgative; that they cured certain agues and the stone; and when boiled grew turbid, and at last of a redish colour." There are four mineral fountains in and near this place, esteemed for their medicinal qualities. The first, called the *Geronster*, is in the middle of a thick wood two miles south of *Spa*. This spring has a sulphureous smell, and causes vomiting in some, but works chiefly by urine in the same manner as all the rest. The second spring, called *Saviniere*, lies as far to the east of *Spa* as *Geronster* does to the south; and its waters are not so strong as the former. The third goes by the name of *Tonnelet*, and rises in a meadow near the town, which contains more nitre than the rest, but is very cold in the mouth and stomach. The fourth and principal of these fountains is called *Pohun*, and is situated in the middle of the town; this spring supplies most of the water sent abroad.

Vast quantities of this water is transported into foreign countries, especially to *England* and *Holland*, sealed up in bottles with the town seal. The season for filling

bottles is either in the heat of summer, when the water is very dry; or in the hardest frosts in winter, when it is observed to be the strongest, brisk, and sparkling. It is remarked that these waters weigh two grains in three ounces more than those of *Tunbridge*, and yet less than the common waters by several grains. Amidst the bloodiest wars this place has been respected, and the subjects of every belligerent state live here in perfect union. Spa has lost much of its original splendour. A dreadful fire in 1808 consumed nearly 200 houses. Half of the principal street, and the whole of the street near the river were destroyed. The company, although not so numerous as formerly, is yet fashionable, and usually frequent the Spa, in the months of June, July, and August.

The following programme of the season at Spa will convey all the information the visitor will require; it should however be observed that although the season for the waters only commences on the 1st of June, visitors, attracted by the beauty of the environs, begin arriving early in May. In June, July and August, the season may be said to be at its height, and the town is then crowded with fashionables from most parts of Europe, many of whom remain until late in October.

*Programme of the season for drinking the waters at Spa.* — The opening of the season for the waters of Spa takes place on the 1st June in each year. Upon the first Sunday of that month, the *fêtes* commence by a grand ball to strangers in the saloon of the Redoute.

The visitors assemble at 7 in the morning to drink the waters, after which there is:

A musical performance every day at 11 in the concert room.

A grand ball twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday).

Dramatic performance three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

The grand saloon open every evening to company.

Several grand balls take place during the season at Waux-Hall and at the *Salon Levoy*.

Music, from 6 to 8 at the evening promenade.

Horse-races every year in September.

Great improvements have taken place in the buildings devoted to the reception of company.

The municipal authorities have neglected nothing in order to please the company, and to justify more and more the fashionable celebrity of the waters of Spa; new promenades have been created, the different fountains put in order and beautified; the shower and plunging baths have been repaired, and set upon the most comfortable footing.

*Principal promenades of Spa and its environs:*

1. The promenade de la Montagne; the points of view are the mountain of Annette and Lubin, at the Pavilion, at the Champignon, and the Cafarelli rock;

2. The Tower of the Fountains, across the wood, the baths of the Tonnelet, the Tonnelet; the Sauvinière, where will be found the promenades of the Duke of Orléans, prince Zangusko and the foot-path of the ravine formed in 1839; lastly the Geronstère, which brings to recollection the park of Trianon;

3. The walk of Reckheim, the

view from it extending over the whole valley of Spa;

4. The woods of Theux and Spixhe;

5. The Hole of the Hoigne, following the course of the river to the extent of a league in the midst of rocks and woods, passing to the mill of Solivastez and the cascade, and so return by the woods;

6. Theux and the ruins of Franchimont;

7. The cascade of Coo;

8. The grotto of Remouchamps, the castle of Montjardin, the ruins of the castle of the four sons Aymon;

9. The pavilion of Jusleville;

10. The valley of the Ourthe. By taking the old road from Spa, you may visit Tilf and return by the route of the Vesder and Chaudfontaine.

As it is the fashion to ride much on horseback at Spa the excursions are easily and pleasantly made.

There is a reading room near the Pouhon spring where the Times and Galignani's Messenger, may be read, subscription 5 francs a month.

The hire of a pony is 5 francs the day.

Donkeys are plentiful and may be hired at 1 franc the hour.

Returning to the railway station to

#### VERVIERS.

(Hotels. *The Poste, Pays-Bas* and *Emperor*; the accommodation at the Inns here is of the most common place description.)

This manufacturing town, containing a population of upwards 20,000 souls, is perhaps the most flourishing place of trade in Belgium. The cloth is said to be in great demand in Germany, Italy and Switzerland; the colours are well ingrafted by the peculiar properties of the water in the neighbourhood; a great portion of the looms are constantly engaged in making cloth for the Belgian army.

The town of *Eupen* is the frontier of Prussia; here formerly the luggage and passports of travellers were examined. This ceremony now takes place at the station Aix-la-Chapelle.

# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

### PART III. PRUSSIA.

#### AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

*Hotels.* *Nuellen's* facing the Eliza Spring, a new house elegantly furnished, the Proprietor and his servants civil and attentive. *Grand Monarch*, badly situated; but good accommodation. *Quatre Saisons*, well situated opposite the Theatre recommended for reasonable charges, Bedrooms from 1½ fr. to 4 frs., Breakfast 1 fr. 25 centimes, Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 2 frs., at 4, 3 frs. *Europe*, good and comfortable, the charges for refreshments, which are reasonable, are with the price of the apartment affixed to the door of each room. The walls of the Salle à manger are decorated with Gobelin's Tapestry valued at 52,000 frs. *Angleterre*, new, good accommodation. *The Belle-vue*, well situated. *The Golden Dragon. Couronne Impérial &c.*

*Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing a population of 41,000 inhabitants, was formerly an imperial city, and sent deputies to the diet of the empire. It was built by the Romans, was pillaged by the Huns in 451, and rebuilt by Charlemagne, who fixed his residence here. Its name is derived from its warm baths, and the chapel built by Charlemagne. The Emperors of Germany used to be crowned here with

great pomp. Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V, was the last monarch who received the crown in this place. It then contained more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the impolitic illiberality of the trading guilds or corporations, drove most of the mechanics to other places.

*The Town-hall* is a Gothic edifice possessing little remarkable except its ancient towers, one of which is called the Tower of Grannas, and was built by the Romans, and the spacious hall in which the Emperors dined in public on the day of their coronation. Opposite is a fountain interesting on account of its antiquity, with a gilt copper statue of Charlemagne, with which it has been adorned, placed on a pedestal in the centre of a basin 30 feet in circumference.

*The Cathedral* was built by Otho, who was crowned here in 983. Part of his tomb of black marble yet remains, but it has been sadly mutilated and contracted, because it was supposed to obstruct the view of the principal altar.

The Emperors were usually crowned in the Cathedral, until the middle of the 14th century, when the place of coronation was removed to Frankfort on the Maine.

The choir of this church is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The noble columns that

once adorned the edifice, were taken away by the French during the Revolution.

Among other relics of antiquity, the Great Church contains the tomb of Charlemagne; but the demand for shewing it is very exorbitant. In the gallery is a massy chair of white marble in which his body was placed in the tomb, and on which the Emperors used afterwards to sit at their coronation.

A plain stone is likewise shewn with this simple inscription "Carolo Magno." Underneath were deposited the remains of this illustrious monarch. His body was afterwards removed from its peaceful abode, and some golden vessels, richly ornamented are exhibited which are said to contain many of his bones. Charlemagne was born at Aix, it was his favourite place of residence, and here he closed his eventful life.

This church contains a variety of curious relics, some of them are of inestimable value. They are enclosed in a shrine of silver gilt and were formerly exhibited to the sacred eyes of majesty alone. They are now, however, publicly displayed on the altar every seventh year; and devotees crowd from the most distant parts to gaze upon them, and to experience the miraculous powers which they yet retain. They consist of the swaddling-cloths, and the winding-sheet of the blessed Saviour, the robe of the Virgin Mary, and the shroud of John the Baptist &c. &c.

Other relics are daily exhibited to those who are willing to pay for the privilege of beholding such sacred things. The catalogue of these is long and interesting. The traveller will particularly notice some of the manna by which the Israelites were miraculously fed

in the wilderness; the leathern girdle of the Saviour, and the linen one of his holy Mother; some of the hair of the Virgin; a fragment of the cross, and the head and arm of the Emperor Charlemagne. The fee to the Sacristan to see all these things amounts to 3 thalers.

Previous to the Revolution, this sacred catalogue was swelled by numerous other mysterious articles. On the approach of the French, these treasures were hastily conveyed into the interior of Germany, and placed under the safe custody of the Emperor, but when the danger was passed, and the holy relics were reclaimed, that monarch retained some of them as the price of the protection which he afforded the rest. Among the articles thus withheld were the sword of Charlemagne, some of the earth that was dyed with the blood of the martyr Stephen, and a copy of the Gospel, written in letters of gold.

*The church of the Franciscans* contains a Descent from the Cross, and a dead Christ, by Rubens.

The streets of this city are spacious, badly paved, but possess some handsome buildings, particularly in the quarter near the Railway station.

Aix-la-Chapelle is principally celebrated for its warm baths, which are much frequented. They contain a considerable portion of super-sulphurated-hydrogen gas, and are at the extraordinary temperature of 143° Fahrenheit. The taste is at first exceedingly nauseous to the stranger, but he gradually becomes habituated to it, and derives considerable benefit, if afflicted with any cutaneous or scrofulous disease. The external use of the baths is likewise remarka-

bly efficacious in the cure of many cutaneous eruptions.

The waters of Aix contain likewise much saline matter, principally carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime; they are, consequently, useful in cases of visceral obstruction, and in all diseases of the digestive organs.

The principal seasons for frequenting the baths are before and after that of Spa, from the beginning of May to the middle of June, and from the middle of August to the end of September.

The principal *manufactures* are woollen cloths, Prussian blue, ammonia, and white soap. The needle manufactory is not inferior to any in Europe, and will be viewed with considerable interest by the traveller, as well as the manufactory of pins: 150 or 180 pounds of which are often made in a week, each pound containing about 1,000 pins.

Aix-la-Chapelle lays claim to some peculiar immunities and privileges. The extent of its jurisdiction is therefore very carefully marked; and a little circle not extending a mile from the walls, and bounded by a simple quick-set hedge, is called the kingdom of Aix-la-Chapelle.

*The Bathing establishments* are numerous, containing bath rooms most comfortably fitted up, as in other towns the bath houses also contain lodgings.

The principal bath-houses are the *Black Eagle* or Rozenbad, the *Corneliusbad* and the *Carlbud*; all these are opposite the Redoute. Charge for a single bath 10 gros; when a number are subscribed for, 8 gros each. There are also two other bath-houses, the *Newbad* and the *Emperor's-bad*; the latter being nearer the

source than the others, is much the hottest. The cold *Steel-Bath* is in the New street behind the Theatre.

*The Fountain Elisa* is under the colonnade, reached by two flights of steps. The two wings of the building are occupied as a Café and Restaurant, the band plays here during the season every morning from 7 till 8.

*The Redoute* or Kursaal of Aix, is a large building in the centre of the town. In the assembly room on the first floor the games Rouge et Noir, and Roulette are carried on at three intervals during the day, from 11 till 1, from 3 till 5, and from 9 till 11. On the tables (not the green ones) in this room for the accommodation of strangers are to be found the Times, Galignani's and foreign papers from all parts of Europe. The Restaurant is at the bottom of the staircase on the left. The other apartments are devoted to balls and reunions; the former take place every Saturday, (to which strangers are always invited) and the reunions twice a week. The spirit of gaming once prevailed here to such an extent, that the magistrates became seriously alarmed for the morals of the people, and forbade all games of hazard under severe penalties. The corporation of the town are now the bankers!! The inhabitants of Aix are prohibited from playing or even from entering the rooms, except on the last day of the season.

*The Theatre* is well situated, large, and handsomely fitted up. Performances on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Admission 20, 15, 10 gros.

*Hackney-Couches*. The principal stands are opposite the Theatre

and at the entrance to the Redoute.

*Hackney-Coaches* with one horse, and *Omnibusses* take passengers to and from the railway station with or without luggage for 4 gros each.

*Vigilantes* with two horses 1 person 8 gros, 2 persons 10 gros, 3 or 4 persons 12 gros. Hire by the hour, 2 horses 20 gros, the course 8 gros.

*Divine Service* is performed regularly every Sunday morning at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11 by a resident English Clergyman, in the German Protestant Church St. Anne Strasse; an authorized collector calls for contributions on all English visitors.

*Reading-Room and Library* of Mr. Mayer in Buchel Strasse is well supplied with English newspapers and books. Mr. M. is Agent to the General Steam Navigation Company.

*Booksellers.* There are several respectable booksellers in Aix-la-Chapelle. The principal are Mr. Mayer, Messrs. Kohnan and Kornicker, and Mr. Boisserée.

*Post-Office*, situated a long way beyond the Market place, is open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening; letters via Ostend arrive four times a week. The postage of letters to England *must be paid* to Ostend, a single letter costs 5 gros.

*Malles Estafettes* leave Aix for Liège every night at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 9, from the Cheval Blanc, fare 5 frs. 50 cents.

#### *Objects of Interest in the Environs.*

The hill of Louisburg affords a noble view of the city and neighbouring country. An Obelisk was

erected upon it in honour of Napoleon. After his retreat from Saxony, the Cossacks hurled it from its situation, and completely destroyed even the foundation to obtain the coins that were deposited there. The King of Prussia has caused the obelisk to be again erected, but it bears evident marks of the injury it sustained.

On the side of the hill is a chapel crowded with images, concerning each of which, some pious, but incredible legend is told. A long procession of devout worshippers issues from Aix every Lent to prostrate themselves before these sacred shrines. On Sunday afternoons crowds of fashionables drive to the Louisberg, and indulge in tea, coffee, ices, smoking and sometimes dancing, the view is magnificent, and the scene itself is worth going miles to witness, an excellent band is always in attendance. The Railway Viaduct. The ramparts. The Roman Street near Frankenberg (Old Castle). The Kaisersruhe, magnificent Garden, the residence of the Russian Emperor during the Congress in 1818. The Forest of Pauline. (The name of Napoleons Sister.) The Drymborn, a small but beautiful forest. The Schönforst, an old Ruin. The Emma Castle (Bourg), habitation of Charlemagne. Laurensberg, a village near Aix commanding a beautiful view.

The scenery on the north of Aix is exceedingly diversified and picturesque, especially on and around the hills of Salvatorberg and Weingartsberg.

The most frequented walks are the Boulevards, the park of Drimbors, the promenade of Mount-Louis, and the road to Borcette.

## BORCETTE.

*Hôtel des Bains de la Rose*, a large establishment, not far from the Railway station; opposite the house is the mineral spring; the accommodation is excellent, charges Bedrooms  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 frs., Breakfast 1 fr. 25 cents, Table d'hôte  $2\frac{1}{2}$  frs.

A quarter of a mile out of Aix close to the Railway station is the romantic town of Borcette, with a manufacturing population of 6,000 inhabitants; the chief trade is cloth, and needles. The hot springs here are similar to those of Aix, except the Campus, and many who frequent Aix for the benefit of the waters, prefer the retirement of this village to the bustle of a large town: at all events a walk to Borcette to drink the waters, in the morning might be advisable, the road to it is up the New Street behind the theatre, under the Railway Viaduct.

## ROUTE 14. RAILROAD.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO COLOGNE.

$9\frac{1}{4}$  German, 45 English miles.

The journey occupies 2 hours by the quick trains, and 3 by the others.

*Railway trains* three times a day to Cologne. Fares 1st Class 2 Thlr., 2d Class 1 Thlr. 15 gr. 3d Class 1 Thlr.

Stations.	G. mil.	E. mil.
Aix to Stolberg . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ .
Stolberg to Eschweiler . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ .	$2\frac{1}{2}$ .
Eschweiler to Langerweh . .	1.	5.
Langerweh to Düren . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ .
Düren to Buir . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ .	$5\frac{1}{2}$ .
Buir to Horrem . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ .	$7\frac{1}{2}$ .
Horrem to Königsdorf . . .	$\frac{3}{4}$ .	$3\frac{3}{4}$ .
Königsdorf to Cologne . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ .	$8\frac{1}{4}$ .
	$8\frac{1}{4}$ .	45.

*Omnibus's* attend the arrival of the trains at Cologne to conduct passengers to the Hotels or to the Bonn railway. Fare for each person with a reasonable quantity of luggage 4 S. Gros.

## COLOGNE.

*Hotels.* *Grand Hotel Royal*, a large establishment overlooking the Rhine, with elegantly furnished state apartments, for families of distinction. *Holland*, a large house, just rebuilt but damp. *St. German*, close to the cathedral and the proposed terminus of the Aix railway, quiet, and charges reasonable. The *Cologne* near the landing place of the steamers, good and moderate. The *Rhine* in the Haymarket, good but dear. *Grosser Rhineberg*, worse than ever. *Belle-vue* at Deutz, opposite Cologne, a delightfully situated hotel; the view (extending the whole length of the town) seen from the windows is peculiarly striking; every evening during the summer a military band performs some of the most delightful music; the accommodations are excellent, and the charges as follows:

	Ths.	G.	Eng.
Breakfast with eggs . . . .	0	12	about 1s. 3d.
Dinner . . . . .	0	20	" 2 0
Bottle of table-wine . . . .	0	16	" 1 8
Tea or Coffee . . . . .	0	8	" 0 10
Bed . . . . .	0	16	" 1 8

The accounts are kept at Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn and Coblenz in Thalers (about three shillings), silver groschen (penny-farthing), and pfennings, 360 of which make a thaler or dollar.

There are also pieces of one-half, a third, a fourth, a sixth, and a twelfth of a thaler; and pieces of one, three, four and six pfennings.



*Table d'hôte.* The dinner-hour here, and at most of the public tables in Germany, is one o'clock. As in France, every description of person and country are to be found seated round them; at some the number of your bed-room; painted on a piece of tin, is placed next the plate selected by the waiter.

To give a stranger an idea of a German dinner the following variety composed the dinner at one of the hofs: I took it down in pencil at the time, in the order they were handed round — I say handed round, for after the covers are taken off the dishes, the dishes are taken off the table, and the joints, poultry &c. carved at the side-board — soup, bouilli, sausages, tongue, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, calf's head in batter, cutlets, kidneys (good); fish-pudding, roast fowls, salad, stewed pears, fried pudding, and shoulder of mutton roast. I then folded up the inventory and put the pencil in my pocket, but was obliged to resume it to announce the appearance of a huge piece of roast beef, by way of a finisher.

*Cologne*, a free port, formerly one of the most flourishing in Germany, extends in the form of a crescent, along the left bank of the Rhine. The length of the city on the banks of the river, from the tower of Bayenthurm to that called Thurmchen (turret), is nearly a league.

Cologne now contains about 7,400 houses and 66,000 inhabitants. Before the occupation of it by the French, it contained 12,000 mendicants, who had particular stations, which they left as an inheritance to their children. There were then 2,500 ecclesiastics of

both sexes, and about 6,000 citizens. The inhabitants are singular in their physiomy, their language, and their manners, and bear evident marks of being the descendants of foreign colonies.

*Cathedral &c.* One of the greatest curiosities in this city and indeed the only thing worth seeing is the cathedral, which, although never finished, may be considered one of the finest monuments of ancient German architecture. Archbishop Engelberg of Berg, planned this building, and his successor, Conrad of Hochstetten, commenced it in 1248. The work was carried on till 1499.

It is built in the form a cross; the arches are supported by a quadruple row of sixty-four columns, including the semi-columns and those of the portico, there are more than one hundred. The four columns in the middle are thirty feet in circumference, and each of the hundred columns is surmounted by a chapter different from the others. The two towers, which were intended to be five hundred feet high, remain unfinished; the northern one is not more than twenty-one feet above the ground, and the other is little more than half the intended height. In the latter is the great bell, which weighs 25,000 pounds. It requires twelve men to put it in motion, and when it strikes, causes the immense tower to shake. At the top of this tower may still be seen the crane used in raising the stones brought from the mountain of Drachenfels, one entrance of which now bears the name of the *Cathedral Quarry*. This tower likewise commands a fine view of the whole city of Cologne.

Only the choir of the church and the chapels surrounding it have been finished. The columns in the nave of the church terminate at a ceiling, composed with simple planks, covered with slates. In the choir is a beautiful marble reading-desk, and the grand altar is covered with a superb table of black marble, sixteen feet long and nine broad. Before it stand four immense brass candlesticks. This altar is ornamented with two modern statues, those of Mary and Peter, which rest on each side of it as wings. They are carved in wood, and painted white. In the middle is a tabernacle, decorated with seven columns, the idea of which was taken from a passage in the Proverbs of Solomon (chap. ix. 1 and following): "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars," &c. These words may be seen in Latin on the back of the altar. The columns, which are of white marble, are fluted, and superbly ornamented with chapiters and cornices. The whole of this work is of a strange taste, not at all according with the fine architecture of the cathedral.

This altar has been put in the place of a *chef-d'oeuvre* of the plastic art, which had been destroyed. It consisted of an antique monument, of the greatest perfection, which was in harmony with the rest of the building; it was a very plain table, supported by black feet, and covered with an abacus, the sides of which were ornamented with figures in demi-relief, of white marble. The chandeliers were placed in the centre of this table. The walls of the sanctuary were covered on one side by a majestic tabernacle, and on the other by several rows of high seats. On the four corners

of the altar were four bronze columns borne by genii. This astonishing work was more than sixty feet high, and reached to the roof. It was considered a fine specimen of ancient German architecture, but it was broken and thrown down in 1769, in consequence of the advice of some ignorant members of the chapter. The little harmony between the structure of the cathedral and the form of the present altar, constructed at great expense, offends the eyes of every connoisseur, and has a particularly bad effect.

The two tombs in the choir, which contain the remains of two brothers, Adolphus and Anthony, counts of Schauenburg (both archbishops of Cologne), are ornamented with figures of white marble, and with foliage in demi-relief.

The walls of the choir are covered with tapestry, the designs of which were taken from several drawings by Rubens. It is said that these tapestries were given to the church by count Furstenburg, who wished to become archbishop.

The stone statues of the twelve apostles, clothed in robes embroidered with gold, which are situated on one side of the column, may likewise be considered as beautiful monuments of old German sculpture.

Over the entrance to the choir is an excellent organ. The paintings on the windows in the interior of the choir, and in the north side of the nave, are well worthy of attention. Amongst the numerous figures composing these pictures are the arms of several ancient, noble, and patrician fami-

lies; namely, those of Hartfust, Overstolp, and Wisen.

Behind the grand altar is the chapel of the Three Kings, who, it is pretended, worshipped our Saviour. It is constructed of marble, and is of the Ionic order. It was built by the elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria. After the taking and entire destruction of the city of Milan, Frederick I. of the house of Hohenstaufen, presented to archbishop Reinold of Cologne, who had accompanied him in his expedition, the bones of the three Magi, which were deposited by the latter in this chapel in 1170. The old tomb, in which are the remains of the three Kings, and of the martyrs, Nabor and Gregor of Spoleto, was robbed, during the troubles of the French Revolution, of a great part of its treasure. The tomb was divided, as may still be seen, into three parts. The lower part, which is the most spacious, contained the bones of the three kings, whose heads were placed separately in the middle, on the lid of which are three names, formed by rubies, *Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar*. These heads were ornamented with very valuable gold crowns, each of which weighed six pounds, and was richly adorned with diamonds and rubies. In the part above the lid of the middle, were the bodies of St. Felix and St. Nabor; and in the upper part are the bones of St. Gregory. The heads of these three latter were contained in silver busts, which were used to ornament the altar on fast days.

The chest which contained the above-mentioned reliques was ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing arches, supported by

small columns, enamelled with great beauty. All the inscriptions were in Latin, and the letters in gold on a ground of blue enamel. The cornices and borders were ornamented with a great number of precious stones, pearls, and gems. The grand chapter of Cologne having fled to Aremberg in Westphalia, in 1794, took with it a great part of the treasures of the cathedral, amongst which was the tomb just mentioned. In 1804 it was returned to Cologne, but in a very different state. The sculptures had been much disfigured in the carriage, and some of them wholly destroyed. Many of the precious stones, gems, and enamels were lost, and others broken. The superb crowns were likewise wanting, and have been replaced by others, which are only of gilt metal, ornamented with pearls. Every thing that was possible has been done restore this chest of reliques to its original state, and the effort has met with considerable success, under the direction of Professor Walraff. The curiosities have been replaced by gilt metals of exquisite workmanship, and partly by gems, precious stones, and enamels, given by the inhabitants of Cologne.

The shrine may be seen by purchasing a ticket of the beadle looking personage who is constantly upon the look out for customers, but the extravagant demand for the same (6 francs) deters many from gratifying their optics; make up a party and divide the expense.

Before the chapel of the Three Kings are the tombs of the archbishops of the house of Bavaria. Their monuments and epitaphs decorate the walls, which are covered with marble. The remains

of Queen Mary de' Medici are likewise deposited in this place.

In the chapels around the choir may be seen the tomb of archbishop Philip of Heinsberg, the bronze statue of Conrad of Hochstetten, was lately damaged, and the silver coffin of St. Engelbert, the chasing of which is admirable.

An old picture of 1410, representing the tutelary saint of the town, which has been some years placed in one of the chapels of the choir, likewise merits observation. In the cathedral also is a curious picture of the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Filp Kalf in 1406.

A staircase on the left side of the choir, close to the eight pillar, leads to the library of the cathedral and to the hall called *Goldene Kammer* (Golden Chamber.) The library formerly contained a very fine collection of books, and a great number of manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne, all of which were taken away during the Revolution. The doors of the library are curiously carved, and the wardrobes contain the dresses of the priests. The golden chamber, on the side of the library, likewise contained a treasury, with numerous curiosities, before the invasion of the French. Amongst them were several beautiful chandeliers, a superb box richly ornamented with diamonds, a gilt cross decorated with diamonds, the statues of the twelve apostles, in silver gilt, &c. This treasure was carried to Aremberg, but only part of it was restored in 1804. The king of Prussia annually devotes a considerable sum towards the restoration of this ancient building besides other sums col-

lected and set apart for this laudable purpose.

*The Church of St. Mary* of the Capitol is situated in the district where the Capitol of the Romans formerly was, still called the Mount of the Capitol. Plectrude, wife of Pepin, and mother of Charles Martel, founded the church and convent of this name. Her statue may be seen on the wall behind the choir towards the street; but her tomb, which has a Latin inscription on it, is in the church before the choir. Opposite this tomb is that of St. Ida, who was a relation of Plectrude, and the first abbess of the convent. The upper part of the choir, and the colonnade of round arches, were built in the eighth century, but the greater part of the church, particularly the top of the nave, appears to have been re-constructed in the fourteenth, the church having suffered much during the invasion of the Normans. In this church are several pictures from the ancient church of St. Martin, amongst which there are some by A. Braun, an artist who was contemporary with Rubens. It has likewise a superb organ, made by the celebrated König, senior, of Cologne, who also made the one at Nymegen.

*The church of St. Géréon* and of the Martyrs was built in 1066, by archbishop Anno, on the same spot on which the temple erected by St. Helena formerly stood. Its cupola with three galleries is a grand and astonishing work; and the church is certainly one of the finest in Cologne. St. Géréon and his brave warriors are buried there, and in the church may be seen the heads of these martyrs. In a vault called *Crypta*, under the church, are two chapels, the

floors of which are in ancient mosaic work. A highly polished column of black and white granite, twelve feet high, which had been at this church since the time of the empress Helena, was taken to Paris by the French, with the columns of Aix-la-Chapelle. On the side of the altars, at the entrance of the church, are two pictures by C. Schüt and Geldorf, two artists of Cologne.

*The Church of St. Cunibert*, near the Rhine, is a large building. The altar is in imitation of the grand altar of St. Peter's at Rome. The door is ornamented with sculptures in the style of the eleventh century. The tomb of St. Cunibert, which was much celebrated for its antique ornaments, was greatly injured during the government of the French. A large antique cup of coloured sardonyx, ornamented with a valuable precious stone, was broken by some ignorant jewellers, and the stone sold at very low price to a Pole.

*The Church of the Apostles*, near the New Square, is likewise a superb monument of ancient German architecture of the eleventh or twelfth century, but it has been partly disfigured by modern architecture.

*The Church of St. Peter* is also very ancient. It was, no doubt, built on the ruins of a Roman temple, the vestibule of which still exists. Rubens, who was baptized in this church on St. Peter's day, composed for it a beautiful picture of the crucifixion of that apostle. This painting has always been considered one of his *chef-d'oeuvres*, and contains everything for which the great artist was distinguished, although it must be confessed that Rubens has not chosen the time well, a defect that has been attri-

buted to Guido Reni in a similar composition. This picture was taken away by the French in 1804, and conveyed to Paris, but it has since been restored to the church. While this picture was at the Louvre, a copy of it, the same size, was made by a Prussian student, and this is now exhibited as well as the original; the former being placed on one side of the frame, and the latter on the other.

The font in which Rubens was baptized is still shown here, as well as the tombstone of his father.

The ancient *Convent of the Ladies of St. Ursula* is remarkable for its relation to the legend of that saint and her eleven thousand virgins. All the church is filled with bones, which are curiously disposed in glass cases and frames of various sizes. Some of these cases contain twenty-four, and others from ninety to one hundred, skulls. On the right side, near the entrance, is an apartment called *Goldene Kammer* (golden chamber), in which are preserved the heads of many of these eleven thousand virgins. The history is represented in fifteen pictures in the choir, which are copies of the originals. These, however, are also kept here, having been restored since the peace. The saint, with her numerous train, is seen landing at the harbour of Cologne from a large vessel. The painting of the grand altar, representing the death of St. Ursula, is by C. Schütt, and the other two on the side of it are by Hergotts. In one of the chapels is a Holy Family, copied from Raphael. There is also an Archangel from the same great master. The originals are at Paris.

*The Church of the Assumption*, or the ancient church of the Jesuits, is not remarkable for the

beauty of its architecture, but the interior is decorated with ornaments, the principal of which is a superb bench of white marble for the communicants, with arabesques and bas-reliefs. Near the grand altar are several pictures painted by Schütt. The walls of the choir are embellished with figures of the twelve apostles. The pulpit, the organ, and the floor, which is of marble, are also very profusely ornamented. There are several cases likewise in this church containing skulls.

*The Town-house* of Cologne is preserved as a relic of antiquity. It has a marble portal, composed of two arches, placed one above another, the upper of which is in the Roman style, and the lower of the Corinthian order. The spaces between are filled with bas-reliefs. The tower, which is of a singular form, commands a fine view of the city and its environs. The Town-house formerly contained several pictures and pieces of tapestry, but these have been removed to Berlin.

The building called the *Kafhaus of Gurzenich* (commercial depôt) has a very large hall, where several Diets of the empire have been held, and in which the Emperor Maximilian gave several fêtes.

*The Theatre*, erected in 1829, is capable of holding nearly two thousand spectators. Cologne has a regular company, who, during the winter, play six times a week.

*The Exchange*, in the Rhine Strasse, was erected by public subscription in 1843.

The site of the house No. 10, Sternengasse, was the birth-place of the celebrated P. P. Rubens, and the residence of queen Mary de Medicis.

*The Museum*, contains Roman antiquities, found in the neighbourhood, a large collection of paintings, some of them 400 years old.

*The Casino* situated near the Theatre, is a modern building, into which strangers may be introduced by a member, the Inn keepers generally belong to these societies all through Germany, who always seem proud of introducing a traveller.

*The Exchange Coffee-House*, in the Haymarket near the Rhine is a new establishment fitted up in an elegant style à la française, refreshments à la carte, coffee, wines, Ices &c., are supplied at reasonable prices. The Times and Galignani's Messenger are taken in.

*Booksellers*. There are several respectable establishments in Cologne, the most convenient for travellers is that of Mr. Eisen near the bridge, who has always on sale a large assortment of Maps, Panoramas, and Guide-books.

*Professor of the German Language* Mr. J. Maton.

*Manufacture* and commerce form the principal support of the inhabitants of Cologne. The cotton and silk manufactories hold the first rank. Cologne has likewise seven manufactories where different kinds of cotton articles are made, such as neck and pocket handkerchiefs, nankeens, coarse cotton cloths, caps, gloves, flannel waistcoats, &c. There are also several snuff manufactories.

Of the thousands of travellers that pass through Cologne, few think of leaving without making a purchase of *Eau de Cologne*, an indispensable appendage to the toilet; of course nothing can be more easy than to purchase this article; *Jean-Marie Farina*, is marked up on all sides; the packages are the

same as the genuine Johann Maria Farina, the printed labels are the same, the bottles have his name upon them, and even the papers in which they are wrapped are apparently the very same: the price is the same. You make presents to your friends, you commence using your purchase yourself, and then, you discover that you have been taken in, and that you have purchased an inferior article, having paid at least the price of the very best; the persons that importune you in the street are hired by vendors of the inferior article.

There are no less than fifteen producers of cologne water, out of which there are but two that make the Double *Eau de Cologne*, these are J. M. Farina, Rhine Strasse and C. A. Zanolli, specially appointed purveyor to the Emperors of Russia and Austria, king of Prussia &c.,; besides the Original J. M. Farina, in Julich's Place.

*Navigation of the Rhine.* There are two Companies which now convey passengers from Cologne up and down the Rhine; the *Rhenish Steam Navigation Cologne Company*, established in 1827; and those of the Steam Navigation Company of the Lower and Middle Rhine, established in 1838 under the name of the *Dusseldorf Company*. The boats of the Rhenish Steam Navigation Cologne Company are easily distinguished from those of the Dusseldorf Company, by the black painted chimneys and by the name of the said Company being painted on the paddle-boxes.

It is necessary to be able to distinguish the boats of one Company from the other as travellers will in some cases find it convenient and to their advantage to take

a ticket for the whole voyage out and home, under the denomination of "personal tickets;" to such, a deduction of 25 per cent from the charges given in the tariff, is allowed: an important consideration to large parties, and families, but except in such cases this plan is not recommended.

From April to the first of November, the former company's boats go three times a day from Cologne to Mayence; twice a day from Mayence to Mannheim: the Dusseldorf company twice a day from Cologne to Mayence and once a day from Mayence to Mannheim, to Strasburg, once a day.

Travellers may, when they think proper, land at any of the intermediate places at which the boats stop, resuming the journey at their pleasure by any of the other boats of the Company; they have thus not only an opportunity of reviewing the towns on the banks of the Rhine, but may make excursions of several hours to see fine scenery or curiosities in the neighbourhood of the river, a table d'hôte and refreshments of the best description are to be found on board the whole of the Rhine steamers; and upon the wine card, the prices of the wines provided (which are of superior quality) are marked on a very moderate scale.

Travellers having any complaint to make, are requested to write it in the book that is kept on board each boat for the purpose; they may depend upon its being strictly examined into by the committee, the fault rectified, and the party committing it, punished.

The Cologne Company's boats are the:

*König, John Cockerill, Queen Victoria, Stadt Mannheim, Leo*

*pold, Ludwig, Stadt Coblenz.  
Kron-Prinz, Graf von Paris, &c.*

The Dusseldorf Company's boats are the:

*Victoria, Kron-Prinz von Prussia, Gros-Herzogin von Hessen, Stadt Bonn, Duke of Nassau, Gutenberg, &c.*

*Fares from Cologne by both Companies*

	Pavillon	1st saloon.	2nd saloon.
	fr. cs.	fr. cs.	fr. cs.
to Bonn . . . .	2 50	1 75	— 90
„ Neuwied . . .	11 40	7 65	3 25
„ Coblenz . . .	13 15	8 75	3 75
„ Bingen . . .	21 90	14 65	6 50
„ Creuznach . .	23 40	16 15	8 —
„ Biebrich . . .	24 75	16 50	7 40
„ Wiesbaden . .	25 50	17 25	8 15
„ Mayence . . .	25 —	16 75	7 50
„ Gernsheim . .	28 65	19 15	9 15
„ Darmstadt . .	30 —	20 50	10 50
„ Mannheim . .	32 75	21 90	11 —
„ Knielingen . .	40 65	27 15	14 50
„ Karlsruhe . . .	41 90	28 40	15 75
„ Iffezheim . . .	46 50	31 —	17 50
„ Baden-Baden .	48 65	33 15	19 65
„ Strassburg . .	54 40	36 25	21 25
„ Basel . . . .	68 40	50 75	31 90

ROUTE 15. RAILROAD.

COLOGNE TO BONN.

The Cologne and Bonn Railway. Trains leave several times a day. Fares first Class 15 Gros, second Class 10 Gros, third Class 7½ Gros.

Stations.

Ralfschurin	} 20 English Miles.
Brühl	
Sechtem	
Roldorf	

The opening of the railroad between Cologne and Bonn, which took place on the 15th of Febr. 1844, will offer many advantages. By the railroad to Bonn, and taking the steamer there, an uninteresting voyage of 3 hours duration will be saved, thus allowing travellers

an opportunity of taking their natural rest until 7 o'clock, instead of being *knocked up* by half-sleeping porters at ½ past 3 in the morning. It is therefore recommended to sleep at Bonn instead of Cologne the night previous to your intended ascent of the Rhine, after seeing the sights at Cologne, proceed to Bonn where several excellent Hotels, possessing every accommodation will be found.

The railroad occupies but 45 minutes from Cologne to Bonn.

ROUTE 16. THE RHINE.

COLOGNE TO BONN.

Observe that every object on the left bank, is described on the right.

*Description of a Raft.*

The length of one of the large rafts is generally from seven to nine hundred feet, and its breadth about seventy'). On this mass of floating wood there are twelve or fifteen small houses, built with planks: that inhabited by the proprietor is usually remarkable for its elegance and convenience. There are sometimes as many as nine hundred workmen and rowers to one raft.

The timber used in the composition of a raft is oak and fir. The bottom or base is formed of several long trees placed in rows, and connected together by trees of a shorter length, laid transversely. The latter are generally firs from the forests of the Murg, which are preferred because they are not so round as the others, and consequently more easily managed. They are placed across the trees at the base, as before mentioned, and fixed by iron cramps and bra-

\*) They are not now constructed so large.



cers, made with willows or young firs twisted. The breadth of the raft depends on the length of these timbers, which are called masts, because the Dutch use them as such. If any cavities remain at the joints, they are filled up with small pieces of wood. There are above the original base two other ranges of timber united to each other, as well as to the raft below. The first range of timbers, called masts, is likewise furnished at each end with several trunks of very stout firs, so that it may be capable of resisting the shock, should the raft run aground, a circumstance which sometimes happens. The surface of the raft is covered with small pieces of wood and thick planks. A great raft generally draws six or eight feet water, and its entire weight should be in proportion.

On both sides of the principal raft are two smaller ones called *knies* (knees), in the language of the boatmen, which are attached to the middle one by a small oak. They serve to direct the course of the raft, and are generally from seventy to eighty feet long. There are other rafts still smaller, which are attached to the principal one and to the knees, and are called *anhaenge*. These are used to avoid the danger of running aground on the sand. A large raft is likewise accompanied by several boats, the largest of which are laden with anchors and cordage; and the small are employed in sounding the river or going ashore.

The houses on these rafts are decidedly neat and convenient. The master's house is spacious, and is generally divided into two parts, between which there is room for walking. On one side is the sitting as well as bed-room of the master,

and on the other the pilot's room, and the storehouse for provisions. Quite at the end is the dining-room, and near it the kitchen, in which may always be seen on the fire a large copper kettle, constantly in use for cooking. A basket elevated at the top of a pole, is the signal when the meals are ready, and every body proceeds to take his share, which is served in a wooden bowl. The consumption of provisions on a raft, from the time of its setting out till its arrival at its place of destination, is calculated at forty or fifty thousand pounds of bread, eighteen or twenty thousand pounds of fresh meat, ten cwt. of dried meat, twelve thousand pounds of cheese, ten or fifteen cwt. of butter, thirty or forty large sacks of dried vegetables, five or six hundred ohms (a tun of one hundred and eighty bottles) of beer, and six or eight butts of wine, of seven and a half ohms each. The live cattle are on the raft, and there are always several butchers in the equipage.

The art of conducting a raft is not known to every boatman, and was for a long time confined to an inhabitant of Rudesheim and his sons. The numerous sinuosities, turnings, and falls of the Rhine, present a thousand obstacles to the progress of such a cumbrous mass, and the different parts of the rafts are in consequence frequently broken. At Dordrecht, the timber is sold, and thence part of it is conveyed to England, Spain, and Portugal.

#### *Villages between Cologne and Bonn:*

On the right Roden Kirchen, Weiss, Surdt, Godorf, Wesseling, Uvedorf, Hersél. Opposite the mouth of the river Sieg is the vil-

lage Graurheindorf, with an ancient convent of nuns. On the left, Poll, and two leagues from Cologne is Zundorf, where a considerable trade is carried on. Merchandise, from the manufactories in the grand duchy of Berg, are sent from this place, and wines from Mayence and the Moselle are conveyed thence to the Lower Rhine. Langel, at Lulsdorf a toll-house was formerly erected by the Duke of Juliers. Neid-Cassel and Rheidt are surrounded with vineyards and arable lands: — here first appears in sight the celebrated seven mountains, Mundorf. Near the bank is the island of Grapenworth. At Schwarz Rheindorf formerly was a convent of noble ladies, founded in 1152 by the Elector Arnaud of Weda.

#### BONN.

*Hotels.* The Star, in the Market-place, kept by Mr. Schmitz, is as comfortable, and at the same time as reasonable an hotel as any on the banks of the Rhine. The proprietor speaks English, and omits no opportunity to render those little but valuable attentions which few innkeepers think it worth their while to bestow. Mr. Schmitz has handsome carriages for excursions; the charge is twelve shillings a-day. Galignani's *Messenger* is taken in. *Grand Hotel Royal*, a new and beautifully situated house, commanding extensive views, with a garden extending to the bank of the Rhine. *Treves Hotel*, in the Market-place, a well conducted and good house, offering every accommodation for travellers. *Belle-vue*, well situated and good.

The steam-packets stop at Bonn both going up and down, and take in passengers and carriages; excursions to Godesberg only three

miles from Bonn, Nonnenworth and the Drachenfels can be made in two days. The morning of the first day to the Kreuzberg and museum of Poppelsdorf; the afternoon visit the University, Münster church, and public gardens. The second day, visit the island of Nonnenworth, ascend the Drachenfels, and Godesberg.

The city of Bonn has a pleasant appearance, and contains about 1,300 houses, and 15,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable building is the University, which is capable of accommodating one thousand students; at present there are about five hundred. In this building are the beautiful fresco pictures executed by scholars of the celebrated Cornelius. Its front overlooks the most beautiful part of the environs, where may be seen, on one side, the Rhine, with the Seven Mountains, and, on the other, the charming hills in front of Poppelsdorf. It comprises schools of surgery and medicine, a lying-in hospital, a library, occupying what was the Knight's Hall, and the royal museum of antiquities, which contains a fine winged head of Mercury, dug up at Hadernheim in 1821. The chapel is devoted to the Protestant faith. The University was originally founded by Maximilian, the last elector, and brother of the emperor Joseph. It was suppressed by the French, and restored by the new government in 1818. It is now in a flourishing state.

*The Garden* called Alte Zoll. The most interesting part is that where the French made a bastion, overlooking the Rhine. From this spot there is a fine view of the river. In the distance appear the Seven Mountains, the Godesberg, and the Kreuzberg.

*The church of the Münster.* The empress Helena had erected a temple on the spot where this church stands, but the present building appears to have been raised in the twelfth century. In the interior may be seen a bronze statue of this empress, and two bas-reliefs in white marble, one of which represents the birth, and the other the baptism of Jesus Christ. Under the organ is the tomb of Bishop Englebert; over the doors in the choir are two glass cases, in which are preserved the bones of the patron of the church; the walls are ornamented with gilt leather, said to be eight hundred years old; on each side of the entrance into the choir are two marble statues of our Saviour and St. John; beneath are vaults, in which are deposited the remains of the benefactors to this ancient church. This church was repaired in 1821. The ancient church of St. Martin, which was situated on the side of the Münster, and was probably built by the Romans, has been demolished.

The new parish *church of St. Remy.* It contains a beautiful altar-piece, painted by John Spielberg, representing the baptism of Clovis, or Louis, king of the Franks, by St. Remy.

*The Cassino,* built in 1737, in which is a reading-room, established by the last elector, and under excellent regulations. Every stranger can gain admission after he has been once introduced by a member of the society.

The Hotel of the mines of Rhinish Prussia.

The Town-house square in summer is the place for evening promenades. In the centre is a pyramid, with a fountain. The square of St. Remy, takes that name from

the old church of St. Remy, which formerly stood there, but has been demolished some years. It is likewise called the Square of the Romans, a name that it derived from an altar, raised by the Romans to the Goddess of Victory, which formerly stood in the middle of this square, but has been transferred to the Museum. This monument, which is supposed by many learned men to be the true *ara Ubiorum*, bears the following inscription: — *Deae Victoriae Sacrum.* On the left side is represented a man, armed with an axe and a knife; and on the right side is a young man, holding in one hand a vase with a handle, and in the other a small basin. Above this figure is an urn and a second vase. On the last side are three dolphins, and below them a bull, intended to be sacrificed. The form and sculptures of this altar, the style in which it is finished, and the elegance of the characters, denote its Roman origin. Those who are acquainted with antiquities will not hesitate to give it an equal rank with the altar of Victory found at Lyons. M. Peck, the canon, made this interesting monument a present to his natal place. The other public squares at Bonn are, the Square of the Münster, and that called Viereckplatz. On the first, the tribunal called Goding, held its sittings in ancient times.

The *Manufactories* at Bonn are few. The only one of importance is that of spun cotton, coarse cotton cloths, and cotton handkerchiefs. Horses are made use of to give motion to the spinning machines. Bonn has also some tin manufactories, and one for sulphuric acid, prepared according to the process of Chaptal.

Bonn had formerly an excellent school of music, and this delightful art is still much cultivated there. The celebrated composer, Louis Beethoven, was born at Bonn which the inhabitants intend to commemorate by the erection of a monument to his memory in the Munster Platz. Salomon, and many other excellent musicians, first received instruction in the art at this place. Beethovens Monument is to be erected during this summer (1844).

*English Church.* The Rev. S. Fairles, who is licenced by the Bishop of London performs divine service every Sunday morning at 11, and afternoon at 5, in the protestant Church in the University.

Guide-Books, Maps, Panoramas, and views of the Rhine, may be had at the shop of Messrs. *Henry & Cohen* in the Market-place.

*Omnibuses* attend the arrival of the railway trains, to conduct travellers to the various hotels; fare including luggage 3 Silver-gros.

#### *Environs of Bonn.*

The most interesting objects in the environs of Bonn are the following:

Poppelsdorf, or Clemensruhe, with its garden, half a mile distant. The way to it is by a walk of chestnut-trees, from the end of the town. Poppelsdorf suffered considerably during the last war, but it has been re-established, and now contains theatres for the delivery of lectures, collections of natural history and mineralogy; philosophical instruments, apartments for the professors, &c. The ground surrounding it has been laid out as a botanic garden. The collection of zoology comprises up-

wards of sixteen thousand specimens, that of petrefactions more than ten thousand, and that of minerals more than twenty-two thousand.

Behind the chateau is the village of Poppelsdorf, leading to the mountain of Kreuzberg, on the summit of which formerly stood the convent of Servites; the church only remains, which is worth seeing, particularly on account of the beautiful marble staircase, which is said to be formed of the identical steps which led to the judgment-seat of Pilate. Three pieces of brass, (and not gold, as Mrs. Trollope states,) are said to cover the spots of blood which fell from the head of our Saviour. Beneath the church is a vault, in which are twenty-five open coffins, ranged on either side, each containing the shrivelled body of a monk, some of whom have lain there four hundred years. They appear to have been buried in their robe and cowl; many have still their shoes and stocking on, in a good state of preservation. The view from the tower of the church is charming.

A pretty valley extends to the foot of Poppelsdorf: it leads to Rottchen, where there was formerly a hunting-seat, called *Herzogsfreude*, which was sold by the French and destroyed. Some peasants' huts now occupy the spot.

Another pretty promenade in the environs of Bonn is that leading to the Nursery. The traveller will procure for the farmer who resides there refreshments of every kind. Not far from this place is the village of Endenich, the environs of which are delightful.

The first object to attract attention after leaving Bonn is the mountain and ruins of the castle

of Godesberg.\*) The name of this mountain is not derived, as many pretend, from an ancient temple of the god Woden, or of Mercury, but from the German word Goding, or Gaugericht, signifying a kind of court of justice, which held its sittings during the middle ages. These ruins, as is apparent in many places, are the remains of an old and strong castle of the Romans, probably built in the reign of the emperor Julian.

In 1820 archbishop Theodoric, of Cologne, erected a new castle on the ruins of the old one. Archbishop Gebhard, of Cologne, placed a Dutch garrison there during the famous war which gave rise to his conversion to the Protestant religion, and his marriage with the beautiful Countess of Mansfeldt. The view from the top of the Godesberg is varied and delightful.

At the foot of the mountain is the village of

*Godesberg. Hotels, Belle-vue*, an extensive and well conducted house, beautifully situated facing the Seven Mountains. This hotel was originally intended as a Kur-saal, and the extent of the accommodation may be guessed by the

fact, that it contains 18 private saloons and can make up 200 beds. The Charges are extremely moderate, Dinner 2 frs.; Bed 2 frs.; plain Breakfast 1 franc. *Hotel Blinzér*.

This village contains about 1,200 inhabitants. At this place are the mineral springs called Draitscherquelle (fountain of Draitsch). Between Bonn and Godesberg, by the road-side, stands a monument of the fourteenth century, known by the name of the High Cross.\*\*)

On the left is *Königswinter*, (*Inns. Hôtel de l'Europe*, close to the Rhine; *Hotel Berlin*, both good houses) situated at the foot of three lofty hills, covered with vineyards. Königswinter probably existed at the time when the emperor Valentinian established some fortresses on the mountains of Lowenberg and Stromberg. It is likewise said that the Romans, having been driven from this place in 446 by a king of the Franks, the latter resided there several months in the winter, waiting to pass the Rhine, whence it received the name of Hibernia Regia. The inhabitants of Königswinter are principally employed in making wine and cutting stones, and they are consider-

\*) Count Gebhard, of Truchsess-Waldburg, elector and archbishop of Köln, married secretly the lovely Agnes of Mansfeldt, a nun of Gerrisheim, near Dusseldorf, and, carrying her off from a convent, declared himself a Lutheran, and endeavoured to secularize his electorate. Pope Gregory XIII. deprived him of his dignity, and Ernest duke of Bavaria besieged Gebhard in the castle of Godesberg, where he had taken shelter, and reduced it to its present ruinous state, A. D. 1593.

\*\*) It is said that the lord of a castle on one of the Seven Mountains discovered, upon his return from the Holy Land, that his lady had listened to the love of a neighbouring Burggraf, and that a son had been the consequence and proof of their crime. To avoid the fury of her injured husband, the lady took refuge in a convent, after consigning the infant to the care of some faithful retainer. It is not known what vengeance the crusader took on the seducer; but a strict, though ineffectual, search was every where made for the innocent child. Many years afterwards the old knight met, and by some accident, recognised the unfortunate object of his pursuit (then approaching manhood), on the high road between Bonn and Godesberg, and slew him on the spot where the Hoch-Kreuz now stands, and which, according to the legend, was erected in remembrance of the fatal deed.

ed very honest and industrious people. There are ten large establishments for cutting stones, all of which make extensive exports annually. Outside the village are always ready saddled donkeys for mounting the Drachenfels; the charge is ten silver groschen each for ascending and descending; on the top, every description of refreshment may be had at moderate prices. *May wine*, which may be had here, is a pleasant beverage.

#### *Seven Mountains.*

The lofty mountain of Stromberg,\*) which inclines towards the Rhine, is likewise called Petersberg (Peter's mountain), a name which it receives from a small chapel situated there, and dedicated to St. Peter. Several hermits of the order of St. Augustine established themselves in this mountain in 1134, and in 1188 Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg sent from the

convent of Himmerode, in the Eifel, some monks of the order of Cîteaux: who, however, abandoned this inhabitable mountain in a few years, and settled in the valley of Heisterbach, in the vicinity.

A curtain of mountain called *Röpekämmerchen* forms the junction between the mountain of Drachenfels and that called *Wolkenberg*. The latter has the form of a mutilated cone, and is 1,482 feet high. In former times there was likewise a castle at the top of this mountain, which was often covered with fogs and clouds, and thence derived the name of Wolkenberg (Castle of Clouds). It has now some extensive quarries. The stones taken from them are sent to Königswinter, where they are cut, and whence they are called Königswinter stones. Most of them are afterwards sent to Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf, &c. The castles of Wolkenberg, Drachenfels, and Rolandseck, were burnt by the empe-

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\*) Sir Dietrich of Schwarzenek, on his way to join the army of the crusaders at Spire, passed a night at the castle of Argenfels, where he was most hospitably entertained by the old Burggraf and his two daughters. The younger, named Bertha, made a deep impression on the heart of Sir Dietrich; and the noble mien of the knight was not beheld with indifference by the lady. Sir Dietrich proceeded to the Holy Land, and in a fierce battle against the Saracens was wounded and made prisoner. During his captivity, he vowed a chapel to St. Peter, should he ever return to his native country. Shortly afterwards, the city wherein he languished in chains was stormed by the Christians, and Sir Dietrich recovered his liberty. The crusade over, he sought, with a lover's speed, the towers of Argenfels and his beautiful Bertha; but alas! the enemies of the old Burggraf had burned the castle to the ground, murdered its owner, and the lovely sisters had fled no one knew whither. An old shepherd at length informed him that the terrified maidens had concealed themselves in a small hermitage amidst the thick woods that crested the lofty Stromberg (one of the Seven Mountains). Sir Dietrich hastened to the spot, and it may be supposed no considerable time elapsed before the fair Bertha of Argenfels became the lady of Schwarzenek; but no persuasions could induce her sister to quit the forests of the Stromberg. It is suspected that she also loved Sir Dietrich, but generously concealed a passion which could not be returned, and must, if known, have detracted from the happiness of those most dear to her. The noble crusader fulfilled his vow, and at the same time afforded the melancholy maiden a more eligible asylum, by building a chapel to St. Peter, upon the site of the hermitage, and the grave into which she slowly sunk is still pointed out to the sympathizing traveller.

ror Henry V. Archbishop Frederick I. of Cologne rebuilt that of Wolkenberg, in which he died.

The highest of the Seven Mountains is the *Drachenfels*\*) (Dragon's Rock), which rises in the form of a colossus on the banks of the river, bearing the ruins of an ancient castle, that has the appearance of a fine piece of architecture.

Behind these mountains, and a little farther from the Rhine, are those called *Lowenberg* (1,896 feet high), *Niederstromberg* or *Nonnenstromberg*, *Oelberg* (1,827 feet in height), and *Hemmerich*. On all of them may still be seen the ruins of old castles, many of which are said to have been built in 368 by the emperor Valentinian. The castles of Lowenberg and Hemmerich were inhabited by the Lords of Heinsberg. The last of this illustrious family perished near Leghenigh, in a war against the Bishop

of Cologne, and a cross may still be seen at the spot where he died.

These mountains derive their name from the seven highest summits by which they are crowned. On the loftiest is an obelisk, erected in memory of the passage of the Rhine by the German armies in 1814. This chain of mountains terminates the great chain that crosses Thuringen, the country of Fulde, and that of Wetterau, and passes to the Rhine.

At the top of a rock on the right may be seen the ruins of the old castle of Rolandseck:\*\*) the greater part of them are covered with ivy and brambles, and is remarkable for an arch, in good preservation. It is said that Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, built this castle in order to be near his mistress, who had become a nun at the convent situated in the island. The poet Schiller has made this the subject

\*) The *Drachenfels* (*Dragon's Rock*) is said to be so named from its having been the abode of a terrible dragon, concerning whom many stories are told. A Christian maiden, according to one legend, was exposed on this rock to the fury of the monster by her pagan captors, and saved from his devouring jaws by a crucifix she had concealed in her bosom, which so terrified the dragon, that he plunged into an abyss, and was never more heard of. The most popular tradition, however, is, that Sir Siegfried the Horny, the famous hero of the *Nibelungenlied*, slew this monster with his celebrated sword *Balamung*, and delivered the fair daughter of King *Gillibaldus*, whom it had carried off from her father's court. Sir Siegfried was rewarded with the hand of the princess, but was soon afterwards treacherously slain by her three brothers.

\*\*) The legend attached to the sombre ruin of Rolandseck, and the beautiful island of Nonnenworth, is briefly as follows:

The death of the famous Paladin Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, having been falsely reported to his betrothed bride, the beautiful Hildegart, in the first transports of her grief she took the veil in the convent of Nonnenworth. Roland upon his return to the banks of the Rhine, finding his love separated from him for ever in this world, built himself a fortress on the summit of the conical rock that overlooked the island convent, and sat, day after day, at the gate of it, gazing upon the walls which contained the beloved of his soul. Two years passed in this manner had nearly consumed his strength, when one day, looking down as usual on the convent, he heard a passing bell, and saw some people digging a grave in the garden. Something whispered him it was for Hildegart. The conjecture proved but too true. He stood and watched the funeral procession, saw her laid in the earth, and listened to the requiem chanted over her; and the next morning was found in his customary situation — dead! — his eyes still turned towards the convent.

of one of his best ballads, entitled the knights of Toggenburg, placing, however, the scene in Switzerland. The prospects from the castle of Rolandseck are delightful.

At this place the Rhine divides into two arms, between which is situated the island of *Rolandswerder*, or *Nonnenwerder*, containing sixty-five acres. On the 27th and 28th of February 1844 this beautiful island was covered with water.

On the island is a good Inn, in front of which is a pretty garden. Boats cross and re-cross at the desire of visitors. The charge for a party is six groschen.

Between the Seven Mountains and Unkel the Rhine forms another basin, both banks of which exhibit delightful landscapes. A number of villages are seen dispersed over the plain, the hills are covered with vineyards, and in the distance behind appear the Seven Mountains, whose majestic summits seem to rise above the clouds.

On the road from Bonn to Coblenz is the small town of *Remagen*, the *Rigomagum* of the Romans, which contains about 1,300 inhabitants. In the environs a great number of monuments have been discovered, which bear dates of the times of these conquerors of the world. They were found in the year 1768, when the elector Charles Theodore gave orders for making the road from Coblenz to Bonn. Before that time the traveller ran numerous risks of losing his life whilst travelling this road, which was quite impassable when the Rhine attained a certain height. Robbers often concealed themselves in the brambles and clefts of the rocks, and thence rushed out on the passengers, whom they threw into the Rhine after robbing them. Charles Theodore remedied

this evil; for by his orders the rocks were blown up, the low parts near the river filled, and solid walls erected to support the excellent road which was finished by the French in 1801. At this time were discovered a great number of mile-stone columns, others with inscriptions, medals, and other Roman antiquities, which prove that the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus had established a great road here. All these antiquities have been taken to Mannheim.

A few hundred paces from Remagen is the mountain of *Appollinarisberg*, with an ancient priory, which belonged to the abbey of Siegburg. The situation is delightful, and it commands a fine view of the Rhine. In the Gothic church of this convent was formerly shown the head of St. Appollinaris, and it was consequently much resorted to by pilgrims.

On the left is the mountain of basalt, called *Erpeler-Ley*, at the foot of which is the market town of *Erpel*. The southern declivity of this steep mountain is planted with vines, which produce a delicious white wine, called *Leywein*. The ground presents nothing but a mass of stones; and the young vines are planted in baskets filled with earth and green turf, and placed in the clefts of the rocks.

After the traveller has passed Erpel, he reaches the ruins of the castle of *Odenfels* or *Okkenfels*, at the foot of which is a small village.

On the left nearly opposite the mouth of the Aar, is the small town of *Linz*, concealed at the bottom of a defile of mountains; and not far from it is the village of *Laubsdorf*. Linz, which formerly made part of the electorate of Cologne,



obtained in 1330 the privileges of a town, and in 1365 archbishop Engelbert III. built the castle there, near the gate of the Rhine, in order to protect the navigation, and defend the town against the frequent attacks of the inhabitants of Andernach. The castle, as well as the walls of the town, is constructed with basalt, and the streets are paved with similar stones. The parish church is ancient. It contains a monument of the ancient knights of Renneberg, who founded in 1257 the convent of nuns of St. Catherine, situated north-east of Linz. Considerable industry is displayed in this town, and numerous vessels come here to receive the different productions of the country, such as wine, potash, iron, lead, copper, and fuller's earth. The iron is brought from a foundry in the vicinity of the town.

On the right, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of *Sinzig*, containing 1,600 inhabitants, which once formed part of the duchy of Juliers. This town, which is situated in the midst of a fertile plain, is the ancient *Sentiacum*, formerly a strong castle of the Romans, that was probably built by Sentius, one of the generals of Augustus. Roman medals have frequently been discovered at this place; and in the time of Frederick Barbarossa, it had a royal palace. The parish church is a gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross, with cement stones. Near this church is a chapel that is more ancient, and contains a tomb, in which was found, some years back, a corpse that nature had converted into a mummy, called by the inhabitants St. Vogt. This mummy was conveyed to Paris by the French, but was re-

turned in September 1816. On an eminence close to the town is a large farm, formerly the Convent of St. Helena.

On the right is seen the market-town of *Nieder Breisig*, which contains 1,000 inhabitants.

Opposite is *Dattenberg*, with the ruins of an old castle in the midst of broken blocks of basalt.

The castle of *Rheineck* is situated on the top of a steep mountain. The new castle is erected on the ruins of the old, of which only a dilapidated tower remains, covered with ivy and brambles, and forming a striking contrast to the modern buildings. The last Count of Rheineck died in 1548. The estate then passed to the lords of Warsberg, and, in 1654, by purchase, to a count of Sinzendorf, whose family retained possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The situation is charming, particularly of the garden, which is situated on the side of the Rhine, and commands a fine prospect from the top.

On the left, are the ruins of the *Castle of Hammerstein*, on the top of a rock opposite the village of Fornich. At this castle the unfortunate Henry the Fourth found an asylum in 1105, after having in vain attempted to obtain from the bishop of Spire, the benefice of a lay brother in the very building which had been erected by the ancestors of this emperor, and which had received numerous donations from him.

The Spaniards, the Swedes, and the Lorraines, were, by turns, masters of this castle during thirty years. In 1654, Charles Gaspard, of Leyden, drove out the Lorraines. In 1823 it was purchased by Baron Hammerstein.

At the foot of the rocks is the

village of *Ober-Hammerstein*, which was formerly a well fortified town.

ANDERNACH. \*)

*Hotel, The Lilly.*

The Artonacum of the ancients was a Roman frontier town, and the head-quarters of a military prefect. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace at this place; and historians relate, that they caught fish out of the Rhine from its windows: but as the ruins now seen are at a considerable distance from the Rhine, on the south-east of the town, it is obvious that the river must have since deviated considerably from its ancient course. King Sigebert of Austrasia was the last who inhabited the palace of Andernach. During the middle ages, this town held a very high rank amongst the commercial towns of the Rhine, till it fell under the dominion of the electors of Treves. It does not now contain more than 2,500 inhabitants. Two things, however, render this place still very remarkable; these are mill-stones and stones for making cement. They are derived from the neighbouring mountains, and are not to be found in such abundance, or of so good

a quality, either on the Rhine or in any country of Europe. The cement, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a consistency, becomes impenetrable to water; or rather, hardens so much in water, as to form a new and very solid stone. In order to use it in this manner it must be ground into *trass* (a name given to it in this country). This is done by mills, which were only used in Holland formerly, but have lately been erected near the quarries whence this stone is taken. Some of it is sent to the East-Indies, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes, and other hydraulic works. Andernach, however, is not the principal place for the export of this commodity.

The mill-stones are a volcanic production, and are mentioned by some of the Roman authors. They are sent to Holland, to the Hanseatic towns, to England, to Russia, and even to America.

Andernach likewise trades on the Rhine in wine, charcoal, potash, &c.

The most remarkable objects at Andernach are: The Gate on the side towards Coblentz, constructed by the Romans; outside this

\*) Siegfried, Count Palatine of the Rhine, upon his return from the Holy Land, was induced, by the slanders of the perfidious Golo, to banish his beautiful wife Genoféva from his palace at Andernach. The unfortunate countess strayed into the neighbouring forests of Laach; there by the side of the lake, she gave birth to a boy, and lived with her innocent offspring several years in the wilderness, unseen by man, and unharmed by the beasts of prey with which it was peopled. One day, as Count Siegfried was hunting, he came by accident to the very spot which his persecuted lady had chosen for her retreat. Struck by the manifest protection which Providence had afforded her and her child, he listened to her justification, and returned with her immediately to Andernach, where her innocence was proved, and the traitor Golo underwent the punishment he so richly deserved. After her death the countess was canonized, and the legend of S. Genoféva has found its way into the language of every country.

Andernach was the residence of the Frankish kings; and the old German Chronicles say that they used to fish for salmon in the Rhine out of their palace windows. The portal towards Coblentz supposed to be of Roman origin.

gate on the right, the ruins of the Palace of the kings of Austrasia; the Baths, called Jews' Baths, which are probably of Roman origin; the Parish church, where it is said the Emperor Valentinian and a child of the Emperor Frederick I. are interred; the Old Tower, one of the most ancient buildings of the town; the Roman Tombs, on the hill of Kirchberg; the Roman altar, in the garden of the Oak Inn.

Not far from the town are the majestic ruins of the convent of the Noble Ladies of St. Thomas, which was consumed by fire in 1796. Some French grenadiers were quartered in it, when the fire suddenly broke out in the night; several of the soldiers perished in the flames, and the whole of this building was destroyed.

A fair called *Birnenkrautmarkt* is held annually at Andernach towards the end of September. It is very well attended, and is kept as a grand festival.

Beyond Andernach on the left is *Frederickstein*, an old castle belonging to Neuwied. The peasantry call it the *Teufelhaus*, or Devil's House, a former prince of Neuwied having erected it with the produce of an exorbitant tax. It is now in ruins. Around this building are several fishermen's houses, forming the small village of *Fahr*, whence there is a ferry to Andernach.

#### NEUWIED.

##### *Rhine Hotel.*

*Neuwied* is situated in a plain bordered by a chain of mountains. Behind the town is the abbey of *Romersdorf (Villa Romana)*, situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is the village of *Heimbachweis*.

This town occupies the site of the village of Langendorf. It was founded by Prince Frederick William, who died in 1737, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, and the houses pleasant. A considerable business is carried on. Prince Alexander of Neuwied greatly increased this town, by allowing all who settled there the liberty of public worship according to their own views. This attracted a great number of industrious people from every country, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, so that the town became very flourishing. Neuwied is thought to resemble the towns of America. It suffered much by the war, but is still a place of considerable importance. Neuwied communicates with the opposite bank by a flying bridge, established in 1818. It has manufactories of watches and jewellery, kitchen ranges, wooden pipes, linen, glass, snuff, copper &c.

The most remarkable objects are: The Château, at which may be seen a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities, collected in the environs of the town; amongst them are lances, arrows, drinking-glasses, plates, mirrors, rings, bracelets, inscriptions, figures of gods, &c. Here also is a good collection of the natural history of the Brazils, made by Prince Maximilian. The garden is likewise worthy of observation. The House of the Moravian Brothers, or Herrnhunters. Amongst these brethren there are some good artists. Neuwied also possesses a seminary for Lutheran schoolmasters, a Bible Society, and a Gymnasium, and a good collection of natural history.

Neuwied carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine in iron,

potash, pipe-clay, and other products from the woods and mountains of the surrounding country.

In the *Environs of Neuwied* are the remains of an ancient town, and of several roads constructed by the Romans, which were discovered in 1791. Behind *Biber*, half a league from Neuwied, are the vestiges of a strong castle. Several walls project from the ground in various places, and there are likewise traces of a ditch, which is nearly filled up. The form of the fort is rectangular. A tower is situated in the front of it. It is eight hundred and forty feet long, and six hundred and thirty-one feet broad. The whole is surrounded by a defensive wall five feet thick, furnished with projecting towers. In the interior of the rectangle is a bathing-house of considerable extent, which from the vestiges that remain must have been very beautiful. The bathing-rooms had a double floor, and the ceilings were supported by more than one hundred brick pillars. The statue of a Genius was found in the canal that supplied the baths.

In these baths have been found a *Victoria gradiens*, a *Diana venatrix*, a Mercury with a German flute, and a Genius with a cornucopia. The latter statue is of common stone, but the others are of bronze. About forty medals have been dug up here, all of which bear the date of reigns from Tiberius to Gallienus. At some distance from this place a temple was discovered in 1801, but has been covered over again; the place, however, is distinguished by a stone. The fields around the fort contain numerous remains of Roman architecture, over which the plough is continually passing. All the anti-

quities that could be removed have been deposited in the château at Neuwied.

On the right appears the village of *Weissen-thurm* (white tower), which derives its name from an ancient tower situated near it. It is said to have been the place where the Romans first undertook the passage of the Rhine: indeed, the ground presents numerous advantages to an army wishing to effect a passage, there being an island in the middle of the river. These inducements probably determined Caesar to erect a bridge here, and influenced the French armies who made three successive passage during the revolution. The last was effected on the 18th April 1797, under the orders of General Hoche. He had first erected a fortification on the island in the middle of the Rhine, behind which he collected the boats for the passage. The Austrians made a long and obstinate resistance, but the affair was at length decided by the voluntary sacrifice of the French captain Gros. This brave warrior swore to take, with his little troop, an Austrian battery, which was keeping up a very decisive fire. The battery was taken, and Gros lost his life; but his death procured a victory to his countrymen. On a hill near Weissen-thurm, is the monument of General Hoche. It bears this inscription: "L'Armée de Sambre-et-Meuse a son général Hoche."

About a quarter of a league from the bank of the river, behind *Mühlhofen* and between the mountain by which the *Sayn* flows into the Rhine, are the ruins of the old castle of the counts of Sayn, who as early as the eleventh century possessed considerable influence in this country, and founded, in

1202, the abbey of Augustines of Sayn, at a short distance from this place. It is said that Frederick, who was the first count of Sayn, built this castle on his return from Spain, where he had been valiantly opposing the Moors, although he was very young. This family became extinct in 1246. Below these ruins may be seen a country-house belonging to the Count of Boos Waldeck, who has a fine collection of pictures.

In the vicinity of the Rhine, half a league from this place, and two leagues from Coblentz, is *Engers*, with a modern building. Engers was the chief place of the district, formerly called Angeresgau, and is said to have been built by the emperor Constantine. In 1317, Kuno of Falkenstein, archbishop of Treves, gained possession of Engers in consequence of a war between him and the counts of Wied and Isenburg, who were come to commit an act of violence on his territory, by robbing the Flemish merchants who had assembled at Frankfort fair. In order to guard the navigation of the Rhine still more, he not only fortified the town, but built a strong castle, with a tower. This castle existed till 1758, when it was demolished, and another erected in its place. It is now a summer residence of the Prince of Nassau Weilburg; the situation is delightful, and it commands a fine prospect. The park belonging to the castle is worthy of observation. Near this place, about the centre of the Rhine, is a sand-bank, which is considered dangerous for heavily-laden boats and rafts. Salmon is caught in the environs of Engers and Urnitz, but the fishery is not so profitable as that at St. Goar.

A quarter of a league after you

pass *Sayn* is the pretty little island *Niedernorth*, with the hamlet of the same name. The convent, founded in 1242 by a lord of Helfenstein, has been destroyed, but its church still exists. On the right appears the village of *Kesselheim*, on the left on the slope of the mountain, is the suppressed convent of nuns of *Basseluch*, converted into a residence and occupied by a private family; at the foot of which is the small village of *Maller* or *Mallendar* with several paper-mills. The village under the hill on the left is *Bendorf*, opposite to which on the right is *Sebastian Engers*.

On the right is *Neuendorf*, called the kitchen-garden of Coblentz, which is inhabited by a great number of persons who construct rafts; on the left are several scattered houses, forming the village of *Urbar*, where an excellent wine called Bleichart is produced.

#### COBLENTZ.

*Hotels.* The *Hôtel de Treves* in the great Square, near the post-office, good and quiet. *Giant*, a large house but dear. *Belle-vue* and *Trois Suisses*, both good and very moderate; Beds 1½ to 2 francs, Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 2½ francs including half a bottle of wine, Breakfast with eggs 1½ francs.

Coblentz was formerly the residence of the electors of Treves; and, whilst under the French dominion the chief place of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. It is situated at an angle, which these two rivers form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name, *confluens*. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants. The Romans constructed a strong castle in the place called *Alter Hof*, which be-

came a royal palace when subject to the Franks. In the middle age, the town was divided into three quarters, the limits of which were determined by the course of the rivers. The quarter comprised between the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank of the Moselle was the most considerable: on the other side of the Moselle was situated Little Coblenz, or Litzel Coblenz, no traces of which are now visible; and on the right bank of the Rhine, at the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, was the third quarter, usually called Thal Ehrenbreitstein, which still exists.

The kings of the Franks, as well as the emperors up to the time of Louis of Bavaria, occasionally resided with their court at this place. The bishops of Treves lived alternately at Treves and at the fort of Ehrenbreitstein till 1280, when Henry of Vinstingen erected the castle, situated near the bridge over the Moselle, by which little Coblenz communicated with the principal town, and which now forms a communication between Coblenz and the *Petersberg* or *Fort Francis*. This bridge was built by Bishop Baldwin, by means of indulgences; it is five hundred paces in length, and consists of fourteen arches.

The new castle near the Rhine, and that part of the town called Clementsstadt which is connected with it, were erected by Clement Wenceslaus, the last elector of Treves, between 1779 and 1787. This castle is built in the ancient style; the guard-houses, &c. form a semicircle in front of the principal building. The interior was formerly arranged with great magnificence and taste. The church, which forms part of this castle, is remarkable for its simplicity. The

French transformed this elegant palace, whence there is a fine view over the surrounding country, into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a *dépôt* for prisoners of war, which has given it a miserable appearance. It has until lately been used as a Palais of Justice and Court of Assizes; but is now completely restored and elegantly furnished, for the King of Prussia, where it is proposed to receive Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, during this summer 1844.

The most remarkable buildings at Coblenz are: besides the Palace of Treves,

Hotel of Metternich - Winneburg; Hotel Von der Leyden, now the residence of the Sub-governor; the Palace Boos Waldeck, now occupied by the chief President; the Old Market of St. Florian, with a curious antique head under the clock. Besides these are the Hôtel Kempen on the Firming; the Gymnasium in the Jesuit's Place; and the barracks on the Moselle, formerly a Dominican convent, and the Theatre.

Near the church of St. Castor, a monument was erected by the French, in commemoration of the Russian campaign in 1812, and underneath the inscription was written, "Seen and approved of by the Russian Commander at Coblenz, in 1814."

The public squares which deserve notice are the *Place d'Armes*, planted with lindentrees; and the *Place Plan*, near the principal guard-house.

The most remarkable churches are: The Collegiate Church of St. Castor. The spot where it is situated was formerly an island of the Rhine. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. A council composed of three kings and ele-

ven bishops was held here in 843. On the left side of the church is the tomb of St. Riza, a descendant of Louis le Débonnaire, and the picture at the second altar on the same side is a copy of Rubens' 'Descent from the Cross.' In the choir are four pictures by Zich, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The subjects are taken from the legends of St. Goar and St. Castor, and represent part of what took place at Coblenz in 870 between Louis and Charles the Bald. Near the grand altar are the tombs of archbishops Kuno of Falkenstein, and Werner of Königstein. The Church of St. Florian was used by the French as a military dépôt, but has been appropriated to be protestants by the Prussian government and is now the Garrison Church. It is said to have been originally founded by the empress Helen, but afterwards rebuilt. On the walls of this church are some pictures painted in fresco by Zich. It likewise contains the tombs of the archbishops John IV. count of Isenburg, and John V. count of Leyden. The remains of James II. margrave of Baden, were transferred in 1808 to Baden. The pulpit and the baptismal font are curiously carved by Hufschmidt. The church of Notre Dame, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, which are composed of several stories placed one above another, have a majestic effect. The choir is ancient, and the nave modern.

The last elector constructed an aqueduct at Coblenz, by which very clear water is conveyed to every part of the town. This aqueduct commences at a mountain near Metternich, and the canals from it pass over the bridge of the Moselle. The fountain in the new town,

which is supplied from the same aqueduct, bears the following inscription, placed there by the elector, *Clemens Wenceslaus Elector, vicinis suis.* A. D. 1791.

A casino was established at Coblenz in 1808, to which strangers are admitted as well as to the reading-room. There is also a musical institution, and a gymnasium, with a small but choice library, containing numerous MSS.

*The Post office*, near the great square, letters depart for England Morning and Evening, and arrive daily about 2 o'clock, the foreign postage of letters sent to England, 9 gros, must be paid.

*English Divine* worship is performed every Sunday Morning in the Palace Chapel at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10 and 3 in the afternoon.

*Bankers.* Deinhard & Jordan.

*Booksellers.* Mr. R. F. Hergt in the Rhine Strasse, near the hotels, keeps an assortment of guide books, panoramas &c.

Coblenz is not remarkable for its manufactories, excepting japan-ware.

#### *Environs of Coblenz.*

A quarter of a league from the town, beyond the gate of Nörthor, was the ancient Chartreuse, situated at the top of a small hill. This building was sold in 1810 to M. Seidensticker of Wetzlar, but has been since purchased by the government, who have fortified this height, and given it the name of Fort Alexander. The height where this monastery stood, and at the foot of which runs the great road that passes over the Hunsrück, was first called *Marterburg*; but the bones of St. Beatus having been conveyed there in 1017, it was afterwards named *Beatusberg*. A colony of Benedictines

was established at this place by archbishop Hillinus in 1153; and in 1334 the convent was abandoned to the Carthusians, who kept possession of it till the cession of the left Bank of the Rhine.

The prospect from the spot where the church formerly stood is very extensive and varied. On the right may be seen the charming island of Oberworth, watered by the Rhine; and near Capellen high mountains, the picturesque forms of which resemble an amphitheatre. In the distance is Lahnstein, with its old castle in ruins; and almost out of sight appear the old towers of the castle of Marksburg. A delightful valley extends to the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, and thence to the rocks near Andernach. In every direction villages and country-houses may be seen, surrounded by well cultivated fields; and at the foot of the height, in the midst of a fertile country, stands Coblentz, which seems to make one and the same town with the village of Neuen-dorf, situated in the vicinity. A bridge of boats, erected in 1819, connects Coblentz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, (Inn Cheval blanc) which is situated on the high road to Frankfort, through Montabaur and Limburg, and to the bath of Ems, four leagues from Coblentz. The Thal or valley adjoins the mountain on which stands the fort Ehrenbreitstein. The Romans established a strong castle on this mountain in the time of the emperor Julian, on the ruins of which archbishop Hermann Hillinus erected the fort that was finished in 1160, and receives from its founder the name of Hermannstein. The elector John, margrave of Baden, augmented and repaired the fortifications, and caused a well,

which derives water from the Rhine, to be cut in the rock two hundred and eighty feet deep. The latter undertaking occupied three years, and it was then found necessary to proceed three hundred feet lower.

On the highest part of the mountain, on the south side of the fort, formerly stood a square tower, on the top of which was a foundry, and beneath it a powder-magazine. On the square, between the barracks and the arsenal was placed the famous cannon called the Griffin, which weighed ten tons, and was capable of carrying balls of one hundred and sixty pounds. This tower was blown up by the French, and the Griffin taken to Metz.

The fort of *Ehrenbreitstein* experienced numerous vicissitudes during the Revolution. It was first blockaded for a month by General Marceau, during the first passage of the Rhine by the French, in September 1795. It had twice the same fate during the campaign of 1796, and was cannonaded from the heights of Pfaffendorf and Arzheim. The fortifications, however, did not suffer much by this bombardment; but the small town beneath them was much damaged, its houses having been burnt by the shells. The French succeeded in gaining possession of a height called Nellenkopf, near Arzheim; but the retreat of Jourdan soon compelled them to raise the siege. A fourth blockade was commenced in 1797, after the passage effected by General Hoche at Neuwied, and it lasted till the peace of Leoben. A body of French troops suddenly presented themselves before this fortress during the negotiations for the peace of Rastadt, and caused a dreadful famine. A cat was sold



for about two shillings and sixpence, and horse-flesh at about one shilling per pound. Many persons perished for want. It was in vain that the brave commandant, Colonel Faber, belonging to the troops of the elector of Mayence, wrote several times to the Congress at Rastadt in the most pressing terms: a fatal policy had obtained the rule; the fortress was abandoned to its lot, and necessity constrained the commandant to capitulate on the 27th January 1799. The French repaired and augmented the fortifications, but their demolition was commenced shortly after the conclusion of the peace of Luneville. The lofty towers, the enormous masses of rock, the mines, and the walls, fell with a tremendous noise.

Since 1816, Ehrenbreitstein has been re-fortified. In connexion with the Chartreuse, or Fort Alexander, and the Petersberg, or Fort Francis, it forms one of the strongest positions in Germany. The Chartreuse commands the roads from Mayence and the Hunsrück, the Petersberg those of Treves and Cologne, and the Ehrenbreitstein, the Rhine and the country of Nassau. Besides the principal forts, there are some outworks. The whole are constructed from the plans of Montalibert and Carnot.

The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. In front is the town of Coblenz, situated on the banks of the river, in which there are two islands, each having a convent. Behind the town may be seen the Chartreuse, surmounting a height planted with vines and fruit-trees, and in the plain below, more than thirty towns and villages. The fortifications can only be seen by ob-

taining an order from the commandant, which is easily procured.

The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height as far as a mineral spring, at the entrance of the valley from which the place derives its name.

In the middle of the Rhine, between Coblenz and Thal, there is an echo which produces a grand effect, particularly at night, when a hunting-horn, or any other musical instrument, is sounded.

The trade of Coblenz consists principally in the conveyance of merchandise up and down the *Moselle*. This river rises in the Vosges, and begins to be navigable at Metz; thence it runs in a broad valley as far as Thionville, without meeting the least obstacle; but at that place the valley becomes so narrow as scarcely to leave room for the passage of the river, which then flows along the bottom of the mountains, forming numerous curves and angles. The navigation, which is already rendered very inconvenient by this circumstance, is still more obstructed by the rocks and sandbanks in the river, and by the badness of the roads on its banks, used for towing. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, an extensive navigation is carried on. The principal goods sent by the *Moselle* to the Rhine are slates, fire-wood, timber, staves, charcoal, coals, brandy, paint, potash, salt, bark, pipes, glass, ragstones, and *Moselle* wines. The trade in French wines has been much diminished by the heavy duties paid in the Prussian territory.

The *Environs of Coblenz* present several interesting objects, such as the bridge over the *Moselle*, whence there is a fine view; and on the left bank of the *Moselle*, between the village of Metternich

and Rubenach, the field where the Prussians established their camp before the invasions of Champagne.

On the left of the road towards Andernach is the *Petersberg*, on which the French built *Fort Marceau*.

This fortification has since been enlarged, and has received the name of the emperor Francis. It commands the mouth of the Moselle and the roads of Treves and Cologne. On this height was the tomb of General Marceau, who perished near Altenkirchen, whilst attempting to cover the retreat of Jourdan. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications; but a similar monument was erected in the plain by command of the king of Prussia. It consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus. An urn of black marble contains the ashes of Marceau, with suitable inscriptions.

Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the bones of Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated near Wiesen-thurm. Half a league from Coblenz was the castle of *Schönbornlust*, which made a conspicuous figure in the history of the French emigrants. It was built about eighty years ago, by the elector Francis George, of the house of Schönborn. The materials were sold; the park attached to it has been destroyed. The same fate has befallen *Harlich* and *Saftig*; but *Bassenheim*, with its aqueducts, still exists, a league and a quarter from Coblenz.

The traveller may likewise make an excursion from Coblenz to the *Kuhkopf*, the highest mountain in the environs. The view is very extensive and imposing. It includes all that part of the valley of the Rhine between Hochheim

and Linz, several of the highest points of the Seven Mountains, and a large portion of the picturesque country of Eifel, in the midst of which, on the summit of a very lofty mountain, stands the old castle of Neroburg, spoken of by Caesar and Tacitus, and now called Nürenburg.

To the valley of *Laubach*, half a league from Coblenz, in which is a spring called *Kaltenborns-Brümchen*; to *Moselweiss*, a pretty village on the Moselle, half a league from Coblenz; to the village of *Neuendorf*, on the left bank of the Rhine, half a league distant: and to *Winningen*, a league and a half.

An Excursion to the Castle of Stolzenfels may be easily made in the morning: the hire of a carriage to and from is 1 Thlr. 15 Gros; to see the interior of the castle, each person must pay 5 Silver Gros, which is devoted to the poor of the little village of Capallen.

#### *Excursion from Coblenz.*

To *Ems* may be made either in a hack carriage, or by Omnibus. The hire of the former, capable of holding 4 persons, costs 3 Thalers, and 20 Gros for the coachman; the above sum includes bridge and barriers. Those who do not intend to make any stay at Ems, should leave Coblenz at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 or 3 in the afternoon; the distance,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, will occupy  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, stay till 7 or 8, and return to Coblenz by 9.

Omnibuses go and return 4 times a day; fare 15 gros.

A foot path across the hill, leads the pedestrian to Ems in one hour; for a Description of Ems see Route 18.

## ROUTE 17. THE RHINE.

## COBLENTZ TO MAYENCE.

59¼ English miles.

Coblentz to Boppard . . . . .	14¼
Boppard to Caub . . . . .	16½
Caub to Bingen . . . . .	11¼
Bingen to Biberich . . . . .	14¼
Biberich to Mayence . . . . .	3

English miles 59¼

The fast Steamers reach Mayence in 7 hours, Cologne from Coblentz in 4¼ hours.

On the left, at the mouth of the Lahn, is the small town of *Nieder Lahnstein*, with 1,800 inhabitants. The church, at a small distance from it, dedicated to St. John, is now in ruins.

On the hill behind *Nieder Lahnstein* are the ruins of the old castle of *Lahnneck*; on a still higher hill is a chapel called *Aller Heiligen*, being dedicated to All-Saints.

The Lahn, which issues from a defile of mountains, rises in the forest of *Wisterwald*, and, whilst making numerous bends, crosses the territories belonging to the princes of *Hesse* and *Nassau*. It brings into the Rhine a large quantity of minerals, and the island formed at its mouth was most probably made by the settlement of slates carried there by the river. This river likewise considerably assists in the trade of the Rhine, as iron, corn, flour, fruits, and lime, are brought there in great quantities, for which it returns charcoal, salt, and wine.

Near this place the Rhine is very wide. On the right is the farm and village of *Capellen*, situated on the side on a rock, behind which is the castle of *Stolzenfels*, restored lately by the King of Prussia.

On the left is the town of *Oberlahnstein*, which contains 1,500 inhabitants, and belongs to *Nassau*. The old castle is now the re-

sidence of the bailiff. The terrace and windows of this castle command a fine view. It sustained a siege during the terrible war between *Adolphus* of *Nassau* and *Thierry* of *Isenburg*. The writings by which the electors, *John* of *Mayence*, *Frederick* of *Cologne*, *Werner* of *Treves*, and *Robert* of the *Palatinate*, made known the deposition of the emperor *Wenceslas* and the election of *Robert* to the empire, were dated from *Lahnstein*.

On the right is the small town of *Rhense*, with 1,780 inhabitants. About four hundred paces from this small town formerly stood the *Königstuhl*, (royal seat), the site of which is now marked by four small stones. In this building the four electors of the Rhine often assembled, to deliberate respecting the interests of Germany, and here a general peace was concluded. At this place, likewise, the election and deposition of several emperors were determined on. The royal seat was a plain unornamented octagon building. It rested on nine pillars, eight of which formed a circle, and the ninth was in the centre. It was ascended by a staircase of fourteen steps, placed on the south side, and had on the top seven stone seats for the seven electors; its diameter was twenty-four feet, and its height seventeen. Its form, as well as the arms represented on it, the colours of which were partly effaced, gave it a very singular appearance. It was erected on this spot, because it was a place where the territories of the four electors met, and to which each of them could repair at a very short notice. From the top of this building four small towns might be seen at one view: *Lahnstein*, on the territory of the

elector of Mayence; Capellen, on that of the elector of Treves; Rhense, on the territory of the elector of Cologne; and Brauback, on that of the elector of the Palatinate.

The town of Rhense was obliged to keep the Königstuhl in good repair, in consideration of which it enjoyed several privileges. This seat was destroyed during the revolution.

On the left, opposite to Rhense, is a small chapel, where the deposition of the emperor Wenceslas took place in 1400, after a deliberation on the Königstuhl.

*Brauback* contains 1,200 inhabitants. Close to it is the old castle of *Philipsberg*. On the top of a rock, behind Brauback, is the strong castle of *Marksberg*, the state prison of Nassau: the duty is performed by invalid soldiers. This castle derives its name from the Evangelist Mark, and was built by the landgrave John, surnamed the Warlike. It now belongs to Nassau, as well as the town of Brauback.

Beyond Spey Ober the Rhine makes one of the most considerable bends in its whole course.

Near Boppard the Rhine forms a vast lake, surrounded by heights partly planted with vines. At the foot of these heights is the village of *Kamp*. In front are the villages of *Niederberg* and *Hilzen*; and at

the end of a wood, on the height, is the farm of *Jacobsberg*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits.

#### BOPPART.

*Inn. English Hof*; Beds 2 frs., Dinner 2 frs., Breakfast 1 fr.

*Boppard* is generally considered one of the fifty forts established by Drusus. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace there, the ruins of which may still be seen; whence a rivulet that falls into the Rhine near this place, has derived the name of *Königsbach* (royal rivulet). During the middle age, Boppard became an imperial city. It has an hospital and several convents. The convent of nuns of *Marienberg* is situated above the hospital; it has been transformed into a water-cure establishment. The town procures from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries. It likewise carries on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes.

Further on the left are the ruins of the old castles of *Liebenstein* and *Sternfels*, which forms the summit of a height planted with vines. These ruins are generally called the *Brothers*,\*) and present a fine *coup-d'oeil* when seen from the opposite bank.

\*) The two castles of Liebenstein and Sternfels, or Sternberg, generally known by the name of "Die Bruder," (the Brothers), were once the property of an old nobleman, who had two sons, and a beautiful ward, of whom the said sons were both desperately enamoured. The elder, however, perceiving that the young lady preferred his brother, nobly resigned his pretensions, and retired to Rhense, to avoid the sight of so dangerous an object. Before the marriage could take place, the banner of the cross was raised at Frankfort, and the young intended bridegroom, catching the general flame, resolved on joining the crusade and deferring his nuptials till his return from the Holy Land. Neither the prayers of his father, nor the tears of his love, had power to damp this pious but ungallant determination. He assembled his little troop, and joined the Emperor Conrad at Frank-

On the right is *Salzig*, where a great number of cherries are gathered, most of which are sent to Holland.

On the left is the village of *Kes-tert*, with an old church fallen into ruins; and opposite to it is an enormous rock, covered on the bottom with vines, and crowned with trees closely planted.

Opposite to an island on the right is *Hirzenach*, where may be seen an ancient priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Siegburg, surrounded by the huts of vine-dressers.

At *Ehrenthal* there are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

A quarter of a league further on the left is *Welmich*, with a gothic tower. The environs are picturesque, and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of *Thurmberg*, likewise called *Maus*. Fertile gardens and rich meadows extend along the banks of the river. The view is lovely.

#### ST. GOAR.

*Inn. The Lily*, not very excellent.

*St. Goar* extends along the shore, and on a very high rock

behind it may be seen the ruins of the ancient fort of *Rheinfels*. This place had formerly a convent of monks, called *Marterberg*; but Count Thierry of Katzenellenbogen, surnamed the Rich, transformed this peaceable residence into a strong castle, and compelled boats descending the Rhine to pay a toll. Sixty of the towns on the Rhine opposed this act of violence, and sent troops to the blockade of the castle, which they besieged for fifteen months without success. They then formed a league with several other towns and princes, and thence originated the first confederation of the Rhine, which succeeded in destroying the greater part of the small castles, whose lords carried on open robbery. This confederation, however, afterward fell in the unequal struggle of the territorial lords against the independence of the towns. The fort of Rheinfels was defended in 1692 by the brave colonel Gorz, against Tallard, who terminated the contest by setting fire to his camp and retiring. During the revolution, it surrendered to the French on the first summons, and was afterwards blown up by them.

Opposite St. Goar is the village

fort. Shortly after his departure, the old Burggrave dying, the elder son returned from Rheine to take possession of his share of the estate; and, far from making use of the advantage which his power, and the absence of his brother gave him, he scrupulously behaved to the young lady as to a beloved sister. Two years had scarcely elapsed, when the crusader arrived from Palestine, bringing with him a beautiful Grecian lady, to whom he was betrothed! Indignant at his perfidy, the elder brother sent him a fierce defiance, and a bloody combat would have ensued but for the tears and entreaties of the forsaken fair one, who took the veil in the noble convent of Marienberg at Boppard, and saw the Brothers no more. The falsehood of the crusader was punished by the frailty of his new love, and the conclusion of the legend may be gathered from the ballad. It is certain that two brothers, Henry Bayer Von Liebenstein, and Henry Bayer Von Boppard Von Sterrenberg, possessed these castles about the middle of the fourteenth century. The dear fair one is said to have been of the family of Broemser Von Rudesheim; and John 3d Broemser founded the Capuchin Convent of Bornhoffen. at the foot of the vine-covered mountain on which the two burgs stand, with the unfortunate lady's estate.

of *St. Goarshausen*, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of a mountain behind this village is the old castle of *Katz*, which was destroyed by the French in 1807. The mountain of *Petersberg* produces an excellent red wine, which is considered equal to that of *Assmannshausen*.

At a short distance further is an enormous rock on the left, called *Lurleyberg*\*, where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats five times; the report of a gun, or the sound of a hunting-horn, is frequently produced on the passing of the steam-boat, to astonish — not the natives — but my friends “in search of the picturesque.”

In this part of the country (which is extremely wild and rocky), the pious hermit *Goar* established his residence, at a very distant period, and disseminated Christianity amongst the fishermen on the banks of the Rhine.

A little beyond the *Lurley* the river assumes the appearance of a lake, enclosed by rocks. The Rhine bends on the left side, and rushes against a partially-concealed ridge of rocks, forming a terrible whirlpool, called the *Bank*, which is extremely dangerous for boats, but still more so for rafts. The current of the river directs itself towards a tower on the left, near *St. Goarshausen*, against which the rafts may dash and break, if proper precautions have not been

taken. The means to avoid the danger are very simple. A large trunk of a tree, called *Hund* (Dog) is attached to the left side of the raft; and at a place near the whirlpool it is loosened, in such a manner as only to remain connected with the prow. This trunk is soon swallowed up by the whirlpool, which draws it with so much force, that the raft is gradually attracted to the left bank, and thus kept in the proper direction.

Below the bank there is another whirlpool called *Genirr*. There is a tradition, that this was formerly connected with the *Bingerloch* by a subterranean channel; because the remains of boats, which had been ingulfed by the latter, appeared on the surface of the first.

#### OBERWESEL.

##### (*Inn. Rhine Hotel.*)

*Oberwesel* is one league from *St. Goar*, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. It exhibits scarcely any trace of its ancient beauty. Its large Gothic church, built by archbishop *Baldwin* of *Treves*, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the church of the *Minorites* is a picture, painted by *Diepenbeck*, which represents *Christ's* descent from the Cross. The chapel, which is seen near the wall of the town, not far from the Rhine, was erected to the memory of a boy named *Werner*,

\*) This is the *Lurley Berg*, celebrated by the *Minnesinger Marner*, as early as the twelfth century. *Lurley*, or *Lurelei*, as it is indifferently called, being derived from *Lullen*, or *Lullen*, “to stammer” and *leg*, “a rock.” Tradition has, however, made it the haunt of a fair Nixe, or Water Spirit, named *Lurley*, *Lureley*, or *Luzeley*, of whom many mad pranks are told. She is, notwithstanding, generally believed to be friendly to faithful lovers; and her punishment of the seven Countesses of *Schönberg* proves her detestation of insincerity. The boatmen on the Rhine seldom pass without invoking her, and the echoes never fail to repeat “*Lureley!*”

who was taken from his relations by the Jews, and put to death by them, after suffering numerous torments. Oberwesel was formerly an imperial town; but the emperor Henry VII. made it a present to his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Treves.

An excellent wine, called Engenhöller, is made in the environs of Oberwesel; and on both sides the river below the town there are several places where salmon are caught in great abundance.

Near Oberwesel is the ruins of the castle of *Schonberg*. It was the birth-place of the heads of a noble family which existed as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and about the eleventh century changed its name from Belmont to Schonberg. The celebrated Frederick of Schonberg, or Schomberg, first developed his warlike talents under the command of Henry and William II. of Orange; afterwards obtained several victories over the Spaniards; reinstated on the throne the House of Braganza; defeated in England the last hopes of the Stuarts; and finally died at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

The mountain of *Martinsberg* is adorned with a pretty house, delightfully situated, belonging to the Catholic vicar.

The right beyond Oberwesel on the Rhine abounds with picturesque views, formed by groups of rocks and mountains. A large quantity of slates is found in the environs. Here the gardening is excellent, extending down to the river, and the vines reaching to the summit of the mountains.

The small town of

CAUB,

formerly belonged to the Counts of Nuringens, whose family be-

came extinct during the thirteenth century; but has, since 1802, been attached to Nassau. The vessels at this place are numerous, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine and slates. The wine made at Caub is ranked amongst the best Rhenish wines.

On a mountain above Caub, frowning like a citadel, is the castle of *Gutenfels*. This castle was almost entirely demolished in 1807, so that only the outer walls remain. In ancient writings it is always called Cub, and derived its name of Gutenfels (Rock of Guda) from the Countess of Guda, whose great beauty rendered her a favourite of the emperor Richard. The landgrave William of Hesse Cassel besieged it, without success, in 1504; and near the custom-house may be seen a stone, on which this event is recorded in verse. On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine view of the river which flows beneath. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders, during the thirty year's war, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite.

Opposite Caub, in the centre of the river, situated on a rock, is the castle of *Pfalz* (pronounced Falbz), formerly called *Pfalzgrafenstein*. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building. In one of the towers of the castle a room is shewn where it is said the wives of the Counts of the Palatinate came to be confined. It has likewise several dungeons, used as state prisons, and a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine. The Pfalz was no doubt erected originally as a toll-house. It now belongs to the Duke of Nassau.

It was at this place that the Prussian and Russian army, under the orders of Blücher, passed the Rhine, January 1, 1814.

In the Rhine, above Pfalz, is the *Wildes Gefährt*, a kind of whirlpool, formed by the river in turning round some rocks and small heaps of sand. The danger may be avoided in calm weather, by suffering the boat to glide with the current, which will direct it safely. The passage is only rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind, when the boats run the risk of being driven against the rocks, near the right bank.

#### BACHARACH.

is situated three leagues from Bingen, on the banks of the Rhine, and at the foot of a very steep mountain. The walls of the town formerly extended as far as the old castle of Stahleck, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of Bacharach, namely, that pope Pius II. (better known under the name of Eneas Sylvius) caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the emperor Wenzel granted independence to the town of Nuremberg for four butts of this wine.

Bacharach produces several articles, in which a considerable trade is carried on; particularly wine, iron in bars, old iron, starch, and beer. It is the natal place of the painters Kugelgen.

The castle of *Stahleck*, the ruins only of which are now visible, had formerly its own lords, by whom the convent of Chumbd, near Simmern, was founded. This castle was pillaged during the thirty years' war, and rebuilt by the elector Charles Louis, in 1666,

but soon after blown up by the French, in the war respecting the Orleans succession. Below the castle of Stahleck are the ruins of the church of St. Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture, erected at a time when that art had attained the highest perfection.

On the south side, between Bacharach and Rheindiebach, are the ruins of the Williamite convent of *Furstenthal*.

Near Bacharach is an island in the Rhine, which includes about thirty acres of ground; between this island and the right bank is the stone, which, even in old writings, bore the name of *Ara Bacchi*. The appearance of this stone above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very fine weather, when the waters are low.

The elector Charles Theodore established a great road, which commences just beyond Bacharach, and passes through part of the valley of Steeg; by this road merchandise which has been conveyed on the Rhine, is sent to Simmern and to the Moselle. In the valley just mentioned are the ruins of the old castle of *Stalberg*, very near the village of *Steeg*. The ancient Counts of the Palatinate were accustomed to reside occasionally in this castle, as well as in that of Fürstenberg, which is situated in the valley of Diebach.

Near the hamlet of *Rheindiebach*, a quarter of a league above Bacharach, is a remarkable echo at the entrance of the valley. Amongst the ruins of the castle of Fürstenberg is a garden, whence there is a fine prospect. The vines near these ruins produce excellent red and white wine.

*Lorchhausen*, a small village, was formerly the boundary of the



of the lower Rheingau. The ruins of *Sarec*, on the Bischofsberg above the village, are the remains of the fortress which defended the frontier.

The environs of the village of *Niedheim* on the right are beautiful, and at a distance may be seen the ruins of the old castles of *Fürstenberg* and *Stahleck*. The river forms several bends, and resembles a lake, terminated by the small town of Bacharach.

On the left is the market-town of

#### LORCH,

which forms the boundary of the Rheingau. It formerly had a castle built by archbishop Henry III. in 1348, only the ruins of which are now visible. Opposite this place are the ruins of *Fürstenberg*, and near to Lorch is the mountain of *Kedrich*, or Devil's Ladder, the ascent of which is very steep. \*) Behind Lorch is the valley of *Wisperthal*, whence a northeast wind issues called Wisperwind, which is a singular phenomenon.

Lorch is one of the most ancient towns of the Rheingau. It was here that the first red wine on the Rhine was made. The vicinity of Rheinberg compelled the inhabitants to arm and build a castle, which gave its name to several families. The Gilgen of Lorch were

the most celebrated possessors of it. The church is an ancient edifice.

On the right is the village of *Heimbach*. Above are the ruins of *Heimburg*.

Before you reach *Asmannshausen*, are some remains of ancient baths, said to be of Roman origin; and on the right the village of *Dreyeckshausen* or *Trechtinghausen*. A quarter of a league above this village are the ruins of the church or chapel of St. Clement. The mountains are a short distance from the banks of the river. On one of them are the ruins of the castle of *Sonneck*, which was destroyed by Rodolph I. in 1282.

On the left is the village of *Asmannshausen*, and on the right the ruins of the castles of *Vautsberg* or *Vogtsberg*, *Reichenstein*, *Rehinstein*, and a little lower, the castle of *Falkenberg*, lately repaired.

An excellent red wine is made at *Asmannshausen*, but it has no good inn. Behind the village is a small footpath leading to the hamlet of *Alhausen*, and to the suppressed convent of the Capuchins of *Northgottes*, which is situated farther in the wood.

About three hundred yards this side of the *Mäusethurm* is the *Bingerloch*, or Hole of Bingen; it is an opening made through a

\*) Beside the little town of Lorch, or Lorrach, rises the precipitous mountain of *Kedrich*. It has received the name of the Devil's Ladder, because the devil himself rode up this hill on horseback. Others say, that a bold and amorous young knight, who had carried off the heiress of the Burgh of Lorch, performed the same extraordinary feat. Another version states, that a ladder was absolutely made and fixed against the precipice, in the short space of one night, by some friendly elves, to enable a young knight, named Ruthelm, to rescue the fair *Garlinda*, daughter of one *Sibo Von Lorch*, from the power of the gnomes who inhabited the caverns of the *Wisperthal* (a wild ravine in the neighbourhood), and whom *Sibo* had incautiously offended. A Sir *Hilchen*, or *Gilgen Von Lorch* (whose saddle is still preserved in the town-house!) galloped up the *Kedrich*, and released his lady-love from a lofty tower, to which she had been borne by the irritated gnomes aforesaid.

ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river. This undertaking was executed by means of gunpowder, towards the end of the seventeenth century, at the expense of some Frankfort timber-merchants, in order that large boats and rafts might pass down the river. There is but little danger in passing by the Bingerloch with a pilot who knows his business; and if the water is high, the spot is scarcely visible.

On nearing Bingen, the traveller passes near the *Mäuseturm* (Mouse Tower), the erection of which is absurdly attributed to Hatto II., archbishop of Mayence. The glaring anachronism is sufficient to refute this opinion. Hatto died in 970, and this tower was not built till the thirteenth century, when the archbishops of Mayence levied a toll on vessels passing up and down the river. It is most probable, therefore, that this tower was erected as a toll-house. It also serves as a light-house, and in later times was mounted with guns, then called *mousserie*; and thus from *Mous* or *Mousenthurm*, has been derived its present name. During the last century it has been in ruins.

The current of water begins to be very strong in the environs of this tower, and at some distance from it there are rocks which appear above the water when the Rhine is low, and against which boats sometimes run.

The mountain of *Ruppertsberg*, is situated on this side of the Nahe. In 1148, lady Hildegard of Sponheim, famous for her piety, founded a convent on this mountain, the ruins of which may still be seen: at this place she wrote her prophecies; and here also Bartholomew of Holzhausen after-

wards composed his visions. He was visited by Charles II., to whom he predicted his restoration to the English throne. He also predicted, but with less success, the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The gothic chapel and the corridors of the convent, which are situated between rocks, have a picturesque appearance. The fountain which Hildegard is said to have excavated with her own hands, is still visible.

#### BINGEN.

*Inns. Victoria and Cheval Blanc*, both good and moderate.

*Bingen*, situated at the mouth of the Nahe, contains 5,300 inhabitants. On the left is the mountain of Rudesheim, and near it stands the old castle of *Ehrenfels*, entirely surrounded by rocks. Behind Bingen runs a chain of mountains covered with wood, and beneath them is the Bingerloch. More than one old castle in ruins appears suspended from a steep rock; and in the distance amongst some trees may be perceived the remains of the church or chapel of St. Clement. The river first rushes with impetuosity towards this chain of black mountains; but afterwards turns suddenly to the north, breaking against the rocks in the environs of the tower of the Mouse.

"It is very evident (says Schreiber) that the ridge of mountains near Bingen was formerly obstructed by rocks, which opposed a sort of dyke to the waters of the Rhine, and gave rise to the formation of an extensive lake between Ladenburg, Spire, Mannheim, Mayence, Grossgerau, and Pfungstadt. This mass of water having risen over the dyke, fell with impetuosity to the bottom of the precipice, and it

was not till after many ages that the river effected a free passage, the rocks being then broken by the violence of the current, or more probably, in consequence of one of those grand revolutions of nature which sometimes take place." Charlemagne enlarged the bed of the Rhine, but there was scarcely yet sufficient room for moderate-sized boats to pass. The elector Sigismund of Mayence rendered the passage less dangerous, and made it navigable for large boats, in the thirteenth century. The navigation was also improved by the French and Swedes in the seventeenth century, and still more by the merchants of Frankfort.

Bingen carries on considerable trade between Mayence and Cologne. The goods exported consist principally of corn, wine, salt, pearl-ash, tartar, clover, rape-oil, vinegar, and brandy. The wines are most of them in the district of Bingen, and in the environs of the Nahe, and they are sent both up and down the river, but particularly to Frankfort, whence they are conveyed by land to the northern countries. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines of Bingen.

From the ruins of the old château of Klopp, or Castrum of Drusus, which overlooks the town; the prospect is magnificent; the town, which is situated immediately under it, has the appearance of a grand panorama, and opposite to it is the mountain of Rudesheim, with the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch, and in another direction may overlook the valley of the Nahe whence there is also a distant view of Mont Tonnerre. Tradition asserts

that the Emperor Henry IV. was confined here for a long time. This castle was formerly considered impregnable, but was destroyed by the French in 1689.

#### *Excursion from Bingen to Kreuznach.*

*The New Hôtel Garni and Baths, the Rheinstein.* — It is a splendid building containing near 70 elegantly furnished rooms, which are let by the day, week, or month. The establishment of Baths in the house are very neat, and like the Hotel extremely clean; the public saloon is a large and elegant room, in which a Table d'hôte is provided daily at 1 o'clock. Prices, Dinner 2 frs., Breakfast 1 fr. There are separate tables at which dinners à la Carte, and other refreshments can be had at all hours.

*Kreuznach*, an ancient town of 9,200 inhabitants, situated in the Valley of the *Nahe*. It is much resorted to by visitors from all nations, on account of its Saline springs, the salubrity of the air, and the beauty of its situation. The Baths are handsome, they are erected near the source of the Saline spring upon an island, formed by the windings of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the town. They are approached by pretty shady walks, through avenues of trees at the end of which stand the Baths and reading-room in a grove of Acacias. It is during the season (which commences in May and continues until September) a gay and lively spot; interesting excursions may be made from hence to the Castle of Rheingrafenstein, perched upon the pinnacle of a rock of red porphyry upwards of 600 feet high, the ruins may be reached in half an hour in a car-

riage, they command a fine view of the river. The salt works belonging to the Grand-Duke of Hesse Darmstadt at Carlshale, on the right bank of the Nahe, are curious, as are those of Munster am stein. The Castles of Ebernberg, and the Abbey and Castles of Sponheim are a beautiful carriage drive.

The town is historically known to the English by the death of general Talbot, who in conjunction with the Sweeds in the 30 years war stormed the Castle. The waters of Kreutznach have been found most efficacious in all cutaneous diseases, diseases of the glands, indigestion etc. Brine Baths may be had here: independant of its Springs, strangers will be much pleased by a visit to Kreutznach. The drive from Bingen is interesting.

The hire of a carriage with two horses to go to and return from Kreutznach is 5 florins; the distance from Bingen is 9 English miles.

*Omnibusses* attend the arrival of the Steamers and convey travellers to Kreutznach for 12 Gros each person.

RUDESHEIM, \*)

*Inn. Darmstädter Hof.*

*Rudesheim* is remarkable for its ancient castles, the most re-

markable of which is the *Nieder Burg*, or *Fort Ingelheim*, close to the Rhine. This was a supreme court in the time of Charlemagne; it afterwards belonged to the archbishop of Mayence, and in the thirteenth century became the property of the Rudesheim family. After the extinction of this family, it passed through various hands to Count Metternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim. Its present possessor has restored it in so perfect a manner, that it might be mistaken for the original building. It affords a curious picture of ancient times.

Close to the *Nieder Burg* is the *Obere* or *Boosenburg*, consisting of two buildings of different periods; and near the market-place is a third fort, called the *Vorderberg*, only one tower of which remains.

The fourth castle is the *Bromsersburg*, which is situated in the highest part of the town. It belongs to the Counts of Coudenhoven. These ruins have a very picturesque effect. The knights' hall, the bed-room, and the chapel, still remain. Here also are shewn various antiquities connected with the history of the Bromser family.

The Saalhof in the market-place of Rudesheim is supposed to have been a royal palace. Rudesheim carries on a large trade in wine, and its boatmen are famous for

\*) Hans Broemser of Rudesheim, having been taken prisoner by the Saracens, made a vow, that should he be rescued, he would dedicate his only daughter, the lovely Giesela, to the service of Heaven. On his subsequent deliverance and return to his castle on the Rhine, he learned that Giesela had unconsciously frustrated his intentions, by plighting her troth to a young German knight, named Odon; and that the lovers had impatiently awaited his return, in the full assurance of their union receiving his sanction. In a transport of fury the stern Crusader cursed the unfortunate lady, who precipitated herself into the river. Her body was found by some fishermen close by the ruin called the Mouse Tower. in the middle of the Bingerloch; and to her self-destruction, under a father's malediction, popular superstition has ascribed the general turbulence of the waters in that neighbourhood.

their skill. Many rafts are constructed here.

Nearly opposite Rudesheim is the village of Kempten, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Rochusberg.

The vineyards situated on the mountain behind Rudesheim produce very good wine. The first vines were planted there in the eleventh century, under the direction of Sigefroi, archbishop of Mayence.

Leaving Rudesheim, one of the finest views of the Rhine presents itself. This town extends along the banks of the river, and at the extremity of it is seen the ancient château of the knights of Bromser. The Rochusberg is situated on the right, and opposite Rudesheim appears the town of Bingen. The whole scene is closed in by rocks, which rise near the mouth of the Nahe, and on each side of the Rhine, forming a gulf in which the river appears to be swallowed up.

Between Rudesheim and Geisenheim stands *Eubingen*, formerly a convent; it is now an arsenal and an infirmary. When Albert of Austria made war against the elector, and approached Bingen, the nuns of Ruppertsberg, near Bingen, took refuge in this convent, where they preserved, until within a few years, several MS. letters of St. Hildegard, the first abbess of Ruppertsberg; also her ring, bearing this inscription: *I suffer willingly*; and a prayer-book ornamented with pictures, which she was accustomed to use, and which is said to have been given her by St. Bernhard. The greater part of the building was taken down in 1816, and the remainder turned into an arsenal.

At *Geisenheim* there are some pretty country seats, belonging to

the Counts of Ingelheim and Degenfeld, M. Gontard, &c. The church contains the tomb of the elector John Philip of Schoenborn, a man of excellent character. The fanatic Barthelemy Holtzhausen and the celebrated Leibnitz were once in his service.

The Rhine near Geisenheim is 2,000 feet in breadth.

Some distance on the left is *Johannisberg*, (Mount St. John), or *Bischofsberg*, which is divided into a sort of terrace, rises with a gentle slope, and overlooks a delightful country. From this mountain may be seen the whole extent of the Rheingau, with its numberless towns and villages, its country-seats, its convents, its mountains, and its ancient châteaux, including also a view of the river, with its scattered islands.

The famous priory of *Johannisberg* was founded in 1109, by Richard II., archbishop of Mayence; and Count Rodolphus, or Rheinhof, of the Rheingau, enriched it by very considerable donations. Archbishop Adalbert converted the priory into an abbey in 1130. It was dissolved in 1567, the cloister having been burnt fifteen years before by Albert of Brandenburg. The Swedes destroyed the remaining buildings during the thirty years' war. In 1641, *Johannisberg* was sold for 30,000 florins to Hubert de Bleymann, treasurer of the empire, whose heirs resigned it, in 1716, to the abbey of Fulde. The building then arose from its ruins, and the cultivation of vines was increased. The wines made at this place are the dearest, and are considered the best of the Rhenish wines. The vineyards occupy a space of sixty-three acres, and produce annually twenty-five hogsheads, each containing 1,300 bott-

les, usually worth 20,000 to 24,000 florins, but amounting in good years to double that sum, exclusive of other wines of inferior quality. The wines are all of the *Risling* kind, and the best grow nearest to the house. The vintages take place a fortnight later than in other parts of the *Rheingau*. The grapes which fall to the ground in consequence of this delay are collected together by forks made for this purpose. In 1809 the wine of the first quality was sold at four florins a bottle, and the inferior at three florins and a half. The wines of 1779, 1788, and 1805, are sold as high as twelve florins a bottle. In 1816 this estate was given to Prince Metternich by the Emperor of Austria.

The villages of *Winkel* and *Mittelheim* are on the left after passing *Johannisberg*. *Oestrich* is surrounded with country-seats; also at *Erbach* there are several villas, one of which belongs to the Burgrave of Westfalen.

#### ELLFELD,

the principal place in the *Rheingau*, and remarkable for its Gothic towers, is situated half a league from *Nieder Walluf*. There is a fine range of country-houses on the banks of the river, the most remarkable of which belongs to the Counts of *Elz*. The boatmen who live here are famous for their skill in the navigation of the Rhine. *Ellfeld* was formerly called *Alta Villa*, and was raised to the rank of a town in the fourteenth century by Louis of Bavaria. It was originally a palace, which *Otho I.* gave to the church of *Mayence*, and was the usual residence of the bishops and of several noble families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *Henry Bechtermunz*, a

pupil and companion of *Guttemberg*, established a printing-press here in the fifteenth century.

At *Walluf*, which is termed the gate of the *Rheingau*, on the bank of the river, is a pretty country-house belonging to the Count of *Stadion*. The whole country between this place and *Lorchhausen* is called the *Rheingau*, which, under the dominion of the Franks, formed a distinct district, and was given by *Louis*, the last *Carlovingian* king, to the Archbishop of *Mayence*. Between *Walluf*, and *Budenheim*, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is a ferry.

The next place on the left is *Schierstein*, where there is a beautiful garden which formerly belonged to the family of *Holzhausen*. *Schierstein* might with great propriety be called the orchard of the *Rheingau*, as it produces an immense quantity of fruit, some of which is sent to a great distance. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of *Frauenstein*.

About a league before you reach *Mayence* is *Biberich*, (*Hotel du Rhin*), the residence of the Duke of *Nassau*, which was built by Prince *George Augustus*, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. This château is particularly well situated on the banks of the river, and contains handsome and well-furnished apartments. The dining-room is a rotunda adorned with pillars of *Limburg* marble. Behind the château extends a vast and beautiful garden, by which it is united to a delightful and very fertile part of the country. In this garden stands the old château of *Mosbach*, but it is not allowed to be opened to the public in general. Some valuable monuments are preserved there, collected from various places, and bearing dif

rent dates, but most of them have been brought from the convent of Eberbach, which has been sequestered.

Near Biberich is a sort of rampart with a deep ditch, extending from the bank of the river to the forest of Landswald, which passes round the Rheingau, and terminates near Lorch. From a neighbouring height the traveller will enjoy a magnificent prospect; at his feet is seen a delightful country interspersed with fruit-trees, and having the appearance of a beautiful garden, bordered by the château of Biberich, and the silvery waters of the Rhine; on the other side of the river appears the village of *Mombach*, crowned with a small wood of fir-trees, and beyond it is *Gonsenheim*. The blue mountains of the Rheingau raise their lofty summits on the right bank of this river, which resembles a majestic lake, whose waters reflect the villages of Schierstein, Ellfeld, and Walluf; three places situated on its banks. In the distance are seen the mountains of Johannisberg and Rochusberg, and at the furthest extremity of the horizon may be perceived the Bingerloch. The prospect is not less charming on the side of Mayence, Castel, and Hochheim. Behind the heights of *Erbenheim*, on a hill, stand the ruins of the castle of *Sonnenberg*, formerly the residence of the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau.

*Neid-Ingelheim* is two leagues from Mayence on the road to Bingen. The hill near it commands a beautiful view, embracing the whole of the Rheingau between Ellfeld and Bingen. Several authors have mentioned Ingelheim as the birth-place of Charlemagne.

It is certain that he built a superb stone palace here, between the years 768 and 774, and that he frequently resided in it. One hundred pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna, decorated the outside of this palace. Several general diets and some councils were held there, and Ingelheim has been the theatre of more than one interesting scene in the history of Germany. Frederick I. repaired the palace, and Charles IV. was the last emperor who resided in it. Frederick also built a new chapel here, in which he placed some canons of the royal chapter of Prague; but Ingelheim was soon afterwards given by him in pledge to the house of the electors of the Palatinate, who retained possession of it till within a short time. In the war between Frederick the Victorious and the archbishop Adolphus of Mayence, the palace was burnt by the troops of the latter.

#### MAYENCE.

*Hotels.* *Hôtel du Rhin*, opposite the landing place of the steam-vessels which go and return from Mannheim; a large establishment of the first class, and one of the best on the Rhine; the dinners are good and well served. The bedrooms are large, well furnished, and remarkably clean; and the servants civil and attentive. The prices are very moderate. *Hôtel de Hollande*, a large well situated house with good accommodations. Charges, Bedrooms 1½ to 3 frs., Breakfast 30 to 48 kr., Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 1 fl. *Angleterre*, facing the bridge, a new and handsome hotel, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock. *Europe* and *Hessian Hotels*. *Three Crowns*, dirty and dismal.

*Mayence*, formerly the residence of the first elector of Germany, and more recently the chief place of a department of France, is now the most important town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It is situated in the midst of the most beautiful and fertile country in Germany, opposite the mouth of the Maine, partly on the brow of a little hill, and partly on the banks of the river. Its population amounts to thirty-six thousand, without including the garrison, which consists of twelve thousand Prussians and Austrians, this town being an important fortress of the Confederation.

Martius Agrippa, one of the generals of Augustus, established in this place an intrenched camp, intended to oppose the Germans, who came in a body from Wiesbaden, with the intention of passing to the left bank. Drusus Germanicus afterwards constructed in the same place the fort called *Magontiacum*. This fort extended, following the same direction as the town, from the Mount St. Alban to the brow of the mountain called *Linsenberg*; and on the other side, from the brow of the mountain called *Gauthorberg* to the ancient *Drussensee* (Lake of Drusus), outside the gate called *Gauthor*. The monuments which take their date from this epoch are, the *Eichelstein*, or *Drususstein* (stone of Drusus), on the ramparts; and the aqueduct near *Zahlbach*. The Roman antiquities found here have been deposited in the gallery of antiquities. Three years after the foundation of *Magontiacum*, Drusus established another fort opposite the first, which is now called *Castel*.

It was in the year 70 of the Christian era that the twenty-second

legion, which under the emperor Titus had assisted in the conquest of Jerusalem, came to garrison Mayence, and with it came *Crescentius*, who is supposed to have been the first that taught the Christian religion on the banks of the Rhine, under the title of bishop. The emperor Trajan erected a fort at the mouth of the Maine, which became afterwards, under the reign of the Carlovigian kings, the royal château called *Kufstein*. Adrian enlarged the fort of *Magontiacum*, and it is said that he built two new forts; one of them, which was called the upper fort, was situated on a height near the village of *Wissenau*, about half a league from Mayence, on the side of *Oppenheim*; and the other, called the lower fort, stood on the north side of the town, opposite to the first, at a place called *Hauptstein*.

Mayence suffered much during the grand struggle between the Germans and the Romans, and was afterwards entirely devastated. It remained buried in ruins till the time of the Franks. Charlemagne established a convent and school on Mount St. Alban; he also constructed a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which rested on stone piers. The piers of this bridge are to be seen in new the Museum. It was about this time that *Winifred*, or *Boniface*, was nominated bishop of Mayence; and the town, which became the seat of a metropolitan church, rapidly increased.

The commerce of the towns situated on the Rhine, which was very flourishing in the thirteenth century, being continually interrupted by the banditti, whose chiefs resided in the châteaux on the banks of the river. *Arnand Walpoden*, a citizen of Mayence, was the first who persuaded his fellow-



citizens to form a league with the other towns. This league, known under the name of the Hanseatic Confederation, was concluded in 1355: more than one hundred towns situated on the Rhine, and several princes, counts, and other nobles, united in it. The châteaux which served as an asylum for the banditti were burnt, and their ruins, which still exist, form a very picturesque appearance. It is to the first founder of the Hanseatic league that the counts of Bassenheim Walpoden owe their origin. It was towards the close of the thirteenth century that the town of Mayence attained its greatest splendour, and that the arts and sciences were in the most flourishing state. The poets called Minnesänger, or Troubadours, made this place their principal residence: the one most celebrated was Henry Frauenlob, who died in 1318, and whose coffin was carried to the grave by the women of Mayence. He was buried in the cathedral, where the stone which covered his tomb is still to be seen. The epitaph has lately been renewed.

It was about this time that the Rhenish confederation built the Kaufhaus at Mayence, one of the most elegant monuments in the environs of the Rhine. This building was pulled down in 1813 to prevent its falling to decay, and a large square has been formed on its site, opposite to the hotel of the Three Crowns, which is remarkable for its antiquity, having been an inn since 1360.

This town gained great celebrity in the fifteenth century by the invention of printing; an honour of which Strasburg and Haarlem have in vain endeavoured to deprive it. The attempts which Gutenberg (the original inventor of printing)

first made at Strasburg, succeeded afterwards at Mayence. This town soon afterwards lost all its splendour by the terrible war with Didier of Isenburg, and Adolphus of Nassau. The printers were amongst the number of those who emigrated to the other towns of Germany, where they taught the newly discovered art. Didier, who after the death of Adolphus became again bishop of Mayence, rebuilt the château of Martinsburg (which has since been demolished under the French government), and in 1417 founded an university. In the year 1797 the town of Mayence became subject to France, but was restored to Germany in 1814, with all the beautiful country of the Middle and Lower Rhine. Mayence is now the capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and the principal seat of the administration of justice. It has a bishop, a chapter, a public seminary, a medical school, a gymnasium possessing the collection of instruments formerly at the library, a lying-in establishment, and a vaccine institution.

The principal public places, are: the Parade, formerly the Castle-square; the Thiermarkt, or cattle-market, the *forum gentile* of the Romans; the Provisionmarket; the Haymarket; the Brand or Commercial-square; the Flax-market; the Leichhof or cemetery; the Tennis-court; the Gutenberg-square, in which is the theatre, and bronze Statue of Gutenberg, erected in 1837.

The most remarkable object in the town is: *the Cathedral*, which suffered a little in a siege during the late war. This edifice presents specimens of the different styles of architecture from the year 900 to 1500. The east choir and its en-

trance appear to be of the year 900, the nave of 1000, and the west choir of 1100. The church has two choirs, two cupolas, and four towers. The chapels along the nave are of the early part of the fourteenth century. The cathedral contains the tombs of Bishop Albert of Brandenburg, the grand prior of Dalberg, the General Count de Lamberg, Jean Georges de Schönborn, Fastrada, wife of Charlemagne, and Frauenlob: the two latter are the most remarkable. The baptismal font was cast in 1325. *The Teutonic-house*, now the Grand Duke's palace, which was the residence of Napoleon when at Mayence. The Dalberg Palace. *The Citadel*, viewed by permission, from whence there is a view of one of the finest countries in Germany. The ancient Schröder Coffee-house, where there is a reading-room and a casino, to which strangers are admitted, after being introduced by a member. It is situated in the place where formerly stood the house belonging to the family of Gensfleisch of Sorgenloch, and which is called *Zum Guttenberg*, whence the inventor of printing derived his name. His printing-office was in the court called *Zum Jungen*, near the ancient church of the Franciscans, where the arms of the Guttenberg family are still to be seen. Guttenberg first made use of long and moveable wooden letters. Faust, or Fust, who lived in the hotel of the Three Kings in the Shoemakers'-street (*Schustergasse*), made use of cast letters, which were invented by Schöffer, of Gernsheim on the Rhine, not far from Mayence. This man was the preceptor of Faust's children, and afterwards became his son-in-law.

A column commemorating the invention of printing, was erected here, October 4, 1824. *The Eichelsstein*, near the mountain of St. James. This is the interior of a monument erected in honour of Drusus. The carved stones with which the outside was covered have fallen a prey to the universal destroyer, Time. *The Favorite*, which was formerly a summer palace of the elector, but was destroyed during the siege of Mayence: it is now a promenade.

The *Museum* of Roman monuments, and Picture-gallery now occupies part of the old palace, which has been partly restored, the former is certainly a more complete collection than is to be found in any other town out of Italy; it consists of twenty-seven altars and votive stones, as well as more than sixty other stones belonging to the Roman legions, all of which have been found in the environs of Mayence. Here also is preserved the model of a stone bridge which Napoleon had projected across the Rhine. *The Gallery of Pictures*, the principal of which are, an Apollonia, by Domenichino; a Carmelite on his knees, by Hannibal Carracci; an Ascension of the Holy Virgin, by Francis de Guercino; Christ in the Temple, by Jordaens; Adam and Eve, by Albert Dürer; and the Menagerie, by Rubens, in which the animals are painted by Snyders. The Library, containing about eighty thousand volumes, among which there are some valuable works, particularly those printed during the infancy of the art, such as the Psalter of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the Catholicon of 1460, and several thousands of others of early date. The Museum is shown to travellers at all reasonable hours.

*English Divine Service* takes place in an apartment of the Hôtel d'Angleterre every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Faber, Bookseller, near the Theatre keeps an extensive assortment of Guides, Maps &c.

The Military bands stationed in Mayence, perform every Friday evening from 4 till 6 in the New Gardens (Anlagen), on an island nearly opposite the mouth of the river Main. The attendance is generally fashionable and numerous, and parties frequently come from Wiesbaden and Frankfort to enjoy the beautiful music.

*The New Theatre* in the Gutenberg place is open 4 times a week in winter, and occasionally during the summer.

*Post-Office* at the 3 Crowns. Letters for England leave Mayence at 7 in the morning and arrive in summer about 10 in the morning.

There is a very agreeable promenade along the banks of the Rhine, which has been newly planted. The Roman Aqueduct, and the Cemetery, near *Zahlbach*, are likewise worthy of the traveller's observation.

*Steam-Boats*, regularly leave Mayence for Mannheim, Coblenz and Cologne every day. For fares and time of departure see Companies bills.

It takes nine hours to go from Mayence to Cologne; a day from Cologne to Nimeguen; a day from Nimeguen to Rotterdam; and twenty-two or twenty-four hours from Rotterdam to London, and 5 hours and a half from Mayence to Mannheim.

*Railway trains* from Mayence to Frankfort from the 16th May to the 30th September at 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 9, 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 3, 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; fares 1st Class 2 fl. 6 kr., 2d Class 1 fl. 27 kr.,

3d Class 1 fl. To Wiesbaden at 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; fares 1st Class 36 kr., 2d Class 24 kr., 3d Class 18 kr.

J. Nachmann & Sons, Bankers, opposite of the town-hall, Money-Exchanged.

Authorised charge for the *Transport of Carriages and Luggage to and from the Steam-Packets, to the Hotels and Railway Station.*

For each trunk, weighing 40 pounds and upwards . . .	kr. 18
each trunk or Portmanteau above 15 and under 40 . . .	12
Small packages under 15 pounds . . .	3
If the traveller has but one piece under 15 pounds . . .	6
For a light carriage . . . fl. 1.	0
a heavy loaded carriage . . .	30
Pair of Post horses to or from . . . 2.	12
From the boat to an Omnibus or carriage on the Quay, 40 pounds, and upwards . . .	6
under 40 pounds . . .	3
If the traveller has more than 4 large packages, or 8 small, half the above charge only.	

Travellers conveyed from the Steam boat or Hotel to Railway or vice versa each with 1 trunk carpet bag and hatcase . . . kr. 18  
For each extra trunk . . . 6

*Hackney-coach fares.*

In the Town:	1 Horse.	2 Horses.
1 or 2 persons <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> of hour	12kr.	18kr.
3 . . . 4 . . . <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —	18 . . .	24 . . .
1 . . . 2 . . . <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	24 . . .	36 . . .
3 . . . 4 . . . <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —	30 . . .	48 . . .
1 . . . 2 . . . <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —	36 . . .	48 . . .
3 . . . 4 . . . <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —	48 . . .	fl. 1. . .
1 . . . 2 . . . 1 —	48 . . .	1. . .
3 . . . 4 . . . 1 —	fl. 1. . .	1.12 . . .
From the Railway to the Neue Anlagen each Person . . .	18.	

## ROUTE 18.

COBLENTZ TO EMS, NASSAU, SELLERS, SCHWALBACH, WIESBADEN, HOMBURG AND FRANKFORT.

Distance 14 G. M. 64<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> E. M.

The scenery of the Lahn in many parts is little inferior to that of the

Rhine though on a smaller scale. The new road along its right bank from Neider-Lahnstein to Ems, which has superseded the old hilly road from Coblenz presents a continued succession of beautiful scenery.

Verdant meadows, interspersed with fruit trees, hanging woods, and romantic dells, amidst the abrupt declivities of the mountains; on the left are vineyards similar to those on the Rhine. The river is at intervals dammed up by weirs, to turn the water to mills, on the margin of the river.

Passing "Dorf Ems" surrounded with orchards, gardens, and vineyards; we enter the town of

#### EMS.

*Hotels.* *Angleterre*, good, but expensive. *Russie*, comfortable. *Quatre Saisons* opposite the Kur-saal, good and moderate; breakfast 36 kr., dinner at table d'hôte 1 fl. 12 kr., beds from 1 florin.

The accommodation provided for visitors in the "Kurhaus" alone, consists of 100 baths, and 273 apartments, with a restaurateur in the establishment for the supply of provisions, wine &c.

The price of each room and its number is marked on the door; which varies from 36 krs. to 1 flor. 30 krs. per day. The price of the baths is also fixed from their situation, viz from 18 to 36 krs., 1 flor., and 1 flor. 30 krs. each.

In this building are extensive suites of apartments for the accommodation of sovereigns, and other exalted personages who annually visit this place. Among whom are the Emperor and Empress of Russia; King of Hanover &c.

*Ems*, one of the oldest German watering places, lies in a narrow

valley which is formed of argillit-hills, watered by the Lahn. A huge group of rocks rise close by the ducal bathing-houses, called *Baederley*, the roughest of all, at whose heads the fabulous Haselmann's caves are situated. The country is wild, but neither rough nor barren, and can boast of a great variety of beauties. There are two wells for drinking, and a number of springs for bathing. Their different temperatures rise from 17° Reaum. to 37°, or 70°—115° Fahren. The component parts of the water are, carbonic acid, carbonic acid gas, carbonate of lime, and natron, carbonate and sulphate of natron, and silicious earth. By means of its abundance of carbonic acid united with a volatile hepatic gas, this water, which is used for drinking and bathing, is highly useful in many disorders.

The following are the opinions of recent medical writers, as to the efficacy of the mineral waters of Ems. The first Dr. Vogler states "that they are beneficial in affections of the chest and lungs; asthma; pleurisy; spitting of blood; hysteric and hypochondriac affections; dropsy of the chest; and disordered respiration: also for female complaints it has a high reputation."

Dr. Thilenius, remarks. "That they operate on the human constitution mildly but efficiently, with little disturbance of the functions of the body. On this account they agree well with delicate persons whose nerves are morbidly sensitive; the sad effects of mental emotions, or other debilitating causes. They have a soothing and tranquilizing effect on the nervous system. They are potent in dismissing glandular swellings, and

promoting absorption of abnormal deposits."

Dr. Jas. Johnson gives the following cautions and advice. "The preparation for the waters of Ems, as of all other mineral springs is of the greatest importance, and is too little attended to. The best season is between the beginning of May, and end of September. The waters are taken early in the morning. Weakly patients should begin with small portions, till they are accustomed to the springs."

"Too much water, like too much food, will produce the same distention and discomfort of the stomach; and the quantity must be regulated by the power of digestion, from two to three wine-glasses full of the water, taken twice or thrice at intervals of a quarter of an hour will in general be sufficient. Gentle exercise between the doses is also necessary; temperance is essentially so, during the use of these waters, as they generally excite the appetite."

The morning is the best time for bathing; the patient should not continue too long in the water at first, not more than from ten minutes to half an hour, and keep moving.

Dr. Döring, a physician at Ems, gives the following list of diseases which are benefited by these waters. "Among all the maladies which are alleviated or cured by the waters of Ems, the affections of the chest are of the first consideration.

1. Pulmonary complaints having their origin in other parts of the body.

2. Loss of voice, hoarseness &c.

3. Chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx, trachea, and bronchia. When the affection has attained the nature of

pituitary phthisis, the waters of Ems work wonders, especially where gout, rheumatism, or repelled cutaneous complaints are the primary cause.

4. Chronic inflammation of the substance of the lungs themselves.

5. Debility of the chest.

6. Tubercles of the lungs or pulmonary consumption.

7. Catarrhs &c.

8. Spitting of blood.

9. Scrophula.

10. Nervous disorders.

11. Congestion of the liver, and abdominal organs.

12. Gout and rheumatism.

13. Chronic eruptions of the skin.

14. Disorders of the urinary system.

15. Female complaints.

Bathing during the winter is as salutary as in the summer."

The "Kursaal" or public assembly room is a large edifice recently built, and stands close to the river at the end of the Promenade. It consists of a spacious salon 72 feet square; with a handsome gallery round it, supported by twenty columns of Limbourg marble 15 feet high; and over this a second gallery supported by a similar row of marble columns.

The ceiling and whole interior is highly decorated with painting and gilding. A splendid chandelier of cut-glass is suspended from the centre, and several smaller ones hang around it, and give the whole a magnificent effect. At each end of this room are the gaming apartments; those on the right, are the card rooms elegantly furnished; and those on the left; comprise the Salle à manger, Coffee-room, and offices.

This building communicates with a most elegant colonnade of 200

feet in length, with shops bazaar-fashion on one side of it; and in front a flower garden intersected with gravel walks, and furnished with seats, the whole looking on the river. It has a handsome front on that side, and opens to the public promenade on the bank of the river.

At the "Kursaal" during the season is a table d'hôte daily at one o'clock; the charge is one florin; and at four o'clock 1 flor. 48 krs.; breakfasts 36 krs.

Tables d'hôte at one o'clock at 54 krs.; and at three, at 1 flor. 30 krs.; exclusive of wine at several other places.

As exercise is constantly recommended, and the valley and the adjacent hills afford many pleasing trips, but are beyond the convenient walk of an invalid. To assist in the extension of excursions, the donkey is pressed into their service; and a more useful, sure-footed animal, and better calculated to scramble over the mountains, could not be found.

They are well set out with saddles and bridles, and each has a brass plate with his number attached to his forehead. A sturdy driver, whose costume consists of a blue Blouse with a leathern girdle round his waist, and a red cap, attends each animal.

Breakfast and dinner over, a squadron of these animals are seen waiting at the doors of the principal hotels, ready for their riders to mount; and having received the word of command accompanied by a vis a tergo, in a thump from his driver, on he proceeds at the rate of about three or four miles per hour.

They are hired generally by the hour, for which forty kreutzers are paid.

The amusements of the town consist in a public promenade, and

a ball given twice a week in the "Salle de Reunion." The walk along the bank of the river is of half a mile in extent, not the least fatiguing, and presents to the eye a variety of picturesque scenery.

In the Protestant church in the village a quarter of a mile to the west of the town. English service is performed on every Sunday during the season, by a clergyman of the "Church of England;" the expences are defrayed by a subscription raised among the Visitors; and a collection at the door after divine service.

The English resident Physician is Dr. Catty.

*The Environs* of Ems are beautiful and interesting. The romantic Linkebach, the shadowy opening of a valley, on the left bank of the Lahn, is much frequented. Pleasant walks on the right bank, take you to Kemnau, and on the other side, up the Spiess and Winterberg. Here you meet with beautiful prospects into the deep valleys, of wondrous forms. The village of the same name as Ems lies at a small distance from it, and hence a path takes you on your left to Fachbach, abounding in wine. About half a league farther you come to the ruins of Sportenburg, by a romantic path through thick bushes, up the mountain. The architecture of the castle is surprising. Tapering turrets, united with the walls, seem to stand at the corners; but when you come nearer, you find that they are pillars terminating in human heads. The Pfingstweide, a mine and melting-house well worth seeing, lie on the road that leads to the romantic valley of Auf.

From Ems you may proceed by a convenient road along the Lahn to Nassau, which is five miles dis-

tant from it. (Inns: The *Krone*. From whence you have a fine view of the Ruins of Nassau and Stein.) The road takes you through Dausenau (*Tusenu*), a league from Ems, where an octangular tower justifies the supposition that there must have been a fortification of the valley of the Lahn on that spot. Berg-Nassau, a hamlet where the avenues of a silver-mine are, lies half a league upwards from thence, on the left bank of the Lahn. The little town of Nassau runs along the right bank of the Lahn. The town is reported to have been built by a count of Lauernburg, whom the track of a stag enticed into that wild romantic valley. The late baron Stein, who has deserved so well of Germany, resided at Nassau, and his country seat, which is beautifully situated, is shewn to strangers.

A conic mount, grand and picturesque, and clothed with bushes and trees, on whose top the ruins of the castle of Nassau are seen, rises opposite to the town, on the other bank of the Lahn, which here may be crossed by a chain bridge. It was built about 1101 by count Lauernburg, the ancestor of the counts of Nassau. There is now a good road to these ruins, which are accessible in every direction, and you may ascend to the top of the well-preserved tower by a new convenient staircase, where the prospect of the wild mountainous environs is very interesting. The dungeon underneath the tower still exists. The ruins of the castle of Stien lie in a bold and picturesque manner, on the north side, below the ruins of Nassau, upon a rugged huge block, which in times of yore may have separated from the rock. The father of the minister von Stein had the

surrounding woods formed into a charming English park. The path goes in a zig-zag, amidst trees, upwards, and resting seats are found in different spots. A small open temple with a beautiful prospect stands upon the projection of the rock. The mill-brook flows below into the Lahn from a beautiful lateral valley. The mount is composed of argillit. The ferrying place to the ruins lies a few paces without Nassau, near the little village of Scheuern, running along a mountain bank, on the left bank of the Lahn.

Persons wishing to proceed directly to Schwalbach, should take the road by Singhofen, Holzhausen, and Kemel; but such as desire to see the other beauties of the valley of the Lahn, and the wells of Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, must take the road on the right bank of the Lahn, past Langenau and Obernhof to Holzapfel, and thence to Geilnau.

The castle of Langenau lies a short league beyond Nassau, in the plain, close to the Lahn. Its walls, turrets, and embrasures are still in very good preservation. The cloister of Arnstein lies in an oblique direction, over against Langenau. This cloister, formerly an abbey of Praemonstratensians, lies on a high rocky mount, and was originally the residence of the counts of Arnstein. The count Lewis, jun, was the last issue of this family, who built it in 1139, lived and was buried there.

You now proceed through a wood to the little town of Holzapfel, in the county of the same name. The ruins of Laurenburg appear sideways on the top of a hill, on the Lahn. Charlottenburg, a colony of Waldensians, lies near Holzapfel.

There is a very profitable lead and silver melting-house between Holzapfel and Laurenburg, belonging to the prince of Schaumburg, which annually yields 50 to 60,000 flor. The castle of Schaumburg lies within a short distance from it, on the left bank of the Lahn. Holzapfel is but a short way distant from Geilnau. This mineral spring lies on the Lahn, and is five leagues distant from Ems. It was known in time of yore, but fell into oblivion, and did not get into repute again before 1809. The water is limpid, pearly, pleasantly pungent, and if mixed with wine and sugar, froths like champagne. Its component parts are carbonic acid gas, natrin chlorate, carbonate of natron, lime, chlorate of magnesia, and iron. No proper arrangement is, however, made as yet, for drinking the water at the spring, but upwards of 100,000 pitchers are sent annually to all parts of Germany, and of Europe. The sanative powers of this water, together with its pleasant flavour, have procured it this considerable sale, which is almost equal to the acidulae of Fachingen and Selters. It resembles the former water very much in its component parts and quality. It has proved itself particularly sanative in diseases of the abdomen, in the stone and gravel, and when taken perseveringly, not only carried off small stones but prevented the reproduction of new ones.

*Fachingen* is about two leagues distant from Geilnau. The road by Schaumburg, (which like Fachingen, lies on the left bank of the Lahn) is rather longer, though no traveller will be dissatisfied with having taken it. The castle of Schaumburg lies toward the bent of a curve which the Lahn forms

here. Here is the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg. The countess Agnes of Holzapfel bought the castle and territory of Schaumburg in 1656 of the count of Leiningen Westerburg, and redeemed it from the feodality of Cologne. By her granddaughter it lapsed to the present lords, together with the county of Holzapfel. The castle has an exceedingly beautiful site, and commands a charming prospect. Some farms lie at the foot of the hill. The ruins of Balduinstein are situated on the top of a hill, not far from Schaumburg. The archbishop Balduin of Treves built this castle in 1325. The village of Balduinstein lies at the foot of the hill. There are considerable iron-mines between the latter and the village of Hausen.

Whoever is fond of a wild, solitary landscape, as Ruisdael, Everding, and Salvator Rosa have painted it, is advised to take a trip from Nassau to the castle and borough of Katzenellenbogen. The country has a character somewhat gloomy and melancholy, but interests a susceptible mind.

The shortest way from Schaumburg to Fachingen is only three-quarters of a league; but as it is an unbeaten mountain-path, it may be recommended only to practised walkers; such as are not, should not mind the roundabout way of half a league by the village of Berlebach. Fachingen lies between high woody hills, in a truly romantic valley. The well, which was discovered in 1745, issues from four springs so near the Lahn, that it was found necessary to separate it from the river by a dam. At high water it is, therefore, liable to be overflowed. The government of Nassau have, however, at a great



expense provided means of clearing the frame immediately. The water of Fachingen differs very little from that of Selters in its component parts. It contains less muriatic soda, but more pure kali, iron, and carbonic acid gas. It is an extremely pleasant beverage, especially when mixt with wine and sugar, or with milk. As a resolvent it is particularly valuable in disorders of the abdomen, the spleen, acidity on the stomach, weakness of the organs of digestion, &c.; it has also proved its salutary effect in gouty and nervous diseases, giddiness, looseness. It keeps for years, and is, therefore, exported to Russia, the East-Indies, and to the cape of Good Hope. It also sits lighter on the stomach than many other mineral waters, and it is particularly recommended by physicians in mucosity, hemorrhoids, and gravel. There are above 300,000 pitchers filled annually on the duke's account.

The little town of *Dietz*, belonging to Nassau, lies a quarter of a league above Fachingen, where the Aar discharges its waters into the Lahn. The old town has, indeed, the form of all old country-towns, but the new town is built regularly, and the Dutch cleanliness and neatness are very conspicuous in the disposition of it. Dietz had formerly Counts of its own, but the family became extinct in 1388. The Lahn being navigable from Weilburg to the Rhine, and the neighbouring valley of the Aar and its environs very fertile, much business is done in grain. Oraniestein, a château of the duke of Nassau, with very fine plantations, lies a-quarter of a league above Dietz.

A good gravel walk takes you from Dietz to *Limburg*, which is

an hour distant from it. This town is very ancient, and often mentioned in the history of the middle age of Germany. The magnificent church of St. George is one of the handsomest and most remarkable monuments of ancient times. It was begun, but not finished, by the Gaugraf Conrad in the beginning of the tenth century. There are still some interesting old German pictures preserved in it, as also in the church of the Franciscans. Limburg is the see of a bishoprick for Nassau and Frankfort. *Inn*, the Nassauer Hof.

In three hours you may proceed from Limburg to *Niederselters*. Of all the mineral springs of Germany this is one of the most celebrated. The well issues from the ridge of a hill, in a pleasant valley, watered by the Ems. It lies only a few hundred paces off the village, and was discovered first between 1500 and 1550, but in the thirty years' war filled up again. This excellent water seems not to have been valued much for a long time, for even in the middle of the eighteenth century it was let for 2 fl. 20 kr. per annum; afterwards for 5 fl.: and 20 years later for 14,000 fl.: when at length Triers, who owned it, undertook the administration, it produced 80,000 fl. annually. Since 1803, the wells have been made a ducal domain; they yield an annual revenue of far above 100,000 fl., more than two millions of pitchers being sent abroad annually. The spring abounds in natron or carbonate of mineral alkali, which favours the solution of iron in it, that appears in it only individually as an oxyde mixt in water. As this water keeps a long while, on account of its moderate combination with carbonic acid gas, it is drunk all

over the globe and exported to both the Indies.

It is cooling, searching, enlivening, promoting all secretions, especially those of urine and the skin, less those of the intestinal duct. It promotes very much the activity of the lymphatic and glandular systems, is very digestible and causes no heat, nor congestions of the blood. It is, therefore, as salutary to full-blooded and strong subjects as to weak persons, and of eminent use in all disorders arising from the inactivity and weakness of the vascular system, from obstructions, obstructed secretions and excretions, hemorrhoidal affections, liver and bilious complaints, rheumatism, and scrophula. As a principal remedy, it appears to prove itself in chronic pulmonary diseases, especially in phthisic, both in that of the mucose and that of the tuberculous kind, and in the inflammatory and purulent phthisis; even when the latter disorder has already arrived at a high degree, it gives great relief. It is also wonderfully efficacious in all kinds of asthma, owing to a material congestion in the lungs, or connected with it, as well as in diseases of the kidneys; such as gravel, the stone, &c. The only cases in which it does not agree with the patient, is when his stomach is very weak and disposed to flatulency. A spring of fresh water issues within a few paces of the mineral well. The inn called *zum Nassauer Hof* is the only one at Niederselters.

#### LANGEN-SCHWALBACH.

The *Hotels* are numerous, and in general handsome and well conducted. In the Upper-town

are the "Allee-Saal," or "Hotel de Promenade," which comprises the Public Assembly and "Reading-Rooms." It is a large range of buildings and contains a spacious "Salon à manger", and numerous apartments handsomely fitted up. It has a table d'hôte during the season at one o'clock, at one florin (or 1 s. 8 d.) each, not including wine, and at four, at one flor. and 30 krs. Here balls, promenades, and concerts are held occasionally. "Hotel de Duc de Nassau," a table d'hôte at one o'clock, at 48 krs. or 1s. 4d., each; and at four, at one flor. each or 1s. 8d. exclusive of wine. The "Hotel de Poste." It is a large and commodious establishment, numerous apartments, handsomely furnished. A spacious *salle à manger*, table d'hôte at one o'clock daily, for 48 krs. each. "Hôtel de l'Europe, a new built establishment on a large scale. It combines an hotel and lodging house, and has many chambers with salons. A table d'hôte at one o'clock daily during the season at 42 krs.

The prices of lodgings vary much from their situation and in proportion to the style of their fitting up.

From 42 krs. to two flor. each room per day, seems to be the general average price, but accommodation for a month may be had on much more reasonable terms in many parts of the town.

This town lies in a pleasant valley, which is environed by well cultivated mountain-fields and woody hills, which are crossed in different directions by causeways. They distinguish Ober- and Unter-Schwalbach, though both parts are no way separated, but connected by an uninterrupted row of houses. The church of the Roman ca-

tholics stands in the upper part of Schwalbach, those of the protestants in the lower part. One of these, lying at the extremity of the town, is distinguished by its Gothic antique appearance and charming set of bells, and is environed by a common churchyard. A great number of sanative springs, impregnated with mineral particles, more or less, most of which are used as a refreshing beverage, issue in the valley. The *Lindenbrunnen*, which is frequently drunk by the inhabitants like common water, so called because it was formerly encircled by a group of fragrant linden-trees, issues in the middle of the town; and the *Brodelfrunnen*, so called because it bubbles like boiling water, foams and boils lower downwards. Its water is very cool, contains little carbonic acid and iron, and is, therefore, admissible and useful as an admixture to the mineral baths. This spring was discovered in the fifteenth century, before the other wells. It is nine feet deep, and three feet broad. An outlet is not visible. The remaining springs of Schwalbach, used by patients, are: the *Weinbrunnen* (*aquae vinariae Usipetum?*), perhaps called so, because it was believed to have a wine-like taste\*), or, mixed with wine it is very quickening and refreshing. It bubbles in the forepart of a pleasant meadow-ground, near the road to Wiesbaden and Schlangenbad; a double row of shadowing beech-trees which leads to it from the high-road, affords a refreshing coolness. The water, which is preferred to that of the ferruginous well, on account of the greater coherence and copiousness of its component

parts, is as limpid as chrystal, and pleasantly refreshing. It was originally the property of some families, but at present is a ducal domain, and much more has been done for the embellishment of the environs and the accommodation of visitors than heretofore. The *Weinbrunnen* yields in one hour nine Rhenish awmes, at eighty quarts the awme. There are about 30,000 pitchers exported annually. According to the analysis of Mr. Kastner at Erlangen, the *Weinbrunnen* contains natrin chlorate, carbonate of iron oxidule, carbonate of mangan oxidule, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, kalin chlorate, sulphat of natron, silica, clay strontian, hydro-alkali jodat, lithion, and extractive matter.

The *Stahlbrunnen*, separated from the *Weinbrunnen* by a mountain-ridge, though communicating with it by pleasant shadowy walks, issues in an opposite pleasant meadow-ground, running in a westerly direction, and being environed by shadowing poplars. This spring was discovered in 1740. It has nearly the same component parts as the *Weinbrunnen*; yet its specific ponderosity differs, and its cubature of fixed minerals is less. These different proportions determine the use of these waters in particular cases. The ferruginous well yields in an hour five awmes of water; the annual exportation may amount to 15,000 pitchers. The water of this well is very efficacious in all cases of debility arising from a very irritable blood, weakness of lungs, a disposition to consumption, or irritability of nerves. In diseases of the abdomen, too, in a weak digestion and

\*) I never could discover any similarity in taste between wine and this water.

acrimony arising from it, or in the impurity of the juices, this water may be recommended.

The *Paulinenquelle*, issuing at the higher part of the Weinbrunnenthal, near the Rosenbrunnen, properly so called, is the most remarkable, and particularly recommended by physicians. It was new-framed and ornamented at a considerable expense in 1834, and, besides the above-mentioned elements, contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid gas, traces of a heterogeneous metal, approximating chiefly to titan, as to its effect, has a pleasant taste, and has been used by many patients with advantage, surpassing all expectation, in various disorders.

The *Ehebrunnen*, so called from an oak and beech tree grown into one, contains also considerable elements, but is not much resorted to. The Roesel, or Rumpelborn, springs in the meadow-ground.

The splendid new *Bathing-house*, built in 1829, contains forty-two very elegant and comfortable bathing-closets affording all possible conveniences; a single bath costs 48 Kreuzers and 6 for the attendant; to secure a bath at any particular hour, bespeak the day before. Lofty colonnades, built in a noble style, and elegant corridors afford, to the bathing and drinking public, comfort and protection against the inconveniences of the weather. The most frequented walks at Schwalbach, are: the Ehebaum, the Wiesenbrunnchen, the threefold echo, and the Grauenberg. The excursions in the environs are to *Adolphs-eck*, the ruins of a castle, with a small village on the Aar. A charming road leads to it through a narrow valley, overtopped by

banks of rocks. The castle lies on a high round hill, with bold picturesque environs. The count Adolphus of Nassau is said to have had it built before he was elected emperor of Germany, for his mistress, with whom he had eloped from a cloister, in which he had been confined by his wounds and carefully nursed by her. In 1695 it was still inhabitable, but has fallen to decay since. The garden of Milchsatz affords to strangers a very pleasant and quiet retreat. Refreshments of all kinds may be had there. The iron forge (*Eisenhammer*), three-quarters a league from Schwalbach. A road takes you thither, following the winding course of the Aar, which waters pleasant meadows and puts in motion several iron-works. *Hohenstein*, two leagues from Schwalbach, a mountain castle of a very grand character, which was demolished in the thirty years' war. The old ruins, founded upon huge masses of rocks, brave majestically the tempests of time, and proudly peer down into the depth of the valley, in which lies a wretched village. In the foreyard of the castle there is a well cut into the rock, that reaches down to the very depth of the valley, whose waters feed it. A convenient staircase leads you up the high towers, and seats are placed at the top for the accommodation of such as wish to enjoy the view of the wild romantic country. In the forester's pleasant dwelling, which is not far off, refreshments may be had. The ruins of the castles of Greifenstein and Kattelenberg are not far off, on the Katten, or Hessenalp.

*Donkeys* may be hired at 36 kr. the hour.

The countries on the Lahn are, in general, graced with many na

tural beauties, and you behold here a great number of decayed castles whose names remind us of many vigorous families and energetic times. The castle of *Schwalbach* lies two hours from Hohenstein, and from Schwalbach it was built by William, Count of Katzenellenbogen, about 1371, and is not yet entirely demolished. A league farther, in the forest, which is called the *Fuchshoehle*, the ancient castle of *Hohensfels*, with its mighty towers, rises aloft. The knight Daniel von Langenau is said to have built it in the fourteenth century. Its site is very beautiful, and one has a charming view from its windows. There is also an ironwork in the same forest, which furnishes the furnace of Michelbach with ore for smelting. Still more interesting is the castle of *Arteck*, probably of Roman origin, which lies farther upward, towards Dietz. Ancient coins are frequently found here, and sculptures in relief fixed in the walls that deserve a minute examination. About 5 miles from Schwalbach is

#### SCHLANGENBAD.

An excellent causeway, leading across the mountains, along rocks, connects both places. A sick heifer caused the discovery of this salutary bath about two hundred years ago. It left the herd every day, and the herdsman found it near a warm well, where it sought and found health. In 1657 Dr. Gloxin, of Worms, bought these wells of the parish of Berstatt, together with a parcel of land and the requisite timber, for two awmes of wine. Hesse-Kassel, to whose supremacy that spot was subject, got, soon after, possession of the bath, and the landgrave Charles ordered

in 1694 the requisite dispositions and arrangements, to be made, which were gradually enlarged and improved, and cost far more than 400,000 florins. The landgrave Frederic I., afterwards king of Sweden, had every year four thousand pitchers of it sent to him to Stockholm. The site of Schlangenbad, in a deep, solitary valley, has, indeed, a somewhat sad and melancholy appearance; however, such as are fond of peaceful groves, the charms of artless nature, and rather commune with themselves than converse with others, will not here miss the bustle of Wiesbaden and Schwalbach. The elements of the limpid soft water, which is almost greasy to the touch, are: chlorate of talc, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of natron, natrinchlorate, carbonate of lime, chlorate of lime, carbonic acid gas, and azotic gas. Its temperature is 22° R. or 81½° F. It is softening, gently remitting, resolving, composing, and purging; hence it is to be recommended particularly in nervous disorders that do not admit of other mineral waters or pharmaceutical medicines, nor of anything stimulating; in cutaneous diseases, too, and stiffness of limbs it is also very efficacious. The *Nassauer* formerly *Mainzer*) house, built in 1701, communicates by a passage with the old Hessian house. There are three wells here, yielding about 3,500 awmes of water in a hour, and ten spacious baths, one of which is a shower bath. Two of them are lined with porcelain, and one with marble. There are six other baths in the new house. The proceeds of these wells are, upon the whole, but indifferent, and keeping them up is, in consequence, an amiable sacrifice made

to suffering mankind. A walk to the eminences of *Georgenborn*, or to the chapel of *Rauenthal*, from *Schlangenbad* on the height of *Baben*; or *Babenhausen*, will be found very pleasant. Here you have one of the finest views of the *Rheingau*. Remains of singularly fashioned masonry, called the *alte Burg*, are found between *Rauenthal* and *Kiderich*.

*English Church Service* is performed by the Revd. Wm. Phelps in the evening at 5, and in *Schwalbach* in the morning at 11.

WIESBADEN.

*Hotels. Four Seasons*, a large establishment facing the *Kursaal*, with baths. Charges high.

*Adler*, a large hotel and post-house conveniently situated in the centre of the town, baths and large garden, in which is a hot spring; good accommodation and moderate, a table d'hôte at one o'clock 48 kr.; at 4, 1 florin 30 kr.

*Rose*, also a large house with garden, baths &c. and situated near the *Kochbrunnen*. Table d'hôte at 1 and 4 o'clock.

*Nassau*, facing the *Kursaal*, a snug quiet house, table d'hôte at 1 and 4 o'clock. Bedroom from 1 fl. to 2½; Saloons from 2 fl. to 6.

*English Hotel*, situated near the source, and celebrated by the author of the bubbles; there are baths, and various apartments, no table d'hôte, but breakfasts and tea are supplied.

The *Hotels Promenade*, *London* and *Taunus*, are in addition to the above. In the immediate neighbourhood of the *Kochbrunnen*, are the European and Roemer bath-houses, besides numerous others in various parts of the town named after "the birds in the air, and the fish in the sea."

*Wiesbaden* is only two leagues and a half distant from *Schlangenbad*. Such, however, as are fond of a rich and charming prospect, should return by the gravel-walk leading from *Schwalbach* to *Wiesbaden* across the *hohe Wurzel*, as it is called. You may also proceed by a footpath, by the way of *Georgenborn*. Before you lies the extensive valley of the Rhine, with the glittering river which serpentines down from the hills of the Black Forest. Over against you, *Mentz* lies expanded with its spires; sloping eminences rise behind you, and, at a farther distance, the *Taunus* towers up to the clouds. On your right, the first villages of the *Rheingau* are coming in view, along the banks of the river, and a little to your left you behold the woody tops of the *Bergstrasse*. The luxuriant valley of the *Main* ranges on your left, where *Frankfort* appears in fluctuating outlines. At the foot of the mountain *Wiesbaden* disappears between hills.

That the *Mattiaks* have dwelled here in ancient times is doubtless. *Drusus* built a castle at *Wiesbaden* near the wells, and one can still see the remains of it in the *Heidenmauer* (heathenwall), as it is called, which terminates the churchyard towards the east, at a length of about 650 feet. The remains of Roman baths have also been discovered. One of these was found in the *Schuetzenhof* (archers' court); it was ninety feet long, ten feet broad, and five feet high. The tiles with which the substruction was covered, had the number of the XII. legion. In 1815, when the bathing-house *Zum weissen Löwen* (now *Roemerbad*), near the *Kochbrunnen*, was building, the ruins of Roman steam-

baths were discovered. A tile was marked with the number of the XIII. legion. The masonry of a third Roman bath was dug out in 1807, in the garden of the late postmaster, Mr. Schlichter. Subterranean apparatus for sweating-baths occur, too, in the Saalgasse. Interesting Roman coins were found near the castle turret. With the Salic Franks Wisibadum appears as the main seat of their Koenigshundrede (Kunigesundra), which stretched from Eppstein as far as Walluf. The Carlovingians had a palace here, in which Charles the great sometimes sojourned, and, at a later period, Otto the great, who granted to Wiesbaden the privileges of a town (965). The spot on which the royal palace (sala) stood, was excavated in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when masonry, floors of gypsum, and painted walls were found.

Wiesbaden has sixteen warm and two cold mineral springs, which are mostly used for bathing. The elements of the water are: carbonate of lime, magnesia, natrin chlorat, muriate of lime, and magnesia, sulphat of natron and sulphat of lime, alumina, and some iron dissolved in carbonate of natron. These elements impart to the water a very efficacious power in gout and rheumatism, in cutaneous diseases, apoplexy, palsy, stiffness of joints, &c., whence this watering place has been frequented very much of late. The hottest spring, or the Kochbrunnen (scalding-well), which was rebuilt very tastefully some years ago, and, at the same time furnished with a drinking establishment, has a temperature of 52° R., or 149° Fahr.

It is calculated that the quan-

tity of water issuing from the several sources in twenty four hours is not less than 84,692 cubic feet, or 11,000 hogshead; and that it contains 42,000 pounds of solid matter.

The taste of the water has been compared to weak chicken broth slightly salted; and it emits an odour much like that of lime during the process of slaking with water.

It is taken generally, at an early hour in the morning, in the quantity of from three to five glasses at intervals of a quarter of an hour between each. Persons begin to assemble round the "Kochbrunnen" at five o'clock in the morning; each with a steaming potation in his hand, too hot to be immediately swallowed, moving carefully along the walk adjoining the spring with the utmost caution, lest any of the healing fluid should be spilled before it is drank.

The bathing-houses have two partitions, one for lodging, and one for bathing, they are twenty by forty feet high. In most of the bathing-rooms you may see the naked roof, which has one, or several openings, to permit the vapours to escape. In each bathing-house there are from 30 to 60 bathing-closets. The floor is commonly bricked. A bath costs thirty-six to forty-eight kreutzers. The price of an apartment with a bed, in the bathing-houses, in the season, from ten to fifteen fl. a week. It is said that all the dug fountains are brackish and cannot be drunk. Some of them are near the hot wells, which does not, however, diminish their natural coldness. This justifies the supposition that the original hearth of the warm wells must lie at some distance from the town, probably in the north-western hills. They appear

to lie very deep, as they are influenced neither by dry nor wet seasons. Not even the hot summer of 1834, when many springs were dried up, had any influence on these mineral wells. The town has, at present, only one potable fountain in the market-place. It is well-water, and comes from the road to Schwalbach. Within these last thirteen years a well has been framed at the *Platte*, which amply supplies the town with water, though not as abundantly as a fountain would require. Some cold brooks flow through the town, and receive the refuse of the warm springs.

The *Kursaal* is a beautiful establishment. The first object that strikes your eyes is the splendid portico of six colossal columns of the Ionian order; two halls run along the right and left hand, each of them supported by twelve Doric columns. These colonnades, terminating in pavilions, before the saloon, contain numerous shops. The space between the arcades and the main building, as well as the surrounding plantations, are used as promenades. The main building contains a large Ball-room, halls for dining and gaming. The internal arrangements, decorations, and furniture are very tasteful; over the entrance is an elegant loge or box supported also by marble columns, with a suite of rooms attached, for the accommodation of the family of the Duke and his court. The opposite end opens to the garden and pleasure grounds. A beautiful cast of the Apollo Belvedere, of gypsum, and other statues and busts of Carian marble are exhibited here. The twenty-eight Corinthian columns that support the gallery in the large saloon

are of inland black-grey marble, which is found in the vicinity of Limburg, near Vilmar on the Lahn. The whole is constructed of stone, and has a front of 350 feet, and a depth of 170.

The sides of the room are ornamented with twelve large mirrors, and the intervals decorated with statues and vases of the purest Carrara marble. Among them are a statue of Apollo by Ghirard of Rome, a Diana, Venus, Hebe, Menelaus, Bacchus and some busts. They were executed by Franzoni di Carrara, a pupil of Canova, for Letitia, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, but from the change which took place in the fortune of that family, they were sold; and now form a splendid ornament to this noble room. The ceiling is coved, and richly decorated; and from it are suspended five chandeliers of cut glass of large dimensions. Eight candelabras ten feet high add to the ornaments of this apartment, all harmonizing in elegance with each other: the small ball-room is a most splendid room, and when lighted up, is not exceeded in brilliancy by any room in Germany.

On the left are the refreshment rooms, and on the other a suite of rooms, appropriated to roulette, and rouge et noir tables.

Immediately behind the *Kursaal*, is a spacious area, planted with trees; and a sheet of water surrounded by trees, shrubs, and beds containing a collection of the choicest shrubs and flowers, the trees are most luxuriant.

For the following interesting description of the *Museum* I am indebted, to the "Mirror of Nassau" by the Rev. W. Phelps, to the pages of which I beg to refer



my readers for a full and highly interesting history and general description of the Duchy of Nassau. Description of the Building: Library; Reading-Room; hours when open; Museum its contents; Roman remains; ancient German relics; Sculptures of the temple of Mithras at Heddernheim; description of them: Observations on the worship of Mithras. Altar screen from Marienstadt; old tombs; Picture gallery; collection of minerals; geological specimens; collection of specimens of Natural history viz Ichthyology; Zoology; Ornithology and Entomology.

This establishment occupies a large handsome edifice situated in the Wilhelms-strasse; having a portico supported by four Ionic columns over which is a pediment. A porte-cocher leads into a vestibule supported by twenty-four Doric fluted columns, and has a noble appearance. It contains a Library, Reading-room, Committee and Librarian's room on the right; on the left a large collection of Antiquities; subjects of Natural history, zoology, mineralogy, geology, and entomology; with numerous specimens of ancient German and Roman antiquities, arranged in a suite of rooms, appropriated for their reception.

The following brief sketch of the contents of the several apartments will direct the attention of the curious and scientific visitor to them.

On the right is the Library occupying a suite of handsome rooms, and well stored with a collection of books upwards 70,000 in number, and many valuable manuscripts. One beautifully written on vellum, and richly illuminated with gold letters, and paintings is

intituled "Visions of St. Hildegarde, and St. Elisabeth of Schoenau," 1287; also the following specimens of early printed books:

Catholicon. Mogunt. 1460. Part of the old Testament. Mogunt. 1462. Summa theologiae, Thomae de Aquinas. 1464. Valerius Maximus. Mainz. 1471 — 1473. Bible and Testament. Strasbourg. 1485. Herodotus and Thucydides. 1490. Ovidii Metamorph. Venetiis. 1497.

Busts of Virgil; Isis; a Greek muse; Mucius Scaevola; Apollo; Aristotle; Plato; Augustus; Livia, Hadrian; and Julian; with numerous votive altars; a Lion found at Heddernheim &c.

The Reading-room is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from nine o'clock till twelve in the forenoon: and from two till five in the afternoon. Strangers introduced to the Secretary of the library, Mr. Zimmermann will receive every polite attention, and may have the loan of books out of the library, upon giving a receipt for them. Philosophical and Literary Journals and periodical works are to be found always lying on the table.

The Museum is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. On the left of the Vestibule is a suite of rooms containing early German and Roman antiquities well arranged.

No. 1. A case filled with urns and Roman vessels in great variety. A glass vase 15 inches high, and 10 in diameter, with a cover and two handles, deserves particular attention. It contained burnt bones and was found at Kreuznach. A large cast of the head of "Saturn," from the original by Melchior, in the cathedral at "Mentz."

No. 2. Contains several votive

altars. Two cases of Roman pottery; a case of bronze figures.

A small standard of the XXII. Roman legion is a curious relic. It is of brass representing a capricorn ending with a fishes tail, holding in his mouth a ring, from which hangs a heart shaped leaf. Between his fore feet is an eschallop shell, to which is attached two similar leaves, besides several appended to different parts of his body. A similar figure is found sculptured on stones marked Leg. XXII. and on coins found in this district, in bronze and iron; swords of ancient form &c.

No. 3. In this room are eight cases filled with Roman vases; amphorae, lamps, paterae, lachrymatories, and other utensils in an infinite variety of forms in pottery and in glass; with several votive altars. The most curious and interesting is a large piece of Roman sculpture 5 feet 9 inches wide, and 6 feet high, standing at the end of the room. It is a spirited group in high preservation, and found amidst the ruins of a temple dedicated to the worship of "Mithras" at Heddernheim near Frankfurt. It represents, in the principal group, Mithras, a Persian Deity kneeling on a bull, which is lying prostrate under him: with one hand he grasps the nostrils of the animal; and with the other he has plunged a sword into his neck. There are numerous other figures which we shall describe hereafter.

Many detached portions sculptured with figures resembling those on the large stone, are placed around; all of which were found in the same temple, in 1826.

The following observations, derived from authorities connected with the history of this singular and rare relic of antiquity, it is

hoped, will be found not uninteresting.

*Mithras.* The worship of Mithras is the most ancient religion in the world, said to have been introduced by Zoroaster in the eastern world; and formed part of the religious system promulgated by Djemchid, and mixed with the worship of the sun. It is the "Sabeism" of "Hauching," or the religion of the "Mechabad" of Dabistan in Persia.

It is supposed to have been the worship of Baal, exercised by the Chaldeans; and the resemblance between Mithras and Baal is very striking.

The worship of Mithras in Rome is supposed to have been introduced into that city from Asia-minor, (where it has long been naturalized) during the war against Mithridates, King of Pontus; and the Cilician pirates.

Plutarch alludes to this worship, which is a proof it was known in his time and was promulgated in Rome B. C. 68: publicly established during the reign of the reign of Trojan. A. D. 101; and adopted much in the time of Antoninus.

The Romans introduced it wherever they extended their conquests, and remains of temples dedicated to the service of this deity have been found in Germany; Gaul; Switzerland; Pannonia; Dacia; and even in England near the Roman wall in Northumberland.

How great must have been the influence of this newly introduced religion, after it had received the Imperial sanction; so as nearly to have annihilated the previous pagan worship of the Romans. It was undoubtedly adopted by the Roman generals, wherever they extended their conquests; and tem-

ples dedicated to the worship of Mithras are frequently found wherever the Romans had been settled.

The cave dedicated to this worship in Rome, was situated immediately at the foot of the Capitol, where is now the flight of steps which lead to the church of "Ara-Caeli," adjoining that edifice. It was destroyed by the order of Gracchus A. D. 377; yet its worshippers were found down to the time of A. D. 390.

The mysteries of Mithras as the mysteries of Eleusis and others, were the last refuge of pagan worship after the introduction of Christianity. Justin and Tertullian notice its existence; and the resemblance of its practice and ceremonies with those of the Christian religion is striking.

Gregory of Nazianzen and Jerome express their opinion on this subject, and attached much importance to its rivalry with the Christian faith; and the establishment of Christianity was one of the principal causes of the success, and of the developement of the worship of Mithras throughout the Roman empire, till it yielded to the triumph of Christianity.

We find a description of this deity in Baruch and in Jeremiah.

The principal attributes and qualities of Mithras were: Purity; truth; greatness; power; vigilance; justice; wisdom; heroism; protection; and mediation.

Its emblem was a bull which represents the earth, carrying on his back Mithras or the sun.

The deity is opening with his poignard the veins of the animal; which appears to be a natural symbol of the sun, whose rays fertilize the earth.

In contemplating this highly in-

teresting relic of antiquity, how symbolical is the whole design, representing the Creator typified under the figure of Mithras.

In the upper compartment the "God of day" is seen taking leave of Mithras, and mounting his car, to which four horses are attached, who appear eager to start and ascend the mountain before them, which is emblematic of their daily course through the arch of heaven. On the other side of the hill the car is seen descending with the Deity reclining at his ease, and rapidly approaching the horizon, having run his daily course.

In the next compartment below, man is seen rising into life from a palm tree. Mithras holding the bull by the hind legs, shews the power he has obtained over the animal and is emblematic of the earth, which has been made subservient to the use of man. The next figure represents Mithras placing a radiant crown on the head of a woman to typify the rays of the sun again extending their influence, by which the earth is to be rendered fertile and productive.

The figure with the radiant crown is next seen kneeling before Mithras, who extends his hand to assist in raising her up, after being exhausted by the effects of production.

The four winged heads at the angles, represent the four winds; the next four heads the seasons. That of Spring has a chaplet of roses; and the other four are perhaps, allusive to the four stages of animal and vegetable life.

We come now to the principal group below. On the back of the bull, Mithras is seen, having plunged a sword into the neck of the bull, and the blood gushing out of the wound. This is an exemplifi-

cation of the piercing effects of the rays of the sun on the earth. The dog leaping up, may be allusive to the rising of Sirius or the dog-star, a period in the annual revolution of the earth, when the rays of the sun are most requisite to ripen the fruits of the earth. On one side, or rather at the tail of the bull, a figure is seen, holding an inverted torch, allusive to the previous absence of the sun: on the other side another figure with his torch upright, leaning against a tree in full foliage, round which a serpent is entwined, and whose head is seen above the top of the tree. This is emblematical of the vivifying rays of the sun, which has called into life the animal and vegetable kingdom.

The signs of the zodiac marked on the arch represent the other and annual course of the sun; and the whole of this group appears to be symbolical of the presence of the sun, summer or day.

On the reverse of this stone are figures symbolical of winter, and the absence of the sun, or night. The bull is here seen prostrate and apparently asleep; a striking emblem of the earth having brought forth and matured its fruits: he is now reposing, to recruit and refresh his prolific powers, Mithras is presenting from a cornucopia, the fruits of the earth to man; and two other figures in Phrygian bonnets are also bringing baskets of fruits. Above the arch are seen the lower part of a human figure, too much decayed to afford room for conjecture. On the top of the arch, are seen the bull, sheep and hog in repose; and the ferocious animals, the lion, tiger and wolf starting off in pursuit of their prey

under the cover of night, or absence of the sun.

Several small stones bear sculptured representations of many of the figures seen on the large stone, and were found among the rubbish within the ruined temple of Mithras at Heddernheim.

In the Borghese palace at Rome is a similar piece of sculpture representing Mithras; and several others in the Museum of the Capitol; but they are smaller, and contain only part of the subjects found at Wiesbaden.

For a further description of the worship of Mithras see "Hammer's Memoire sur le culte de Mithras." "Faelix Lagard Recherches sur le culte de Mithras" Vol. II. Paris. Seel, H., "Die Mithrasgeheimnisse." Aarau 1823.

No. 4. Is an apartment containing books.

No. 5. Has many interesting objects of curiosity. A large and gorgeous altar screen brought from the dissolved monastery at "Marienstadt," in excellent preservation, exhibits not only the skill of the artificer in the construction of so elaborate a piece of work; but the expensive decoration in its painting and gilding. We have already noticed a magnificent and larger work of this kind in the church of Ober-Wesel.

No. 6. Contains several votive altars; a collection of Roman instruments. Large cinerary urns of the ancient Germans and Romans.

Model of the castle of Rudesheim &c.

No. 7. Models of huts found in the island of Borneo.

A number of fine Roman votive monuments, with effigies; one to C. VAL. GEBERTA LEG. VIII. another to LVCIVS VETVRIVS LEG XIV. &c.

*Stair-Case.* Here are seen several large sarcophagi, and remains of Roman antiquities; figure of a lion and fragments.

Ascending to a lobby, a pair of folding doors open into a suite of apartments of large dimensions, richly stored with objects of curiosity and science.

*The Picture-Gallery* contains a small collection of pictures, some by the celebrated ancient masters. The number is 136.

No. 8. Several paintings; and cases of Butterflies found in the duchy of Nassau. Among them many rare and beautiful specimens.

No. 9. Cases of mineralogical and geological specimens. Minerals with their oxides and cristallization.

No. 10. A fine stuffed specimen of the Hippopotamus of the Nile; 10 feet long, and 4 feet high. Here are also cases of geological specimens; coal and other fossils; shells and organic remains.

Returning through the picture room, enter on the right, to the zoological collection.

No. 11. Contains various specimens of fishes; some of curious form. In the centre of the room are cases containing eggs of birds; and crustaceous fish.

No. 12. A collection of skeletons of animals, birds &c. for comparative anatomy. Cases of monkeys, bears, wolves &c.

No. 13. Contains a large collection of preserved birds, well arranged; also a lion, tiger, wild boar, deer &c. many other animals.

The collection is sufficiently large to interest the naturalist.

This collection is placed under

the inspection of the directors of the society for the archaeology and history of Nassau, which was established in 1821, with the approbation of, and supported by government. This society have made it an object of their particular care to search for, collect, and describe the Roman and German antiquities found in the duchy of Nassau, as well as to promote all geographical, statistical, and historical illustrations relating to them, and to preserve the existing documents, as also those of the middle ages. The society consists of about 150 members.

*The Palace* is a new and handsome edifice in the Markt-Platz. It has two fronts, with the entrance at the angle under an ornamented portico, and was built in 1837—38. A large building adjoins it containing the offices. The interior is fitted up most elegantly. It stands on the site of an ancient palace, belonging to the Counts of Nassau.

A large and handsome edifice has been erected in the Louisen-Strasse and Frederick-Platz called *the Ministerium* for the accommodation of the Legislative assembly; and to provide suitable offices for the "Ministry," who conduct the affairs of the duchy.

*The Theatre* is a large and handsome building with a portico. The interior is conveniently fitted up.

Plays, operas, and ballets are performed four times a week.

Admission to the Boxes 1 flor. 12 krs. — Stalls 1 flor. — Second boxes 42 krs. — Amphitheatre 18 krs. and Gallery 12 krs. The performance begins at half past six o'clock, and generally ends soon after nine.

The Theatre has a large grant from the Duke annually.

The remaining buildings are the new *Artillery-barracks*, the *Mint*, a *Roman Catholic church*, built in a handsome style. The *Hospital*; is an extensive range of building situated near the Kochbrunnen spring; and was founded by Adolphus, Emperor of Germany in A. D. 1296. It contains accommodation for 250 patients. It is appropriated to the use of the poor of the city and district; and for indigent strangers who have their lodging gratuitously. It has hot baths for the use of patients.

There is also in the Court of the "Hôtel des Chasseurs" a public bath for labourers and servants, who pay two kreutzers only for its use.

The Resident English Physician is J. M. Swift. M.D. M.R.C. S. of London; Surgeon and Accoucheur; late Lecturer in Midwifery in Dublin.

*English Church Service* is performed every Sunday morning in the summer at 11, and evening at 6, by Mr. Lanfear; and in the winter at 11 and 4.

*Reading-Room* in the right wing of the Kursaal is well supplied with English, French and German papers, Terms

for three months . . .	fl. 8. 6 kr.
one month . . . . .	3. 36 .
one week . . . . .	1. — .
one day . . . . .	0. 12 .

During the winter when the above establishment is closed, there is a reading-room for the use of the English residents in the Nassau hotel; the apartment is well lighted and warmed and supplied with English papers and periodicals.

*Post-Office* in the Adler Court. Mails for England via Ostend leave daily at 7 o'clock in the evening;

via France daily at 6 o'clock in the morning.

*Tables d'hôte.* The dinners at the Kursaal on Sundays are generally excellent and numerous attended; the Charge is the same as elsewhere 1 florin at 1; 1 florin 45 at 4 o'clock.

*Carriages* may be hired for Excursions by the day, or hour.

*Saddle horses* and *Donkeys* may be hired at the rate of 36 kreutzers the hour, or to go and return

from The Platte . . . . .	fl. 1. 24.
Moshach and Biberich . . .	1. 0.
Schlangenbad . . . . .	2. 0.
Sonnenberg ruins . . . . .	— 40.

*Diligences &c.* to Schwalbach, Nassau, Ems and Coblenz, every morning at half past ten o'clock. To Limbourg and Cologne every morning at ten. To Rudesheim, through Biberich, Schierstein, Eltville, Winkel &c. A half past six and eleven in the morning, and at five in the evening.

*Steam-Packets*, belonging to the Cologne and Dusseldorf Companies, land and receive passengers at Biberich, both up and down the Rhine; places may be taken at either of the offices, in the Markt-Platz; Omnibusses call for passengers when booked and convey them to and from the boats; fare 21 kr.

*Price of Provisions* are very moderate as the following list will shew.

Meat per lb.	
Beef . . . . .	12 Kr.
Mutton . . . . .	10 .
Veal . . . . .	9 .
Pork . . . . .	12 .
Bread . . . . .	3 .
Butter . . . . .	21 to 30.
Poultry scarce and not very cheap.	

Of the walks of Wiesbaden, the *Neue Anlage* (new plantation) is the most pleasant. It runs from the late *Herrengarten* (gentlemen's garden) round the *Kursaal* (pump-room) and the large pond behind it, up the brook to the *Dietenmühle* (a quarter of a league), which is very much frequented, and thence as far as *Sonnenberg*.

Nature has been very profuse in her gifts of beauties to this sanative place. Of the numerous interesting environs we mention, particularly, the *Nero'sberg*, with the valley of the same name. This mount lies half a league north-westward from Wiesbaden. In the old oak forest that crowns its summit, there are remains of Roman masonry, that might originally have formed a square of about 140 feet.

An excellent causeway takes you to the village and castle of *Sonnenberg*, half a league distant from the baths, the castle lies in the village, on a chalk hill. You enter the ruins by a tolerably preserved gate, which, towards the south, has a prospect of the Rhine, and to the north a view of the surrounding mountains. There is now an apartment fitted up in the ancient German style, in the tower, and a stair-case that takes you to the plateau. The chapel of *Rambach* appears in a picturesque manner in the background. *Adolphus* of Nassau fortified *Sonnenberg* against the inroads of the dynasts of *Eppstein*. The (late) pheasants' warren, three quarters of a league from the town, in a pleasant meadow ground, environed by a cheerful grove. Several pleasant views also present themselves from here.

*Klarenthal*, over against the pheasants' warren, formerly a nunnery, founded by *Adolphus* of Nas-

sau and his consort *Imogina*. His sister was made abbess, and his daughter prioress of it. His successors sequestered it in the last century. The foundress *Imogina* was buried in this cloister. When it was destroyed, her tombstone was taken to the parish church of Wiesbaden. In the vicinity of the pheasants' warren, you behold on either side of the road that leads to *Bleidenstadt* a number of tumuli, some of which are overgrown with trees and bushes. Some of them were opened about twenty years ago, and found to contain coals, ashes, urns filled with bones and ashes, offering cups, lachrymal flasks, lamps, in some of them also gold, silver, and copper coins, arrows, lances, sacrificial knives, &c. All articles that were dug up lay eastward. Similar tombs are found near *Dotzheim*. The excavations, undertaken here and in other spots by the aulic counsellor *Dorow*, have yielded arms, rings, stitching needles, nay, even a well preserved plated spur.

The *Geisberg* (goat's mount) is a quarter of an hour distant from Wiesbaden. From here you have a charming prospect in the direction of *Mayence* and of the fine villages on the Rhine; there is an inn on the summit. *Adamsthal*, (Adam's valley), a beautiful farm in the wood, half an hour's distance from Wiesbaden. Refreshments of all kinds may be had here. The *Fulling-mill*, on the side of the cloister of *Klarenthal*. There are, at this place, fine plantations.

The *Platte*, a hunting-seat in the midst of the forest, two leagues from Wiesbaden, where the road to *Idstein* diverges from that to *Limburg*. Here is one of the most extensive and fullest views in all

Germany, as wide as that of the Hohe Wurzel. The palace-like hunting château, built in 1823 and 1824, forms a regular square, and is fitted up very tastefully.

*Biberich* is described on the banks of the Rhine.

## ROUTE 19.

### WIESBADEN TO FRANKFORT.

*Railway Trains* to Frankfort from the 16th of May to the 30th of September six times a day, at 6, 8 1/2, 11, 2 1/2, 5, 8. Fares 1st Class 2 fl. 42, 2d Class 1 fl. 48, 3d Class 1 fl. 15. To Mayence at the same hours fares 36, 24, 18 kr.

*Omnibuses* convey travellers to and from each train; 12 kreutzers each person including luggage.

The only stoppage between Wiesbaden and Castel is at the branch station of Biberich where the carriages are detached and drawn to Biberich by a one horse power; at

*Castel* the trains wait about 10 minutes between which and Frankfort the only place worthy notice is

*Hochheim*, two leagues from Mayence, situated on a height whence there is a very fine view of the Main. The wine made there is considered one of the best Rhinish wines. There are a great number of vineyards in the district of Hochheim, but the best wines are produced from the vines which grow on a hill behind the old deanery-house, in a space of eight acres. Every acre contains 4,000 vines, each of which is considered to be worth a ducat. In a good season this hill produces twelve large butts of wine, each containing seven and a half *ohm* (a German measure). One of these butts

is frequently sold for 1,500 florins or more, even while the wine is new. This hill is entirely exposed to the rays of the sun, and is sheltered from the north wind by the town. A rivulet which flows around it serves to preserve moisture in the dry season, and in the rainy season prevents the vines from being inundated, by receiving the superabundant waters through numerous wooden pipes placed there in order to drain the land.

*Frankfort* described at page 161.

## ROUTE 20.

### WIESBADEN TO HOMBURG BY EPPSTEIN, KRONBERG & OBER-URSEL.

Travellers making an excursion from Wiesbaden to the Taunus mountains should go by the way of Eppstein, which is three leagues distant from Wiesbaden. It lies, with its ancient castle, between the four charming valleys of Fischbach, Lorsbach, Fockenhansen, and Brenthal. According to popular tradition a dreadful giant dwelt on the rock in times of yore. He was caught in an iron net by a knight named Eppo, who hurled him down into the abyss, and built himself a castle on the rock. The rib of a whale, which is suspended over the gate, and pretended to be the skeleton of the giant, is intended as a memorial of the fact. The nobles of Eppstein were very rich and highly respected, and five of them occupied the archiepiscopal see of Mentz. The monumental tomb of these ancient dynasts is to be seen in the church of Hofheim. Roman tombs are found on the southern declivity of the Stauffen, and a singularly formed rock, with traces of mounds of earth, rises on its summit. The ancient cloister of



*Retters Retterese*, founded by the count Gerhard of Nuerings in the twelfth century, stood on the summit of the eminence. The farm of Roeders lies now on the ruins of it. There is a pleasant mill in the valley of Eppstein, with mineral baths and convenient accommodations for strangers. The well issues in the valley. There is a very pleasant walk by way of Hofheim to Sulzbach and Soden. These parts are much frequented, especially on Sundays, in summer, by parties from Frankfort.

*Hofheim* lies in a pleasant country towards the Main. The church, which is visited by many pilgrims, lies on a pleasant woody eminence. It contains the tomb of a count of Stollberg. The most charming prospect of the plains of the Rhine and Main is an ample indemnification for the trouble of climbing up to its summit. It is two leagues distant from Hoechst, and four from Frankfort.

*Sulzbach* was under the Carolingians a *curtis regia*, and is charmingly situated. It was made a free imperial village, and in that quality formed an union with Frankfort as early as 1282.

*Soden*, two leagues distant from Eppstein, and three from Frankfort, lies between two hills that branch from the Taunus, and form a mild and pleasant valley. It derives its name from a salt spring, which, however, is made no use of at present. There are here seven mineral springs, and three inns and bathing-houses. The water has a temperature of 14° to 18° Reaum., or 64° to 72° Fahr., and contains natrin chlorat, kalin chlorat, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, sulphat of lime, carbonate of iron oxydule, silica, alumina, broma, and carbonic acid gas. It is used

both for bathing and drinking, in cases of rheumatism, gout, &c. Soden originally was a colony of Sulzbach, and a free imperial village, under the united protection of Mentz and Frankfort. At present it belongs to the house of Nassau, and the government takes great care of the accommodation of strangers. The situation is very inviting, and well qualified for excursions into the neighbourhood. The village lies in a grove of fruit trees, charming hills encircle it, and the climate is very mild. A pleasant walk takes you to the summit of a hill (*zu den drei Linden*) with a church.

From Soden it is one league to *Kronberg vor der Hoehe*, which is environed with fruit and chesnut trees. In the ruined castle is a picture, with rhymes underneath, representing the battle in which (1389) the citizens of Kronberg, being companions in battle of the people of the Palatinate, decided the victory over the Frankforters. There are here some remains of the dwellings of the Templars, the *Rothe Hof* (red court) and the *Hoelle* (hell). Hartmuth, the brave friend of Francis of Sickingen, is particularly distinguished among the knights of Kronberg. One of his ancestors introduced, during the crusades, the chesnuts, of which there is a fine grove on the left side of Kronberg.

Kronberg has gained some celebrity by the culture of fruit trees. An acidulae, abundant in salt, iron, and sulphur, new framed in 1790, springs in the valley between Kronberg and Mamoldshain. It is reported to be very efficacious in chronic diseases. It is to be lamented that there are no accommodations for using the water for bathing. There is a copious salt-spring near it.

Near Kronberg is the castle of *Falkenstein*, one of the most handsome ruins of the Taunus. When the sky is clear, you can survey from there above seventy villages that lie scattered around, and, on one side, part of the Rhinegau.

Whoever takes an interest in the ancient German fortress of *Königstein*, and has not visited it from Eppstein, should visit it from here. The distance is only a quarter of an hour from the fortress, which was taken and demolished by the French in 1796, you have a beautiful prospect of the Melibocus and part of the Rhine. *Königstein* is said to owe its origin to the Romans.

*Oberursel* lies a league and a half from Kronberg, in a fruitful country, on a brook that drives mills and copper-works. The ancient church is worth seeing. There was a printing-office established here in the sixteenth century, the productions of which are extremely scarce.

From *Ürsel* it is one league to

#### HOMBURG VOR DER HÖHE.

*Inns. Hotel d'Angleterre. Hessischer Hof. Hotel de Russie*, all possessing good accommodation with moderate charges. The *Adler, Rose* and *Engel*, good second-rate houses.

This delightfully situated little city has now become a formidable rival to its neighbour, Wiesbaden; for altho it has for some years possessed several valuable springs and was much frequented by those in search of health, it did not offer any temptation to the fashionable world as a gay watering place until within the last 3 years. In 1840, two gentlemen, (the Messrs. Blanc) from Paris obtained from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg,

on a lease of 30 years, certain portions of land well situated for the purposes contemplated, the erection of a *Kursaal* and the formation of walks in its immediate vicinity. This has all been effected and altho so short a period has elapsed since the improvements commenced, so judicious have been the arrangements that every thing wears a substantial and matured appearance. The *Kursaal* is a beautiful erection with two fronts, one facing the principal street, the other overlooking the country. The grounds behind and in the vicinity of the springs, which are of great extent, and terminating in the neighbouring woods in every direction, are laid out with taste, and beauty; seats are placed at convenient distances under wide spreading branches, and I can assure my readers that every want likely to be felt either by those in health, or those out of health have been anticipated. Immense sums too have been expended by these enterprising gentlemen in boring where there existed the least probability that a new source might be found, and two additions have thereby been made, thus Homburg now possesses no less than *five* *brunnens* of the most valuable description; so that whether in search of health or pleasure a more delightful spot, to pass a month or two does not exist in Germany.

I have directed the visitor to the various and numerous points of interest, but any attempt to describe their beauty would be a vain endeavour.

Great improvements have also taken place with regard to accommodation for the numerous visitors; large and handsome hotels and private houses have been erected in the most desirable

parts of the town and environs, so that no difficulty will now be experienced in meeting with suitable apartments, for large or small families.

At the present moment Homburg contains between 4 and 500 houses, a great proportion of which are lodging houses, to those persons intending only to make a short stay, a hotel is the most desirable, indeed few if any of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month, but small apartments and single bedrooms may be hired by the week varying of course in price according to size and situation, from 4 florins a week to 200 florins a month; many of the best houses contain 3 and 4 saloons, and from 18 to 24 bedrooms, with kitchens, stabling, coachhouse &c. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant or provide servants of their own to cook it.

*Climate.* There can be but one opinion as to the healthiness of this favoured spot, 600 feet above the level of the sea; an inconsiderable height when compared with that of some of the spas of Switzerland, Tyrol and Bohemia; but the openness of the country towards the south and east, and the immediate neighbourhood of the Feldberg and Altkönig, rising to the height of 2500 feet, affording all the advantages of a more elevated position.

In winter the cold is never severe, the thermometer appearing to sink no lower than in Frankfort. As a peculiarity of the valley in which the mineral waters rise, almost every evening, shortly after sunset, a breeze from

the N. W. sets in, which is cold even in the height of summer.

In general, during the summer, the temperature is regular, and the early morning air is highly bracing, thunder storms are rare, and never of long duration, and the mists which occur in August, and September, soon disperse.

Population 5,000 souls, one third of which are of the Jewish persuasion.

*Kursaal.* This unique building is situated about 150 feet to the right of the principal street entering from Frankfort, in size it is not to be compared to similar buildings either at Baden or Wiesbaden, but in point of accommodation, convenience, and comfort it is equal. The centre is supported by arcades forming the entrance, leading directly across the hall into the Ball room 86 feet long, 44 broad, and 40 high, lighted by five elegant chandeliers, at either end is a gallery supported by marble pillars corresponding with the walls formed of a beautiful imitation of the same material. The ceiling is tastefully embellished, in the side over the entrance is a private gallery communicating with an apartment most splendidly furnished and intended for the accommodation of the Landgrave or any of the Royal family.

From the centre, wings extend on each side containing on the left, the reading and play rooms, on the right, the dining, coffee, and smoking apartments, approached by corridors leading from the entrance hall, on the right within the door is the hat and cloak room, on the left is the bureau of the proprietors, Messrs. Blanc.

The situation of this building is peculiarly well chosen, in the very

heart of the fashionable and pleasant part of Homburg, from the windows you command a view of the Taunus mountains, the Valley of springs and the extensive plains extending to the Rhine at Mayence and the Maine at Frankfort.

*The Reading Room* is liberally supplied with English, French, German, Dutch and Belgian Newspapers and periodicals for the *gratuitous* use of strangers, both ladies and gentlemen, this is an accommodation to the met with at no other spa in Germany, and I doubt not but this act of liberality on the part of the proprietors, is fully appreciated by all who enjoy the benefit. The English papers arrive in winter about 8 in the evening, in the summer a few hours earlier.

*Music.* The band plays in the neighbourhood of the springs every morning from  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 till 8, in the orchestra near the terrace behind the Kursaal daily from 3 till 6, and in the evening from 7 till 8. The band is composed of first rate musicians, performing selections from the most popular Overtures, Duets, Fantaisies, and Solo's, occasionally a similar performance takes place in the Grand Salle, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

*The Gaming* commences at eleven in the morning and continues without intermission (unless there are no players), until 11 at night. The smallest stake allowed at R. and N. is a Thaler, at Roulette a florin may be staked.

*Baths.* There are several bath-houses in Homburg, the principal one is that belonging to Mr. Thuquet Hof-Apotheker in Louisen-Strasse nearly opposite to the Kursaal — and altho the cabinets, eighteen

in number, are rather on a small scale, they are very comfortably fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience — every description of bath is found here, from the simple river water to the Russian vapeur bath, including shower, douche, gas, sulphur and rain, with ear pipes, leg cases, and hip tubs — the bath rooms are warmed by copper steam stoves — the saline water used is drawn from the spring known by the name of the sauer-brunnen and conveyed in large casks to the various bath-houses — this spring was first discovered in 1809 — the natural temperature is about  $90^{\circ}$  Reaum. or  $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  of Fahr. It is raised to the heat prescribed by the aid of steam machinery attached to the building.

#### *Terms for Baths.*

Mineral single bath . . .	fl. — 48 kr.
Fresh Water . . . . .	— 30 .
Douche . . . . .	— 48 .
Vapeur . . . . .	— 40 .
Russian Vapeur . . . . .	1. 45 .
Attendance at ditto . . . .	— 35 .
Gas . . . . .	— 36 .

*An English Physician* (Dr. Prytherch) who has published a work on the comparative merits of the waters of Homburg and Kissingen, resides and practices in Homburg.

*The Brunnens* of Homburg are five in number, they are named the *Ludwig*, *Salinen* or *Bad-brunnen*, *Elizabeth*, *Kaiser*, and *Steel*.

All these springs are pleasantly situated within a short distance of each other, in a valley on the east side of Homburg about five minutes walk from the Kursaal.

*The Ludwig*, on the left under the tall poplars, is the oldest and originally possessed a taste similar to the celebrated waters of Selters

and Fachingen, and much used by the natives as a refreshing and pleasant beverage, but the borings which took place in the neighbourhood in 1841 appears to have rendered a further boring of the Ludwig spring necessary, by so doing the water became considerably changed from its original delicious flavour.

The next in rotation, tho' not in importance is the *Badquelle*, the water of which is pumped up and conveyed in large casks to the bath-houses in the town — it is never used internally, is of a yellowish colour with a bitter salt taste. Immediately in front of the entrance to the restaurant, is the

*Kaiser-Brunnen*, unadorned by flowers, or plants, is a valuable spring. On the right in the midst of a well arranged parterre is the

*Steel-Brunnen*, the discovery of this spring does away with the necessity of a patient taking the waters of Pyrmont or any other Chalybeate after those of Homburg. This source was found, in 1842, by boring with the artesian screw, at a depth of 210 feet: it is perfectly limpid in colour; and the supply of water is very abundant. It is totally dissimilar to the other springs in taste, character, and appearance. The result of a very minute analysis, by one of the most able and reputed chemists in Europe, Professor Liebig of Giesen, is highly favourable.

*Elizabeth-Brunnen* is situated at the end of the long avenue of poplars, extending near a quarter of a mile in length, this spring is the most frequented, by invalids, and the repeated application for beakers keep the maids in constant activity to be compared only to the nimbleness of the water bibbers. People who give so much trouble

should not neglect rewarding these civil and industrious girls. The head gardener bestows considerable pains on this spot in memory no doubt of the departed princess. He occupies the adjoining building.

The *Elizabeth-Brunnen* is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; containing 48½ cubic inches of this fluid in the pint of 16 oz. This taste of course tends in a great measure to cover the bitterish salt flavour which would otherwise prevail.

The *Après gout* is decidedly ferruginous when drank on the spot, therefore, the sparkling water of the *Curbrunnen* is by no means disagreeable, and the temperature being only 9½° Reaumur or 53° Fahr., renders it on a hot summers morning, a refreshing, and even luxurious draught, and after one becomes habituated to their use for some days, it is relished exceedingly. This is, no doubt, very much caused by the sensations which succeed the drinking of the water, namely, a feeling of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by a pleasing degree of exhilaration.

Thousands of bottles of this water are annually exported to England and all parts of Europe.

The Agent in London is Mr. Best. 22 Henrietta-Street, Cavendish Square, who is also an extensive importer of Waters from the principal Mineral springs in Europe.

*Churches and chapels*, there are two churches in Homburg besides the Landgraves chapel in the Chateau, the old church in Dorotheen-Strasse is Catholic and that in the old Stadt Lutheran, in neither of the old churches is there any object worthy of notice; but the chapel of the Landgrave is remarkable for the old paintings

on the pannels, and the glazed gallery for the accomodation of the Royal family, in this latter edifice.

*English divine Worship* according to the rights and ceremonies of the establishd church of England; is performed every sunday morning, at half past eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past three, the sacrament of the Lords supper is administered on the first sunday in every month. The present officiating clergymen is the the Revd. James Butler. The church is supported by voluntary subscriptions; for the collection of which a book is sent round to the visitors.

*The jews Synagogue* is a plain unostentations building in Juden-Strasse.

*The Cemeteries.* There are two receptacles for the dead outside the lower gate on the road to Dornholzhäusen. The small one on the left of the road is the burial place for members of the reformed religion; in the larger on the right the remains of Catholics and Lutherans are deposited, it contains a few monuments of the most simple kind, the most recent is a marble slab enclosed with an iron railing to the memory of General *Brossine*, a Russian officer of distinction who died suddenly at Homburg Nov. 3. 1843.

*Police office* is situate in Dorotheen-Strasse, open daily from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening. Strangers who intend making any stay in Homburg should deposit their passport here when a "Legitimations-Karte" permit of residence will be given free of expense.

*Post office.* Letters for England leave Homburg every day in summer at 3 o'clock, in winter, at 7 in the evening.

Letters from England via Paris arrive every day except Thursday, in summer at 3 in the afternoon, and in winter at 1/2 past 6.

Letters from England via Rotterdam and Ostend arrive in Homburg four times a week at 10 in the morning.

Payment of postage to England in optional; the cost of a letter the entire way to London is 40 kr.; letters are delivered on the fifth day, via Paris.

Letters to Frankfort only, are dispatched several times a day; postage 2 kr. The post office is open in summer from 6 in the morning till 8 in the evening, in winter from 8 till 12, and from 2 till 7.

*Diligences* start from the Post-Office about ten times a day during the summer months, and seven times in the winter; the time occupied is one hour and a half; fare in coupé, interior, or outside is 30 Kreuzers, baggage is charged for very moderately, at the rate of about 30 Kreuzers for one hundred weight.

*Omnibus's* leave Mr. Fischers No. 64 Louisen-Strasse for Frankfort calling at the different hotels several times a day, fare 24 Kreuzers.

Banker and Money Changer Mr. S. Wormser, No. 33, Louisen-Strasse, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Mr. Wormser speaks English and French.

*Sporting.* Amongst the pleasures of Homburg that of shooting must not be omitted, it is due to Messrs. Blanc to say, that they endeavour by every means a their power to render this delightful spot as attractive as possible, not only to the invalid who may here find relief and restoration to health from the extraordinary curative

properties of the Homburg waters, but the energetic sportsman, the patient angler, and the most determined pedestrian may here all find employment and gratifying recreation. The extensive districts abundantly stocked with game of every description is rented for a series of years by the above named gentlemen, and during the shooting season once or twice a week is devoted to the sport; a person belonging to the establishment takes down the names of all those inclined to join the party, who rendezvous at nine o'clock on the morning appointed, good double barreled guns are supplied by the keepers, and the party thus collected proceed towards the woods. On reaching which a portion is selected, the shooters placed at distances of about thirty or forty paces according to the extent to be covered and the number of persons; and the beaters drive the game towards the sportsman.

*Fishing.* The right of angling in the streams in the neighbourhood of Homburg is also vested in the Messrs. Blanc, who grant to visitors the privilege of fishing with rod and line within their district and a morning may be agreeably passed and your labour rewarded occasionally with a perch or trout weighing less than a pound.

*Billard Rooms.* Are situated opposite the Kursaal, there are two tables, the accommodations are good and the conveniency of the situation will no doubt induce many to resort to this manly and rational game.

Charge by the hour day or night 24 Kr.

A coffee and refreshment room is also on the premises.

*Shooting Club.* The Landgrave contributes 100 florins annually

towards the support of the society, In the month of October every year a supper is given to the members.

*Environs.* To attempt a full description of the various delightful and romantic excursions which may be made in the neighbourhood of Homburg, is next to impossible, so numerous are they, that not a single outlet in any direction but will lead to a secluded walk in the immediate vicinity, or to the most distant excursions, for the full enjoyment of the picturesque scenery, or the extensive and beautiful views with which the country abounds. The well kept walks behind the Kursaal, in the neighbourhood of the springs, and the woods adjoining the valley, will afford many hours recreation. To the invalid these resources are invaluable, as calculated from the extreme purity of the mountain air, to promote convalescence and ultimately to restore strength and vigor, indeed it is an undisputed fact admitted by all medical men who have written on Homburg, that in the whole country of the Taunus and adjoining districts, there is no place which can equal it, either in point of climate or beauty.

*The Palace Gardens* are very extensive, laid out something in the English style, introduced by the late Landgravine Princess Elizabeth, indeed every spot of garden ground belonging to the Royal family of Homburg reminds one of the exquisite taste and the expense and care which must have been bestowed in rearing the choicest plants, shrubs, and flowers, and although much neglected, the various specimens may still be seen. The lower grounds immediately

adjoining the Palace contain two ponds well stocked with fish, the large piece of water on the left, is drained once in three years when the best fish are selected and deposited in the smaller lake for the use of the Landgrave, the small fish are allowed to resume their amusements for the benefit of the next haul. On turning round the large lake to the left and then following the path to the right will lead to the *Fantasie*, a combination of serpentine shady walks with seats, this is another lovely retreat which communicates with the fruit-garden, at the further extremity of which is a retired shady avenue, which might be justly named lovers lane. Returning to the gate leading to the Château gardens we enter the

*Alley of Poplars.* Extending about one mile and a half to the *Maison de Chasse*, this alley was first planted in 1769 by order of the Landgrave Frederick V. there are upwards of one thousand trees including the young ones lately planted.

The gate on the right leads to *Princess Elizabeth's Garden.*

This was the favourite haunt of Her Royal Highness, who spent much of her time in the cultivation of rare plants, planning horticultural improvements, which even at this day is sufficiently visible to show the exquisite taste of the Princess, the grounds which may be entered by three different gates occupy about four acres, laid out in arbours, summer-houses, besides hot-houses, a vinery, and a great variety of fruit trees, a little beyond this on the left is the garden of

*Prince Gustave*, also prettily laid out, and contains a neat building consisting of a large saloon,

a bed-room, and a dressing room; this beautiful retreat frequently visited by the Prince in the summer, is at all times open to strangers, nearly opposite stands the small

*Fir Wood*, which offers a cool retreat on a summer-day, shady walks will take you entirely round, the opposite avenue leads to the

*Cottage and Farm* of the late Landgravine Elizabeth, and altho, sadly going to decay it still retains an outline of a delightful retreat, the grounds are extensive and abundantly stocked with rose trees, and other choice and sweet flowers. On entering, in front on a small island in the centre of a lake, stands a trellis work temple, by the side is a large weeping willow, bewailing as it would seem the irretrievable loss of the fostering hand of Her who planned and reared the exquisite beauties which now lie drooping and neglected; on the left of the lake is (or rather what was) the farm house, a little beyond is the rustic cottage consisting of five rooms, three only of which are shewn to strangers, the door in the rear opens into the small drawing room, neatly furnished, and where every thing remains in the same state as when last occupied by Her Royal Highness, the chairs and tables are in the rustic style, on the walls are suspended engravings of George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Adelaide, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge and Sussex, the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, besides several portraits of members of the Landgrave's family, a marble bust of the Landgrave Frederick Joseph is placed on a pedestal in front of the entrance, beyond this is a small boudoir, leading into the third room



in which is arranged near two hundred pieces of beautiful old china in the various useful forms of plates, dishes, cups, saucers, jugs, vases &c.

Some of the china is said to have belonged to Queen Charlotte: the lower shelf around this room is composed of black marble, supported by polished hoofs of the buffalo. The exquisite taste of the princess as a florist and horticulturist may be observed in every direction. The grounds contain also several tasteful and beautiful arbours and summer-houses, in which Her Royal Highness was wont to spend a considerable portion of her time, when the season of the year permitted. Returning into the alley a little way on the left is the

*Alley Gast-House*, where refreshments may be had; here is a large ball-room in which the rustic girls and their smoking swains assemble for dancing on Sunday evenings; on Mondays the members of the Rifle Club assemble here and fire at the target for prizes.

Beyond this on the right the road leads to Dornholzhausen. Continuing up the Alley on the right at the top is the

*Maison de Chasse* of the Landgrave; it is pleasantly situated in what is called the great wood. There are several rooms half furnished, ornamented with family portraits of former Landgraves, in the saloon there is scarlet table cover embroidered with the arms of England and Homburg by the late Landgravine Elizabeth, the building is in the gothic style, the grand apartment however is still in an unfinished state, those that are tenantable are occasionally

used by the present Landgrave during the summer season for fêtes champêtres, from the roof is an extensive view of the adjoining country. Or taking the road from the Alley to Dornholzhausen, about a quarter of a mile beyond by the side of the mill on the left hand of the road is the

*Trout Pond*. Few persons could desire a more lovely spot than this to pass away an agreeable hour, a large summer-house is placed as it were in the centre of the lake. The walks round are completely shaded by large trees, a small rustic bridge on the left will lead under some lofty firs and old oaks, an open space on the right is used by the military to practise their firing. Proceeding forwards passing the *Maison de Chasse* already described, a small avenue on the left will lead past the

*Pillar*. To commemorate the completion of a reign of 50 years by the good Landgrave Frederick Ludwig. Re-crossing the alley pass a summer-house, and winding towards the right the first of

*Four Fish Ponds*, each higher than its fellow presents itself, a neat gravel walk with four flights of steps lead to the uppermost pond bordering the wood, they are well stocked with fish, and by means of sluices the water at any time can be drawn off: beyond the farthest is a bridge, pass over it and round the cottage, then follow a path towards the left skirting the wood, proceed down an avenue towards a house (i. e. a mill) before reaching it turn up a short avenue to the

*Seven Electors*. Being seven very singular large and ancient oaks, one of which cannot be less than seven hundred years old, they were evidently planted here for

some purpose on some particular occasion, because a small temple is placed near them, and there are evident symptoms of some rites and ceremonies having taken place in times gone by, under their wide spread foliage. Through the wood and recross the alley to the

*Botanical Garden and Nursery.* Enter by a wooden gate, this is another of those lovely places within a pleasant walk, yet how few of the thousands who annually visit Homburg ever even heard of this delightful spot, the unrestricted admission to all the gardens and walks belonging to the Royal family, is a privilege not to be lightly valued, at all hours and at all seasons this beautiful retreat as well as all the others are open to the public, no greedy door keeper to fee, no petty authority to follow your wanderings least you might be tempted to put your nose to a flower, all is open confidence on the part of the Government, I am sure I need not suggest to visitors a proper *conservative* feeling in return. These grounds contain trees and plants of the most choice and rare description, with the name attached to each, the gravel walks are kept in excellent order, rustic seats abound in every direction but more particularly on the banks of a lovely lake. The enclosure to the left on entering this garden is the

*Deer Park.* Stocked with game belonging to his Royal Highness the Landgrave, taking the right on leaving, will lead up to the Elizabeth Stone, to go to the Luther Oak instead of proceeding up the road, go round the enclosure of the deer Park, a small path at the end of the cross road will lead to.

*Luther (Eiche) Oak.* A small tree planted in 1817 in commemora-

tion of the Reformation. Here are placed rustic seats and tables beneath arbours for the accommodation of pic-nic parties, this spot commands an extensive and beautiful view; to reach the

*Elizabeth (Stein) Stone.* The road lies to it in a straight line from the top of the alley of Poplars, it is so named in consequence of the late Landgravine, occasionally sitting here while the new road across the mountain to the Feldberg was making.

A quarter of a mile further up the road, beneath an old Oak stands the

*Urn.* To the memory of L. A. F. the valiant Prince of Hesse, who was killed at the battle of Leipzig, 2. May 1813.

If not too tired, from this place half way between the Urn and the Elizabeth stone on the right returning from the former place, a road will lead to the Gold-Mine about one mile and a half distant from this spot, the road to it may be easily found by adhering to the following directions; a visit to this place should by no means be neglected as the charming situation of these projecting rocks afford the most beautiful views in the country, it is for this alone that persons visit it, as the gold mine itself is but a small excavation under the said rocks extending about twelve hundred feet, not worth the trouble of crossing the road to see. On entering from the main road, turn towards the right, pass a weeping oak on the left and a little further on the hill opposite a vista opening towards Homburg is a

*Piramid* of plain white stone about fifteen feet high, no inscription or mark to indicate how long it has stood there, or for what purpose it was erected, proceed

round to the right, cross the high road up a gentle hill, on the top two roads present themselves, take that on the left, about five hundred yards on the left under the trees a narrow foot path leads past a stone on which is engraved "Adelheid Weg" passing some rocks on the left, follow the foot path past another stone similar to the former, short round to the left brings you suddenly upon the rocks of the celebrated

*Gold Grube (mine)*, here is a rustic seat, plenty of dry wood and good space to "put on the pot", to get a perfect view, descend to the point of rocks. I will only attempt a brief description of the beautiful prospect which unfolds itself: immediately in front, about four miles distant with its well known white tower stands Homburg, with a green lane from beneath your feet cut through the variegated woods intercepted by the village of Ober-Stettin, on the right is the village of Oberursel in the midst of a fruitful country, the church is an ancient building and is remarkable for its high steeple, on the left is the Limberg.

The houses between Stettin and where you are standing belong to the town of Frankfort, as well as the adjoining woods, they are occupied by foresters placed there for the protection of the game; in the extreme distance may be seen the Rhine, Frankfort, the Main and the Bergstrasse.

To return you may either retrace your steps or descend a very steep path to the foot of the rocks, by turning towards the hill on the left at the bottom of this descent you will find the Grube immediately beneath the rocks, a peep into a

dirty hole will be your only reward unless indeed you are fortunate enough to discover the gold that no one else could find: the path home, I presume is sufficiently described to enable our miners to get back in time for dinner.

*Friedrichsdorf*. About forty minutes walk from Homburg, through a pleasant wood, the village is composed of one long street, the inhabitants speak the French language, being chiefly descendants from the French refugees who quitted their native land after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They were received and allowed to settle themselves here, by Frederic II. Prince of Hesse Homburg. Manufactures of coarse cloth and woollens were established, which are carried on at the present day. There are two public establishments, one for young gentlemen, the other for young Ladies, where they are taught the rudiments of Education, but the chief object in sending young people here, is to enable them to acquire a perfect knowledge of the French language.

*Dornholzhausen* is a village consisting of about five hundred inhabitants laying to the right of the poplar alley, and may be reached by taking the first road on the right after passing the alley gasthouse. This village has nothing to attract the notice of strangers except a pleasant walk, and on sundays a ball in the grand salle, or if the weather be warm under cover in the garden, ninepins, knock me downs, and a small billiard table with large pockets will enable those fond of such amusements to pass the afternoon agreeably, refreshment in the shape of cutlets &c., may be had at moderate charges.

*Hire of an Omnibus or Carriage,*

	horses.	horses.
To Luther (Eiche) Oak and Elizabeth (Stein) Stone . . . . .	3	5 fl. 2 3 fl.
Gold grube . . . . .	6	4 .
Königstein and Soden . . . . .	9	6 .
Kronthal . . . . .	7	5 .
Oberursel . . . . .	5	3 .

## FRANKFORT.

*Hotels.* *Russie*, first rate Establishment, very expensive. *Angleterre*, a good family hotel, charges breakfast 42 kr., eggs and meat extra, Table d'hôte at 1 o'clock, 1 fl. 18 kr. including wine, at 4 1 fl. 45 kr. without wine. *Roman Emperor*, good, *Wiedenbusch*, good, and reasonable, with splendid dining room. *White Swan, Holland, Paris*. The *Westend-hall*, near the Railway station.

*Frankfort* is a free town and the seat of the German Diet. It occupies, inclusive of Sachsenhausen, on the left bank of the Main, a spot of 625 acres, and has above 3400 houses, besides the outskirts, 217 streets and lanes, seven large squares, fourteen smaller ones, 115 fountains, seven Roman Catholic churches, six Evangelical, three Lutheran churches, for divine service; one synagogue, and one Temple in which divine service is performed in the French language, above thirty public buildings, more than twenty inns, exclusive of the inferior public houses, with a population of more than 56,000.

Most of the buildings in the new town (occupied principally by rich merchants and bankers) are literally palaces. The street called the *Zeil*, and the *New Street of Mayence*, and the *schoenen Aussicht* extending along the quay, are exceedingly handsome.

The old town is composed of narrow streets and remarkably queer-looking wooden houses,

many of them (particularly those near the "Dom" or Cathedral, and "Roemerberg,") are of great antiquity. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many industrious families of France and the Netherlands settled at Frankfort. In 1662 the Jew's street was built. Frankfort was the mart of the German booksellers for many years, until the oppression practised by the imperial committee of censure drove the booksellers to Leipzig. After the thirty years' war, the French war on the Rhine, which broke out near the close of the seventeenth century greatly distressed the town and caused considerable expenses. Frankfort in 1689, expecting to experience a like fate with most Rhenish towns, took in a Hessian and Hanoverian garrison for its protection, the same measure was taken at a later period, in 1707, when the French marshal, Villars, demanded a contribution of a million of livres. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the solemn elections and coronations of the German Emperors at Frankfort were resumed, until the election of Francis II., the late Emperor of Austria, in 1792.

Frankfort arose from a state of oppression and mortification after twenty years, with renewed energy and in greater glory. It is richer, more flourishing, and more beautiful than ever. This happy state it enjoys is owing to the patriotic spirit of its citizens, and the sensible management of the public affairs. By the act of the German Union, Frankfort was made the seat of the Diet, whose sessions were opened November 5, 1816. Frankfort has a garrison of 700 men, besides about 2000 National-Guards.

The Austrians and Prussians have been withdrawn since 1842.

Frankfort is an excellent stopping place, en route to Switzerland or Italy. The superiour accommodation to be found in the hotels; the numerous and well stocked shops\*) where every description of wearing apparel may be purchased and made up in a style equal to London or Paris, and at a moderate price. The facilities to proceed in every direction by public conveyances. Lohnkutschen, railroad, and steam boats, corresponding with the Rhine and Danube. Frankfort being also the residence of the Ambassadors from the various courts of Europe, passports, may readily receive the visé of the representative of any country, the traveller may have neglected in London. Possessing these advantages it is not surprising that this delightful city has not only become the residence of numerous English families, but thousands visit it for long or short periods during the summer.

*The most interesting sights in Frankfort may be visited in the following order.* Starting from your hotel into the Rossmarket the corner building on the right is the

*Casino*, a large elegant and convenient establishment. The first floor consisting of an immense suite of apartments elegantly furnished are devoted to reading, conversation, cards and billiards. There are upwards of a hundred papers for the use of the subscribers including the *Times*, *Globe*, *Standard* and *Galignani's* messenger, besides several English periodicals; a member has the privilege of giving a card of admission, valuable for one month; at the expiration it cannot be renewed, but

any person intending to remain in Frankfort may on being properly proposed and seconded become a member.

The ground floor is devoted to refreshments and smoking; altogether the casino in Frankfort is equal to any in Germany. The opposite corner on the left is the banking house of Messrs. Gogel Koch & Co., the latter gentleman is also the British consul, and is always happy to shew to english travellers or residents the most polite attention, passing the fountain on which is Hercules and Antaeus into the grossen Gallen Gasse on the left a *brass* plate informs the strangers that Sir A. Downie, physician to the Embassy (?) resides within. The large corner house on the right is the banking establishment of the firm of Metzler & Sons in correspondence with some of our first London bankers, round to the right is the

*Städel Museum*, lately placed in a new and suitable building, it is an artistical institute for the improvement of young painters and designers, engravers and architects. The banker Staedel, who died December 2, 1816, left his numerous pictures and collections of prints, together with his houses, and a capital of more than 1,200,000 florins, for the foundation of this institute, the scope of which is not only the improvement of the arts in general, but also the improvement of young artists, by proportionate assistance. The fine artistical collection of Dr. Grambs, who died in 1817, which was purchased for the institute, added considerably to its value. The principal pictures in Staedel's collection be-

\*) See advertisements at the end.

long to the Flemish school. The trustees have, however, augmented the collection by the addition of some good pictures of the Italian school, and some modern paintings, amongst the latter is a beautiful picture representing Huss pleading before the Council of Constance by, *Lessing* of Dusseldorf, it cost 10,500 florins (about £ 900), a fresco painting, representing St. Boniface preaching christianity, occupies the entire side of one of the eight rooms forming the gallery. This museum is open to the public every day except Saturday from 10 till 1.

On leaving the Museum take the left to the Bockenheimer gate and following the road a short distance you arrive at the beautiful

*Garden of Baron von Rothschild* situated on the right of the Bockenheimer road, admission is readily granted to respectable strangers but to see the house, permission must be obtained at the residence in Frankfort, return by the Promenade to the second or Eschenheim gate, distinguished; by the high tower, on the left is the

*Senkenberg Museum*, or Cabinet of Natural history open on Fridays from 11 till 1 on Wednesdays from 2 till 4, but a small fee will ensure admittance at all reasonable hours on other days. This Museum possesses a large collection of natural curiosities, minerals, antediluvian remains, mammalia, birds, fish, amphibious animals, &c. &c.

In the entrance hall are two large giraffe's, the ground floor apartments contain stuffed animals, amongst them is the Hippopotamus or river horse; on the

first floor are a numerous collection of skeletons of fish, birds, animals, and some human skulls, the second floor stuffed birds, third floor preserved reptiles and fishes, fourth floor a gallery containing Egyptian mummies, India curiosities, great coats made of sausage skins, and eggs &c. Mr. Rueppel, the celebrated traveller (a native of Frankfort), has particularly contributed to enrich this museum with many rare objects.

Proceeding down the street leading to the Zeil, the large red building on the left is the

*Palace of Thurn and Taxis* belonging to the Prince of that name, formerly the residence of Prince Primas and now the seat of the German Diet, and dwelling of the Austrian Ambassador, who presides at the

*Bundestag*. The apartments are not shewn. On the right under the corridor is the Passport-Office, open from 10 till 12, and from 3 till 5, a few doors nearer the gate is the residence of the Bavarian Minister. Passport-Office open from 10 till 11.

Presuming my readers have adopted the German style of dining early, by the time you reach this spot it will be near the table d'hôte hour, one o'clock.

*Afternoon Excursion*: Passing down the Zeil on the left is the *Post-Office*, a large new establishment, from whence proceed the public diligences to all parts of Germany. The office to take places, is on the right hand side in the court yard; the letter department is in front, open from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening; letters for England via Paris are despatched every morning at 6 o'clock and arrive in the af-

ternoon, postage (the payment of which is optional) to London is 38 Kreuzers, the cost of a newspaper from London is 5 Kreuzers.

In proceeding down this street one cannot help admiring the magnificent houses, or rather palaces, which extend the entire length, in which may be found a variety of well stocked magazines, comprising all that art or nature may require, to improve the mind or adorn the body. The fourth turning to the left, and the first on the right will lead to the *Friedberg Gate*, but before passing through the gateway a short distance on the right in the garden is

*Mr. Bethmann's Museum*, in which is the celebrated statue of *Ariadne* by Dannecker; an artist of Wurtzburg; in the same building are various casts taken from the most celebrated statues in the galleries at Paris. It is open to the public from 11 till 1.

The large building opposite the entrance to the Garden is the *Orphan House*.

Outside is the *Monument* erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessians killed in the siege of Frankfort in 1792. The monument is near the princely residence of Mr. Bethmann.

Turning to the left hand about a mile on the *Homburg* road is the

*New Cemetery*, (Friedhof), in which are numerous monuments. The most elegant is that destined to receive the departed members of the Bethmann family, it is decorated by Thorwaldsen, with various designs in bas-reliefs.

Returning towards Frankfort: the large *Italian Villa* on the left

belongs to Baron Rothschild, it adjoins the village of Bornheim; the high watch towers now seen, mark the boundary of Frankfort.

Returning by the beautiful walks outside the town towards the Main to the

*Town Library* close to the Ober-Main-Thor (gate), a modern building, of small dimensions; in the entrance hall is a marble statue of the poet Göthe, who was born in Frankfort; a room on the left of the entrance contains a collection of miniature paintings, and a receipt for 200,000 florins subscribed by the inhabitants of Frankfort towards the sufferers by the fire in Hamburg. This receipt is a sheet of beautifully illuminated vellum, in an oak case made out of some of the damaged timbers of the town-hall, ornamented with bas-reliefs cast from the metal of the destroyed Church bells; the seal of the town in wax is attached. A miniature printing press stands on a piece of wood, part of the original press of Gutenberg. In the Library is a copy of the first printed bible, a pair of Luther shoes and a portrait of Gutenberg.

Open every Tuesday and Thursday from 11 till 12, on Wednesdays and Fridays from 2 till 4.

The large building behind the Library is the

*Town Hospital*. Proceeding along the quay, called *Schöne Aussicht*, the opposite bank of the river presents many pleasing views. The large building adjoining the bridge was originally the

*Palace of the Teutonic Knights*, subsequently a barrack during the occupation of the Austrians and Prussians (withdrawn in 1842). Part is now in ruins, and part oc-

cupied as warehouses. The church adjoining contains nothing worthy notice. On the bridge is a statue of *Charlemagne*. Turning up the street opposite the bridge, the second turning on the left leads to the

*Cathedral*, or *Bartholomäus-stiftskirche*, where for many years the emperors were crowned. Lewis the German and a pious Franconian matron founded the abbey, which, at an early period, was united with the church. It received, however, its present shape first about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is built in the form of a cross, and has only one unfinished steeple, which is obtuse at the top, at which they were working from 1415 till 1509, and which may be considered as the last work of ancient German architecture; an additional height is to be added. In the cathedral are the tombs of the unfortunate Emperor Günther of Schwarzbouurg and of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen, and a Holy family by Rubens. The *Pfarrthurm* or tower should be ascended by those who do not mind going up 318 steps. The entrance is in the corner near the market, on reaching the top a small wicket prevents you from taking the fireman and his family by storm, a slight agitation of a very small bell will procure admission to the platform commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, marks point towards the numerous villages within view; a small plate on the side of the tower, records the date of the foundation, 12 o'clock the 6th of July 1415. Within the tower is a trap door looking down upon the 4 great bells, besides fire lanterns, flags, and a speaking trumpet which would astonish the

captain of a seventy four. The old lady expects a trifle from those who favour her by a visit.

Passing through the meat-market to the Roemerberg, in which is the celebrated

*Roemer*, formerly the place where the Emperors of Germany were elected. The Kaisersaal is ornamented with *New Portraits* of the Emperors from Conrad I. to Francis II., simultaneously painted by the first artists. A fee of 10 florins will procure a sight of the original Golden Bull by which Charles IV. regulated the mode of election for the Emperors of Germany; this celebrated document is dated 1356. Opposite is the

*Church of St. Nicolas*, with a new steeple, and now undergoing a thorough restoration. Leaving the Roemer by the back entrance will lead to the

*New Exchange*, a small badly situated building. The interior contains no ornaments worthy notice, but a peep in upon the bulls and bears of Frankfort between 12 and 1 in the day, will afford an idea how easy it is for men of reputed wealth to buy stock by thousands with a wink or a nod. The exterior near the church is ornamented with seven figures emblematic of home and foreign trade

*St. Pauls*, or the evangelical metropolitan church was finished in 1832, is a handsome oval, with which, however, the heavy roof forms a singular contrast. The small steeple overtops the stately cupola very little; passing through the exchange or back through the Roemer, take the right to the quay, on the left is the

*Saalhof*, only remarkable for occupying the site of an ancient Palace; the chapel of which still



may be seen; on the corner of this building may be seen, various marks indicating the height of the river in the years 1623, 1682, 1764, 1784, and 1790; in February 1844 it reached to the lowest iron ring. The next building on the quay at the corner of the opening is the

*Church of St. Leonard*, remarkable for its age and arched walls, opposite the entrance is an excellent

*Bathing Establishment*, where every description of bath may be enjoyed at a reasonable charge. Continue along the quay past the

*Custom-House*, and the end of a beautiful new street, Mainzer-Strasse (the yellow-house a few doors up on the right is the residence of the English Minister) to the

*Main-Lust Garden*, on summer evenings a band performs some delightful music. Inow leave my friends to take their Coffee, and if too tired to walk, a carriage will take them to their hotel for 12 kreutzers.

*The Theatre*, was handsomely decorated in 1842; it possesses an excellent company, with an orchestra composed of the first rate musicians. The house is generally well filled, particularly on opera nights. The performances take place five times a week, admission first Boxes 1 fl. 45 kr., second Boxes 1 fl. 24 kr., Parterre 48 kr.

*The Museum*, a name given to a society established in 1808 for the encouragement of young musicians and singers; the members meet on every alternate Friday evening in the large room in the Weidenbusch, on these occasions strangers are admitted on being

introduced by a member. It is a musical treat of the first order.

*Statue of the Poet Göthe*. In bronze by Schwanthaler of Munich is to be erected opposite the theatre. It is singular circumstance that M. Stieglmayer the founder, died almost immediately after the casting of this statue was completed.

Göthe was born in the Hirsch-Graben, Lit. F. No. 74, the family arms are over the door.

*The Rothschild family* continue to support the institutions of their native city, with their usual liberality, the house in Juden Gasse No. 78 is still inhabited by Madame la mère, at this moment, March 1844, 94 years of age.

*The Synagogue* belonging to the Jews is in the Juden Gasse, it is worthy a visit; and Friday evenings after six o'clock is the best time.

*Divine Service* according to the rights of the Church of England is celebrated every Sunday morning at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11, by the Revd. Bolton in the French Temple in the Allée, adjoining the Holland Hotel.

An English *Bible Society* exists in Frankfort.

*The English Physician* is Dr. Allaway.

*Passports* are signed by the English Minister, the Hon. B. Fox Strangways, Neue Mainzer Strasse, between the hours of 10 and 12.

*Bankers*. Messrs. Gogel, Koch and Co. who are also exporters of Rhine and Moselle Wines.

The German Wines being universally drunk in England, and as it would seem, Hock is a restorer and brightener of the intellect;

if we only recollect the "*jeu de mot*" attributed to Swift of "*declining hoc*," and the "*hujus glass*;" and Lord Byron too, in one of his wayward fancies, commends Hock as being highly restorative, peculiarly grateful, and, gently stimulating, and the contents of Mr. Reifenstein's extensive cellars in Frankfort (though an Englishman), corroborate these facts.

*Diligences* daily to Leipsig and Dresden in 36 hours, Coblenz every evening at 6, in 12 hours, Darmstadt and Heidelberg twice a day in 3 and 9 hours, to Paris in 60 hours, to Würzburg, Ratisbon and Hamburg.

*Railway trains* to Mayence from the 16th May to the 30th of september at 6½, 9, 11, 3, 5½, 8½. 1st Class fl. 2. 6., 2d Class fl. 1. 27., 3d Class fl. 1., 4th Class 42 kr.; to Wiesbaden 1st Class fl. 2. 42., 2d Class fl. 1. 48., 3d Class fl. 1. 15., 4th Class 51 kr. Children under 10 years half price. Charge for Carriages: To Mayence fl. 8. 15., to Wiesbaden fl. 9. 12 kr.

*Omnibuses* attend the arrival of the trains; fare for each person including portmanteau, carpet bag, and hat-case 12 Kreuzers, without baggage 6 kr.

A Railway is in progress between Frankfort and Heidelberg, to be open in the summer 1845.

*Steam-Packets* leave Frankfort for Mayence twice a day, from the 1st of May in two hours; fares 1st Cabin fl. 1. 24., 2d Cabin 48 kr. To Würzburg every morning at ½ past 5; fares fl. 5. 12. in the best place, 2d place fl. 2 30.; to ascend the Main is a tedious affair.

*Rhine Steam-Packets.* Travellers may book themselves in

Frankfort by the Cologne or Dusseldorf Company's boats, either up or down the Rhine.

*Mr. Wilmans*, Bookseller, Zeil, agent for the former, and *Mr. G. Krebs*, opposite the Post-Office, for the latter Company, are the best informed agents. Mr. Krebs speaks english and is also the agent for the General Steam-Navigation Company, and is capable as well as willing to render every information to strangers.

*Hackney-Flys* with one horse ply for hire in various parts of the town. The regulated charge for two persons per hour 48 kr., ¾ of hour 36 kr., ½ of hour 24 kr., ¼ of hour 12 kr., a course within the gates is 12 kr.; 3 or 4 persons pay a third more.

There are two fairs held at Frankfort during the year: one at Easter, and again three weeks before Michaelmas: during which the town is very gay.

J. N. Trier & Co in the Zeil H. No. 1. (Turkenshuss) are respectable money changers.

#### *Excursions from Frankfort.*

The most delightful excursion in the neighbourhood of Frankfort is to *Homburg*; handsome and convenient carriages start from the Post-Office at least ten times a day; fare 30 kr. Omnibuses from the lower end of the Zeil also several times a day; fare 24 kr. A carriage may be hired to convey a party there and return in the evening for 7 florins, exclusive of drink-geld. The diligence takes one hour and a half, the carriage about two hours.

The exterior of Frankfort, and its near and more distant environs too, demand the attention

of the traveller. The most charming walks and plantations encircle the town. To this we must add the number of villas, fine pleasure gardens, and country-houses, which afford a very pleasant view, and constitute an enviable preference of Frankfort.

The following places are in the immediate neighbourhood:

*Bornheim*, a considerable hamlet, half a league distant from the town, much frequented, especially in summer, at the fair, and the lark feast. *Hausen*, in the lovely Nidda-grounds, with some villas, a short league from the town. The little churhessian town of *Bockenheim*, which almost touches the watch-tower of that name. *Rödelheim*, scarcely a quarter of a league from Hausen, the seat of an old noble family. The palace-garden, which is laid out in the English fashion, and some villas, render it very pleasing. The *Forsthaus* (house of the forester), one league from the town, on the left bank of the Main, in a wood that is laid out in the manner of a pleasure-garden. The *Riedhof*, a splendid villa of the late Baron M. von Bethmann, with a fine park stocked with game. *Oberrad* lies between Offenbach and Frankfort. *Offenbach*, formerly the residence of the Prince of Isenburg. The town has cheerful streets, many fine buildings, above 7,500 inhabitants and 540 houses. The ancient German palace, built by Reinhard, Count of Isenburg, in 1556, lies on the bank of the Main. Offenbach has many considerable manufactories, especially that of coach-making.

*Omnibusses* run to Offenbach every  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour; fare 12 kr.

Frankfort distant		
from	G. mil.	E. mil.
Amsterdam . . . . .	58.	267.
Antwerp . . . . .	58.	267.
Augsburg . . . . .	47.	216.
Bale . . . . .	47.	216.
Berlin . . . . .	57.	306.
Calais . . . . .	51.	372.
Carlsbad . . . . .	46.	218.
Dresden . . . . .	57.	270.
Hamburg . . . . .	64.	287.
Homburg . . . . .	2.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ .
Kissingen . . . . .	21.	68.
Leipzig . . . . .	43.	193.
Marienbad . . . . .	44.	204.
Munich . . . . .	45.	207.
Paris . . . . .	74.	340.
Stuttgart . . . . .	26.	126.
Strasburg . . . . .	30.	136.
Vienna . . . . .	94.	432.

## ROUTE 21.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN TO DARMSTADT AND HEIDELBERG.

9 German 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  English miles.

*Diligences* leave Frankfort for Heidelberg through Darmstadt twice a day, fare including 40 fl. of luggage; to the former 6 fl. 11 kr., to the latter 1 fl. 12 kr.

### DARMSTADT.

*Hotels.* *Hôtel de Darmstadt* nearest to the railway, good with reasonable charges, Breakfast 30 kr., Dinner at table d'hôte 48 kr., Bed 48 kr., Charge for sitting-room per diem 1 fl. 30 kr. *Traube. Prince Carl.*

*Darmstadt*, which was about fifty years ago an insignificant place, with 700 houses, and a population of not quite 9,000 souls, has been improved so much under the government of the present grand duke and his father, as to have at present above 1,300 houses, and 22,500 inhabitants, besides the garrison.

The *Museum* in the Palace contains a beautiful collection of prints and drawings, curious antiquities, among which there is a well pre-

served mummy, a great variety of Roman antiquities. Etrurian vases, lamps, columns, gems, statues, busts, mosaic work, carved work of various kinds, idols, and the like, and a very interesting collection of coins.

*The cabinet of natural Curiosities* is particularly valuable on account of the bones of animals quite unknown to the present generation, e. g. bones of mammoths, most of which were found in the country of Hesse-Darmstadt, and stuffed birds.

*The collection of pictures* amounted in 1820 to six hundred, in 1844 the same number. There is also a tolerably complete collection of phalla-plastics, or imitations of Roman antiquities cut in cork most of them were done by Antonio Chichi, the inventor of this art at Rome. Some exquisitely fine casts of classic monuments of antiquity, and a collection of the dresses of different nations, of Asia &c.

*The Theatre* was built in the years 1818 and 1819 in a noble style, is quite isolated, and stands fronting the palace; it holds about 1,800 spectators.

There are only two churches in Darmstadt, the town church, near the market place, and the Roman Catholic church. The former is a plain rude building in the Gothic style of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The latter, standing upon Riedeselberg, overtops all other houses, and being a large rotunda, makes a striking impression on the beholder, by its simple architecture and the harmony of its proportions.

*The Exercierhaus* is a splendid piece of architecture. It encloses a space 319 feet in length and 151 in breadth, unsupported by pil-

lars. The hanging work, by which the ceiling is upheld, is deemed a master-piece. This house serves at present to keep a pretty numerous artillery; and the military accoutrements.

The *Casino* is esteemed to be one of the most handsome and tasteful of the kind in Germany. Strangers are admitted. The whole is fitted up tastefully, and with becoming luxury.

*The New Mews*, forming a large square, each side measuring 450 feet are provided with all requisite necessities. There are kept a considerable number of stallions, for the improvement of the breed of horses in the country.

There are also several beautiful gardens in and near the town. The principal is the palace garden (*Herrengarten*), abounding in beauties. The garden of the late Landgrave Christian, from which you have a charming view of the Rhine and the Donnersberg, the Main, the Taunus, and the Bergstrasse.

*The Carlshof*, about a quarter of a league from the town, with some fine buildings, planted by the late Baron von Barkhausen, minister of state.

Between this and Heidelberg the following objects deserve notice: the beginning of the *Bergstrasse* at the gates of Darmstadt, the old knights' castle, the *Riesensäule* (Giant's column) the *Felsenmeer* (Sea of rocks), the *Melibocus*, and the fountain of Auerbach, the pleasure house called the *Schwedensäule* (Swedish column) near Stockstadt.

From Darmstadt to Heidelberg the road is celebrated as the *Bergstrasse*. The beauty and variety of which forming a striking contrast with that between Frankfort

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Charles) near the corn market, with a view of the ruins of the castle, the *Hollande*.

The celebrated University of Heidelberg, after Prague the oldest in Germany, was founded by the Count Palatine Ruprecht in 1346, and its privileges confirmed by Pope Urbanus in 1376. It obtained, however, far greater extension about 1386, when the celebrated Marsilius of Ingelheim was appointed the first rector. By the cession of the left bank of the Rhine in 1802, the university lost the greater part of its revenues, and was reduced to the brink of ruin, when Charles Frederic, elector of Baden, who had obtained possession of the hitherto Rhenish palatinate, newly founded the university, and provided for its duration, by assigning to it a considerable fund from the treasury (which has been augmented since). Hence, the university calls itself at present Ruperto Carolina, in honour of its second founder. With this period begins the new era of the university, which, by the celebrity of its teachers, and the increasing number of students under a paternal government, occupied one of the first places among the German universities; but since 1830 it has lost many of its distinguished supporters.

The great object of interest however to all travellers is the castle. The ruins of which are considered the finest in Europe. This noble pile was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning in 1764.

The gardens afford most delightful walks, from the Terrace a magnificent view presents itself but the finest view of the whole is from the hill on the right bank of the Neckar, a path leads up from

the end of the bridge. The *great Tun of Heidelberg*, it is said to be the largest cask in Germany, it is in the cellar, the key of which is kept by the people in the inhabited part of the building. This celebrated cask was made by order of the Elector Charles Theodore in 1751, as an emblem of a rich and fertile wine country, it has been filled with wine on three occasions and will contain 283,000 bottles; it is 33 feet long, and 24 feet in diameter. There is a barrel in front without hoops; the wooden figure of a man is the effigy of a buffoon named Clemens, who drank 15 bottles of wine daily, a suitable companion for so large a wine cask.

The following places in the environs deserve notice, the *Heiligenberg*, with its ruins, the *Wolfsbrunnen*, the *Stift Neuburg* (Abbey of Neuburg), very tasteful plantations, garden, and a chapel in the gothic taste, the *Kaiserstuhl* (the emperor's stool), with a tower, and a monument erected in commemoration of the Emperor Francis's ascent to its top (1815), the *Riesenstein* (giant's stone), with a charming view of the town and castle.

From Heidelberg pleasant excursions may be made into the mountainous regions of the Odenwald.

## ROUTE 22. THE RHINE.

### MAYENCE TO MANNHEIM.

Steam-boats leave Mayence for Mannheim and Strasburg, at least twice a day; the scenery is very uninteresting, but for large families or persons with much luggage,

this route will be found the most comfortable as well as the cheapest to proceed either to Baden or Switzerland, tho not so fast a mode of travelling. For the hours of departure see Company's bills. It will however be seen by the advertisement at the end of the book that, to compete with the railway, the Cologne Company propose to run their boats in *one day* from Cologne to Mannheim, and one day from Mannheim to Strasburg! The fast boats reach Mannheim in 5½ hours from Mayence.

For fares see page 93.

#### OPPENHEIM,

A small town with 300 houses and 2600 inhabitants; it is surrounded by flourishing vineyards, particularly in the direction of the village of Nierstein. The old Gothic Church dedicated to St. Catherine, and the ruins of the Castle of Landeskrone, are the principal architectural curiosities, together with an altar of Apollo and of the Goddess Sirona, and several other Roman antiquities: a Swedish Column marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus crossed the Rhine on a barn door!

#### WORMS

Is situated at no great distance from the Rhine, in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. It contains 900 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. The Cathedral is a superb building in the Bizantine style, and there are several other churches and public buildings well worth visiting.

This ancient town formerly contained a population of 30,000 souls, in 1521, a Diet was held in Worms before which Luther declared his

adhesion to the Reformed creed, in the presence of Charles the V. Charlemagne was married here.

Near Worms stands a tree, under which Luther is said to have rested on his way to the diet.

#### MANNHEIM.

*Hotels. Europe*, a large house situated close to the place of landing for the steam-packets, and overlooking the Rhine, charges bedrooms from 2 to 4 frs, breakfast of tea or coffee, bread and butter 1 fr., table d'hôte, one o'clock, 2 frs., four o'clock 3 frs.

*Hotel du Rhin*, in the town, opposite the post office, charges, bed 1½ frs. to 2 frs., breakfast 1 fr., Table d'hôte 2 frs., seperate dinner 3 to 4 frs., saloon per day 4 frs.

*Omnibusses* attend the arrival of the steamers to convey travellers to the Hotels or to the Railway, fare 18 kreutzers.

*Mannheim* is a handsome and regularly built modern town, belonging to the duchy of Baden, containing a population of 20,000 souls, including many English families. It was founded in 1606; but having been twice destroyed during the thirty years' war, and in 1689, it was re erected, for the third time, on a handsome plan.

The principal edifice is the huge red-stone Palace (das Schloss), a portion of which is inhabited by the Grand Duchess Stephanie. The right wing, now in ruins, was formerly the Opera, but was bombarded by the Austrians in 1795. In one suite of rooms is a Gallery of Paintings, besides which are prints, statues, natural history, and a library. Adjoining the ruined wing is the Lyceum, formerly the

Jesuits' College, the church of which (one of the ten in Mannheim) if not in the best taste, is striking and pleasing. The exterior gates are worthy of notice. Opposite is the Theatre (das Schauspielhaus), the orchestra of which is celebrated: it is open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The Town-hall, the Arsenal, the Observatory, the Custom-house, the Churches, the Place d'Armes with a bronze fountain by Cruppello, the Market-place with a fountain by Van der Branden.

Among the lounges are: the Garden of the Palace; the Bridge of Boats, and gardens opposite; the Lindenhof, between the Palace-garden and the Schwetzingen Road; the Muhlau, a little pleasure-house, with a garden.

Mannheim has the advantage of an excellent *English School*, conducted by Dr. Lovell, author of several works on the German Language, to this establishment the sons of families residing in Mannheim are admitted as daily boarders.

*English Divine Worship* is performed every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

*Steamers* call at Mannheim twice a day up and down the Rhine.

### ROUTE 23. RAILROAD.

MANNHEIM TO HEIDELBERG.

3½ German miles.

Trains 4 times a day. Fares 1st Class 51 kr., 2d Class 30 kr., 3d Class 21 kr. Time occupied about 45 minutes.

Excursionists intending to visit Schwetzingen, should stop at Friedrichsfeld station; in that case it will be best to take your place on-

ly to that station, leave your luggage in the office of the railway, and proceed by the next train.

*Schwetzingen*, although placed in the midst of a sandy plain, this royal garden presents rich vegetation. It contains a variety of interesting objects; such as: the Temple of Apollo, Pan's Fountain, the Bird's Arbour, the Painted Wall, the Temple of Minerva, the Mosque (die Moschee), and the Roman Ruin. It also contains a good Botanical Garden.

*Heidelberg* described at page 170.

### ROUTE 24. RAILROAD.

HEIDELBERG TO CARLSRUHE.

8 G. miles, 37 E. miles.

Trains leave 4 times a day, the journey occupies about 2 hours. Fares 1st Class 2 fl. 27 kr., 2d Class 1 fl. 30 kr., 3d Class 1 fl. 15 kr.

*Stations.* Wiesloch, Langenbrücken, Bruchsal, Weingarten and Durlach.

#### BRUCHSAL

is a small but handsome town situated on the Salze; it was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Spire, and the bishop's place of residence, but it is now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The objects of interest are: St. Peter's Church, the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, the *Wasserburg*, and the Château, a fine building with a magnificent prospect over the plain of the Rhine.

#### DURLACH

is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, rather more than two English miles from Carlsruhe, and has 6,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of the Duchy, and



has declined very much since Carlsruhe became the chief town. In a garden are some Roman antiquities. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Roman villa. There is a vineyard on Mount Thurmberg, which is a favourite promenade of the citizens of Carlsruhe, during the vintage. The *Alleehaus* between Carlsruhe and Durlach is also much resorted to.

#### CARLSRUHE.

*Hotels.* *The Prince Héritaire* (Erprinzen), the best, good accommodation, moderate charges, and civil host, who speaks English.

*Angleterre*, good. *The Post*, very dirty.

*Carlsruhe*, this residence of the Grand Duke of Baden lies a league and a half from the Rhine, in the *Hartwald* (Hart forest), which encloses the town, partly in the north and west. The foundation stone of a hunting palace was laid in 1715, and the town was joined to it afterwards. There is no doubt but that Carlsruhe is one of the finest towns in Germany. Its population amounts to twenty thousand souls. The streets are regular, broad, and light; some of them afford a prospect of the neighbouring mountains, whilst others form a pleasant architectural picture; and the Hart forest, which encircles part of the town, has some shady walks, where the gravel-paths are generally dry. The rapidly-increasing flourishing state of the town may be dated from the time when the Margraviate was raised to an electorate, and afterwards to a Grand Duchy. It is built in the shape of a fan, all streets converging at the castle, which forms the centre.

*The Palace.* From its tower (called the lead-tower), forming the centre of all the Streets of Carlsruhe, there is a rich and extensive prospect.

*The palace of the Margraves* of Baden, whose façade is adorned with six beautiful Corinthian columns. In this palace the great hall, is ornamented with beautiful landscape scenery by Kunze, and particularly worthy notice: a fine garden is contiguous to it.

*Roman Catholic church*, built in the form of a rotunda. The fine organ in it stood formerly in the church of the abbey of St. Blasien. Opposite to it stands the office of the minister for foreign affairs, and at the other side the spacious House of the States, in which the halls of the two chambers are particularly worth seeing.

*The Town-house*, opposite to the evangelical church, in the market-place, a large mansion, built in a plain, though pleasing style, which may be called a real ornament of the market-place. The tower that rises behind the town-house contains the prisons; the pyramid standing in the middle of the market-place covers the remains of the founder of Carlsruhe.

The Museum, intended for social entertainments. Strangers are admitted.

*Theatre.* The Theatre is situated on the left side of the palace. Its exterior is not surprising, the interior is beautiful. It will contain 2000 persons. The galleries and ceiling are beautifully painted by *Schlick* of Paris. The representations take place on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. The prices are the following: The reserve-boxes 1 fl. 21 kr., boxes of the first rank, boxes of the parterre and

private seats 1 fl., the pit 48 kr., boxes of the second rank 40 kr. &c.

The Palace Garden is a fine plantation, which, on one side, is contiguous to a pheasant-preserve, and on the other to the botanical garden; the latter contains above six thousand species.

## ROUTE 25. RAILROAD.

CARLSRUHE TO BADEN-BADEN  
& KEHL. (STRASBURG).

To Baden  $4\frac{1}{2}$  G. M., 21 English miles; Baden to Kehl  $4\frac{1}{2}$  G. M., 21 English miles. Times table and fares not yet published.

The Railroad passes near *Etlingen* containing a population of 3000 souls, there are two large paper mills here.

### RASTADT.

*Inns. Post*, very bad, *Golden Cross*, no better, *Star*, worse.

*Rastadt* is situated on the river Murg in Baden. It is a handsome town, and was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden. Its population is 3000. Here is a handsome Chateau, with a great variety of collections and Turkish trophies, gained by Prince Louis of Baden, and also a garden; there is a splendid view from the Belvidere, where there is a statue of Jupiter. There is a Lyceum in the ci-devant Convent of Piarists. A peace was signed here in 1714, and a congress held in 1797 and 1798, for the execution of the peace of Campo-Formio. There is a monument in memory of the French ambassadors assassinated at a short distance from Rastadt in 1798.

Rastadt is now being strongly fortified, on the left is the

*Favourite*, a former residence of the Margraves of Baden.

*Oos Station.* Omnibusses wait the arrival of the trains to convey travellers to Baden.

In 1837 the principal hotels consisted of the *Angleterre*, *Cour de Bade*, *Cour de Zähringen*, *Cerfe*, *du Soleil*, and the *Darmstadt*, since then however five large and handsome hotels have been erected along the banks of the Oosbrook under the names of the *Russie*, *France*, and *Europe*, besides the *Rhine* and *Holland* in Leopolds place.

*Hotel d'Angleterre*, an excellent house, pleasantly situated, good dinners, and serve the fish after soup, instead of after pudding: dinners at one and five o'clock.

*Cour de Bade*, at the entrance of the town leading from Carlsruhe, is a large and handsome establishment, with extensive Garden, Baths &c. Table d'hôte at 5.

*Hotel Russie*, dear and badly managed.

*Hotel de France*, conveniently placed near the Hirsch bridge, Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

*Hotel de l'Europe*, a large and well situated hotel, 1 franc per day is charged for the servants of the hotel, Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock.

*Rhine Hotel*, very good, and conveniently situated near the Post and Diligence office in Leopolds place, the house is large and report speaks favourably of the accomodation and attendance, Table d'hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock.

*The Holland, Zähringen, Cerfe, Court of Darmstadt &c.*

The charges at all the Hotels are nearly alike. Table d'hôte at one o'clock 1 florin, at 5 o'clock 1 florin 36 kr., half a bottle of wine costs 12 kreutzers more, bedrooms from 1 to 2 florins, sitting-rooms from 2 florins 20 kr. to

5 florins, tea or Coffee from 36 to 42 kreutzers.

#### BADEN-BADEN.

*The Town.* Is composed of several irregular streets described in the usual fashion, with various names difficult to express and more difficult to understand. The arrangement of numbering all the houses without any regard to streets consecutively from 1 to 593 (the number of houses at the present moment constituting the town of Baden) renders a knowledge of the names of streets unnecessary, the boss of locality will be found sufficient (if you have it), the numbers commence at the first house on entering from Rastadt, proceed up what is called the grand rue or lange Strasse, popping into the lanes and alleys en route, round by the hotel d'Angleterre taking in the entire quarter of the town between the new promenade and Stephanian Baths, crossing the promenade and after many up and downs, ins and outs their termination will be found by people (curious in that way) near the town church, it therefore follows that Nos. from 1 to 136 will be found between the entrance of the town and Leopolds Place, having taken a turn round the conversation-house from 136 to 360 will be found in the Lichten-thaler quarter, and from 375 to 593 in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel Darmstadt, Market place and church, this is the most perfect idea I can venture to give after several ineffectual attempts to do better, for a more strange mode of giving a whereabouts could not be devised, some streets have the odd numbers on one side and the even on the other, then running on consecutively on one side and half through the

town before the other side is honoured with a notice, one thing however is quite certain, the houses are all numbered and therefore those who may want a number from 1 to 593 will be sure to find it.

*Furnished Lodgings.* Baden contains about 600 houses, 390 of which are lodging houses, it may hence be inferred that no difficulty exists as to obtaining apartments by those who object to the bustle of a hotel, for persons intending only to make a short stay a hotel is of course the most desirable, indeed few if any of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month but small apartments and single bedrooms may be hired by the week varying of course in price according to size and situation, from 20 to 400 florins a month, the greatest number of the large suites are in the New Promenade and the Sophienstrasse, many of the best houses contain 3 and 4 Saloons, and from 18 to 24 bedrooms, with kitchens, stabling, coachhouse &c. but in other parts of the town they are occasionally to be met with in Lange Strasse, there are several large apartments, but the situation is bad and the entrances are frequently through a dirty yard. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant or provide servants of their own to cook it to enable those who might prefer adopting the latter plan, the prices of provisions &c., will be found elsewhere.

*The Conversation-House.* Devoted to the various purposes of assemblies, card parties, meetings,

eating, drinking, smoking and last tho not least, gaming! The house lies in the back-ground of a large green, which is bordered on either side with chestnut trees. In the centre of the building rises the hall, it is forty-nine feet high, one hundred and twenty-six feet long, and eighty-nine feet broad. Two arcades connect this hall on one side with the theatre, and on the other with the restaurant. On the left side of the building there are two rows of shops containing the usual articles of luxury and dress, together with Tyrolese and Nuremberg toys.

**Balls and Reunions.** The former take place every alternate Saturday in the Grand Saloon during the months of July and August and the latter three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays in the smaller one.

*Terms of Admission.*

	s.	kr.	fr.	ct.
One person fifteen days	4	40	soit	10 —
“ one month	7	48	—	16 75
Two “ fifteen days	7	48	—	16 75
“ one month	14	15	—	30 55
Three “ fifteen days	10	48	—	23 15
“ one month	17	—	—	36 45
Four “ fifteen days	14	—	—	30 —
“ one month	25	—	—	53 60
Five “ fifteen days	15	—	—	24 30
“ one month	28	—	—	60 —
One “ for the season	21	5	—	45 —

A single admission to a Ball or Reunion is fixed at fl. 1. 24 kr. 3 frs.

The etiquette observed at these assemblies is of the *stiff order*. The M. C. and his capering deputy, manage the affair no doubt to their own satisfaction, but to the majority of the young people who do not enjoy the patronage of the Princess Rouski-Pouski or the Count Piski-whiski, but who nevertheless go for the purpose

of enjoying a dance, the result is any thing but gratifying or satisfactory.

The room used for the Reunions is nearly as long as the large assembly-room, the orchestra is conveniently placed in a slightly elevated position in the centre of the room, and the entrance and extremity are most abundantly decorated with shrubs and flowers, altogether the appearance of this room when lighted up is chaste and elegant, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. A card-room adjoining is also at the disposal of those who prefer a rubber or a game at *Ecarté*.

Dancing usually commences at ½ past 8 and terminates at 11. Subscriptions are received at the Rooms, the Library, and in the anti-room on the nights of the Reunions.

**Music.** The band plays in the neighbourhood of the pump-room every morning from ½ past 6 till 8, in the orchestra daily from 3 till 4, and in the evening from 7 till 8, on Saturday evenings during the months of July and August a band of first rate musicians perform selections from the most popular Overtures, Duets, Fantaisies, and Solo's. On Sunday evenings a similar performance takes place in the Grande Salle, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

**The Gaming** commences at half past 10 in the morning and continues without intermission (unless there are no players), until 12 at night, up to 6 or 7 o'clock two tables only are used, one for Rouge and Noir, the other for Roulette, in the evening another room is opened where there is a second

Roulette table. The smallest stake allowed at R. and N. is half a crown dollar, at Roulette a florin may be staked, but the largest sums are risked at the R. and N. table, consequently around this table the *lookers on* appear to find the greatest attraction as well as the players, and from 7 till 10 or 11 in the evening a good position either to play or see is difficult to be obtained.

*ARestaurpion* is also attached; when you purpose dining, it is a desirable plan to bespeak your place in the morning, this is not only a benefit to yourself, but justice to the host, who then can offer no apology for *short commons*. The dinners and wine are good but dearer than elsewhere, there is but one table d'hôte in the day, at 5 o'clock, price including half a bottle of wine 4 francs, or 1 florin 52 kr.

#### Price of Refreshments.

Ica . . . . .	kr. 24
Coffee (noir) . . . . .	9
" with milk . . . . .	14
Lemonade . . . . .	18
" gazuese . . . . .	30
Tea, the portion . . . . .	24
" with bread and butter . . . . .	34
Glass of Brandy . . . . .	6
Bottle of Porter . . . . . fl. 2.	12
" of Beer . . . . .	9
Bavaria Beer . . . . .	12

*The Reading-Room* is another limb of this extensive establishment, and a delightful refuge it is, particularly to the unfortunate gambler, who may here console himself by conning the price of 3½ reduced consols. The *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Standard*, *Sun*, and *Galignani*, are taken in. Subscription

for three months . . . fl 8. 6 kr.
" one month . . . . 3. 36 .
" one week . . . . . 1. — .
" one day . . . . . 0. 12 .

The Reading-Room is also supplied with German, French and Dutch Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews.

*The Library* is well supplied with the newest works in the various languages, a catalogue of which may be had on application.

*The Theatre* adjoins the Library. In the season there are performances both German and French, but few people attend except upon very extraordinary occasions, which occur but seldom, the pieces are played generally in a respectable manner, but the all absorbing *Maison de conversation*, is too close and too formidable an opponent to allow people to think of a theatre during the months of July and August, much less to enter one.

*The Drinkhall*. This chaste and elegant building was commenced in 1839; it is 270 feet in length, forming a colonade supported by 16 corinthian pillars. The building is most conveniently placed and the interior arrangement, correspond perfectly with the external beauty of the building, the ceiling of the pump-room is supported by a beautiful marble pillar, from which is constantly running the hot mineral water, on the right and left are two anti-rooms where the whey and cold mineral waters are supplied. The walls both internally and under the colonade are to be adorned with fresco paintings, the floor of the pump-room is to be of variegated marble, and the colonade of Roman tiles, altogether this building whether as regards, situation, convenience, form, or decoration, bids fair to exceed in beauty any similar establishment in Europe.

The doors of the Drinkhall are

open from 5 o'clock in the morning till 12 at noon, and from 5 till 7 in the evening.

The mineral water used in the baths and for drinking is that of the Ursprung, which issues from a rock near the church, and conveyed in pipes to the various bathing establishments, it is perfectly clear. This spring yields within twenty-four hours 7,345,440 cubic inches of water. That it has been known to and used by the Romans appears by the remains of Roman masonry found here.

The water has a smell like broth, and a weak salty alkalish taste; 54 Reaumur or 154 Fahrenheit. The chymical examination gives in a pound of water of 16 ounces, a fixed part of salt acid Natron 16 gran, of salt carbonate  $1\frac{3}{4}$  gran, salt acid magnesia  $\frac{1}{4}$  gran, sulphur acid lime 3 gran, coal acid lime  $1\frac{3}{4}$  gran, coal acid iron  $\frac{1}{10}$  gran, silicious earth  $\frac{1}{4}$  gran, extra gravel like  $\frac{1}{20}$  gran, besides traces of jod, a volatile part contains the water, a half cubic inch carbonate gas, besides, the water-steam contains also a considerable quantity of coal hydrogen gas, to which it is certainly indebted for a great share of its efficacy.

The water is conducted through pipes to the new drinkhall, in reaching which however it loses nothing of its general efficacy, and very little of its usual wormth, the quantity of water to be drank varies according to the advice of the Physician, generally from 2 to 8 or 10 glasses in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 20 minutes or  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour intervals, to be drunk as warm as it runs from the fountain, half an hour afterwards patients should take, if their strength permit it, moderate exercise. Persons who suffer by

a slow digestion or are used to take much medicine should put in every glass a little packet of Carlsbad salts to be had at the drinkhall, it easily dissolves itself, and consists of double carbonic acid Natron, and sulphur acid Natron, and should operate; two or three times, in a contrary case, the number of the glasses or the quantity of the salts must be increased.

Besides the mineral waters Whey, prepared by a person from Weisbad, Canton Appenzell, in Switzerland, is also drank like the mineral water, from 2, 4 to 6 glasses with exercise taken between each glass.

Sick persons on whom they do not operate may put in the first and second glass a paper of the salts before mentioned, the whey should generally be drunk warm. But those who are subject to agitations should let it cool a little.

The use of the whey is especially serviceable in cases where separation and secretion activities are to be excited, where interruptions in the circulation of outward passage from the abdomen are to be removed, to an inflamed and agitated state of the blood, or of a sharpness of the blood is to be relieved, and where an excessive irritability of the nerves is existing.

Dr. G.

*Price of Mineral Waters in the Drinkhall.*

	Bottle	half.
Selterser . . . . .	Kr.	18. 12
Fachinger . . . . .	"	18. 12
Geilnauer . . . . .	"	18. —
Niederbrunner . . . . .	"	24. —
Constadter . . . . .	"	16. 10
Freyersbacher . . . . .	"	12. —
Homburg . . . . .	"	—
Adelheid . . . . .	"	36. —
Klissinger . . . . .	"	18. 12
Marienbader Kreutzbrunnen . . . . .	"	36. 22
Ripoldsauer . . . . .	"	10. —
Griesbecher . . . . .	"	12. —
Petersthaler water . . . . .	"	12. —

	Bottle	half.
Stahl and Weinbrunnen . . .	kr. 20.	14
Pyrmonter Stahlbrunnen . . .	48.	36
Langenbrucker . . .	16.	12
Weillbacher Sulphur water . . .	18.	12
Emser Kränchen . . .	—	12
Carlsbader Salz the pound . . .	fl. 4.	30
— the ounce . . .	—	18
a paper sufficient for a dose . . .	—	2
Goats whey the glass . . .	—	4

*Physician Dr. Guggert.*

*Public Walks.* The fashionable promenade is the neighbourhood of the Conversation-house, its bounds are, to the east the Oosbrook, and to the southwest a hill, which now is incorporated with the plantation. Shady gravel walks cross each other in all directions; and there are many spots here that afford charming prospects.

*The Lichtenthal Oak Avenue* is mostly resorted to in the evening, and commonly crowded with carriages and horsemen, and the paths on either side with pedestrians. At the first turning on the right a path takes you to the hill called the Beyting, and the ruins of Yberg. At the extremity of the second oak avenue lies to your right, the pleasant hamlet of Guenzenberg, and to your left the *Gruene Winkel* (green corner) with a public house, and lodgings for strangers. From this place it is only a quarter of an hour's walk to Lichtenthal, to which place the avenue extends. *Lichtenthal* is properly only the name of the nunnery that stands here; the valley is called Bueren. At the entrance, near the bridge, stands the bathing-house, with its natural steel baths, over the bridge is the Nunnery, it is of the order of the Cistercians, and was founded in 1245 by the Margravine Irmengard, and preserved when the other religious houses were secularized. The foundress spent here the last of her days, and several princesses of the family took

the veil here afterwards. At present the nuns take their vow only from two to three years, and occupy themselves with the instruction of the girls of the valley. The funeral chapel, in which many Margraves of Baden-Baden, together with their families, are buried, is remarkable: it has been renewed, and adorned with several fine pictures of the old German school. Those painted by Hans Baldung, whose daughter died as a nun in this cloister, are deserving of notice. The church music is executed by the nuns, and attracts, on Sundays and festivals, many strangers. The large building which lies to the left side of the yard, is now converted into an orphan-house founded by Mr. Stultz the celebrated London tailor. The site of the cloister has a melancholy appearance; it is separated by a rushing forest rivulet from Mount Caecilia, which throws its shade over the solitary fabric. Several walks lead to the top of the mount, the Bueren valley, with its scattered rural habitations, stretches about three-quarters of a league on either bank of the rivulet. This valley abounds in picturesque spots, and the lover of nature will find himself well rewarded if he wanders through it, at least as far as the saw-mill. At the village of Gaisbach the granite formations begin, and to the left from thence a pleasant path brings you by the hamlet of Muehlenbach and the Wahlhof, to the castle of Neuenstein, in the valley of the Murg.

*Excursions.*

*Mercury Tower.* Altho it has generally been the custom to commence the round of excursions by visiting the old castle, I beg with

all due deference to that recommendation, to advise the stranger to begin by a visit to the column of mercury standing on the top of the Staufenberg, upon the same principle that I would recommend a person to ascend a central eminence in a town before commencing a peregrination through it. From the top of this tower (which has been erected out of the funds of the town for the accommodation of visitors) you will have one of the most lovely and extended views to be met with on the continent, presenting a perfect panorama, and embracing a view of the Rhine from beyond Strasburg to Spire, the range of the Vosges, and in the immediate locality, the numerous villages in every direction with the roads by which the direct route to each may be easily traced, the ascent to this lovely point of view commences at the top of the new Promenade past the hospital-church under an avenue, which will occupy from one hour and a quarter to one hour and a half; encased in a modern brick sentry box looking place, stands an ancient stone or stones, on one of which are some characters nearly obliterated, but the clear sighted people have made them out to be: IN. H. DD. DEO. MER DVR. MER C. PPVSO; which has been translated thus: "In honor of the divine Imperial house, Consecrated to the God Mercury by Curius the merchant to acquit himself of a vow made for the recovery of his health."

The little house on the top of the hill will supply bread, butter, eggs, wine, cheese and such light food, but those who would prefer something more solid had better take it with them. There are two additional ways to descend, but they are rough and difficult to find without

a guide, and should never be attempted by those either on horseback or on mules.

### *The old Castle.*

This is a most delightful excursion either on horseback, ass back, on foot there and back, or carriage-hack. As a ruin it is nothing when compared to Heidelberg, but the short distance from Baden, its romantic situation, and the good cheer always to be had from before sun rise to sun setting, has rendered it vastly popular, picnics, on your own account, or breakfasts, lunch or dinners on account of the host are readily and comfortably provided.

For pedestrians the most pleasant way is by the new flight of steps behind the hospital church which takes you through the garden of the *new palace*. There are also foot paths through the garden of the Zähringer Hotel, and from behind the town church. On gaining the carriage road, way marks will direct you au vieux Châteaux foot paths will occasionally be met with, by which the distance (tho not the fatigue) will be curtailed, seats are conveniently placed at distances rendering the ascent quite practicable and easy, occupying not more than half an hour from the new palace, for those persons having the use of their legs, lazy people only, ride up. The first thatched shed with a table is a resting place, commonly mistaken for that known as Sophienruhe, which is much higher on the left as you ascend, and may more conveniently be visited on descending. On entering the ruins, on the left is the restaurant, consisting of a kitchen, salle a manger, and a large and handsome saloon with two ante-chambers above, order you din-



ner, or breakfast in an hour, and proceed to inspect the ruins. I will not attempt to direct you, as excursion parties are generally composed of the two sexes, in even pairs, hence it follows that, some would be in the cellars, others in the garrett, whilst another pigeon pair might be cooing in the shrubberies, go out at the furthest porch and take the right path up stone steps to the first projection of rocks, again to the right, right again! down stone steps, wooden bridge, back again, straight forward, first to the right again, down stone steps, into the road to Gernsbach, right again will bring you to the entrance of the ruins turn right into the house, and recruit your exhausted energies!

Two aeolian harps are placed in the upper and lower windows, whose magic tones produce a singular effect in these ruins, especially in the dusk of evening. This palace was the residence of the Margraves of Baden for three centuries, and was destroyed, along with the town of Baden, by the French, in 1688. In an eastern direction of the palace a row of rocks stretch along for about a mile, so that there is no doubt, but that, in former times, they formed a compact wall with the rock, upon which the castle stands, which has been split by some terrestrial convulsion in later times. This appears evident from the enormous rocky masses, which lie scattered here in such quantity that they would suffice to build a city.

*The Ruins of Ebersteinburg.* Is about an hours walk from hence with a castle now in ruins. Here was the first residence of the counts of Eberstein, one of the most powerful families, that pro-

bably branched with the house of Baden, from the dukes of Zaehringen. This demolished castle situated at the extremity of the village upon an insulated rock, commands a view of the Rhine-dale. From hence you may descend into the

*Wolfsschlucht* (Wolf's-den), which lies in the valley below, and is formed of colossal rocks. The spot is wildly romantic. On your return to Baden, the road takes you past the

*Devil's Pulpit*; an immense rock which rises from a meadow ground surrounded with fir-trees, whose broad summit runs parallel with the road from Baden to Gernsbach. Its name is derived from an ancient tale.

*Fremersberg.* On the south declivity of the mountain which confines the valley from Baden on the southwest side, formerly stood a convent of Franciscan monks, up to the year 1450 it consisted only of a few pious hermits. The Margrave Jacob a few years before his death, having lost his way while hunting, found shelter here for the night, the hermits received him very friendly, in return for their hospitality he built them a convent; when in 1826 the monks were reduced by death to two, the convent was sold and the old buildings pulled down and replaced, by a modern and pleasantly situated inn. On a colossal stone cross, are these words:

In remembrance of the convent Fremersberg  
upon the place of the high altar  
by Leopold Grandduke of Baden 1838.

Persons who have health and strength to walk should never think of hiring a carriage to this place. The distance does not ex-

ceed two english miles and not very hilly. The Tax for a carriage and two horses is enormously high, being no less than four florins and drink money. The road lies on the left of the conversation house following the old road which is shorter than the new.

*The Jagdhouse, Hunting seat.*

Passing out of the town by the road to Radstadt, your attention will be arrested by a long avenue of poplars about one mile and a quarter distant, this very remarkable double row of trees will lead you direct to the above named interesting spot from whence there are extensive views, but merely a repetition of what you have already seen from mount mercury, the house is built in the form of a cross, with adjoining pavillions and a house of entertainment, there is a shorter road for pedestrians through the wood and hamlet on the left on leaving Baden. The hire of a carriage to go and return, with two horses 3 florins, one horse 2 florins.

*The Yberg* is a steep conical mount projecting towards the south-west, the distance to the top of the hill from Baden is about 5 miles; take the first turning on the right on the road to Lichtenthal. There is no record of the origin of this castle, of which only a tower remains, to the summit of which there is a convenient stair-case, as well as a good store case containing bread, butter, cheese, and other light commodities.

*The Waterfall of Geroldsau.* Geroldsau is half an hour's walk from Lichtenthal in a pastoral situation, on a meadow ground, watered by a clear mountain brook. From hence the waterfall is only an hour's walk. The coun-

try grows wilder and more romantic, the mountains higher and more compact; at length you hear the roar! of the cataract, without seeing it, for it gushes down from its rocky bed into a deep chasm, and seems to bury itself in the bosom of the wilderness. A short distance farther you enter another solitary valley, in which, next to a forest brook, a rural habitation stands, where however, you can get no refreshment but milk and honey. In summer this part of the country swarms with visitors, and is also frequently the resort of artists, for the purpose of sketching the fine landscapes.

*The Valley of the Murg.* The Murg, from which the valley derives its name, issues in the Black-forest, and discharges its waters into the Rhine near Steinmauern, a league from Rastadt. This valley, which is ten leagues long, abounds in charming scenery; entering it near the little town of Kuppenheim, the road takes you past the excellently cultivated country seat of the Margrave William of Baden, and thence through the villages of Rothenfels and Gaggenau. The latter has a glass-house that is worth seeing, and an iron-foundry. Amalienberg, a charming country-seat. Behind the little town of Gernsbach is the castle of

*New Eberstein.* The rock on which New-Eberstein stands rises perpendicularly out of the Murg. It was rebuilt about thirty years ago, upon the old foundations, and gives a tolerable idea of the castle of an ancient knight, of which the beautiful old painted window also remind you. The prospect is unique, both in an eastern and western direction.

**Bankers.** The respectable and old established firm of Haber and Sons of Carlsruhe, is too well known to require any recommendation from me.

The firm of Mr. Auguste Klose, an old established banker in Carlsruhe, is ably represented by Mr. Haldenwang, in correspondence with the principal bankers in London, Paris, &c.

**English church Service.** Takes place every Sunday at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11 and  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 3, in the Hospital church at the end of the new Promenade, immediately after the termination of the German Protestant service.

The Chaplain is remunerated for his services by voluntary contributions payable at the above banks, and by the collections made at the church door, out of which the expenses of the establishment are defrayed.

**Shooting.** The privilege to shoot game in the forests in the Duchy of Baden is to be obtained either directly from the Government, who let by public auction usually for a period of ten years, certain portions or districts, varying from 15 florins a year to 600; previous, however, to the party being allowed to become lessee of a district, he must produce testimonials as to his respectability, and competent to, not only take care of his own life, but, also not likely to take the life of another, by mistaking a man, (married of course) for a Buck. Strangers may enjoy the pleasure of shooting by receiving the permission of the lessee, either as a personal favour, or for a cash consideration.

**Fishing.** The right of fishing is also let on the part of the Government, in lengths of about five miles along the banks of the rivers,

the Government have however granted to *strangers* the privilege of fishing with hook in the Oos river from Lichtenthal to the village of Oos. To fish in the Murg river permission is easily obtained from one the lessees residing on its banks, for one or two florins. Fishing in the Rhine is allowed to all persons both natives and strangers, except in the back waters which are always let to fishermen. Good fishing tackle is to be purchased, but *not* in Baden.

**Baths.** Several of the hotels in Baden are also bathing houses, where warm mineral, vapeur, and shower baths can be obtained, there is also a Russian vapeur bath in the Cerf hotel, with apartments adjoining, fitted up with beds and couches for the patients after taking the bath—from a personal inspection of the various establishments—I find them to contain the following number.

	Price.
Baden 19, Mineral and shower . . . . .	12 kr. to 24
Cerf 19, vapeur, shower and mineral . . . .	24 . to fl. 1.20
Cerf 1, Russian vapeur	. 1.20
Chevalier d'or 5, mineral . . . . .	— 12
Darmstadt 24, vapeur, shower and mineral	12 . to . 1.20
Sun 15, mineral and shower . . . . .	12 . to . — 36
Zaehringen 11, shower and mineral . . . .	24 . to . — 36
Stephanie, River . . . .	— 24
No. 304 Lichtenthal-Strasse 10 Steel . . . .	— 24
Lichtenthal Village, steel . . . . .	— 24
Swimming bath . . . .	— 18

As a bathing establishment for those who may live in private apartments or at hotels where there are not baths, I consider the Darmstadt, the most perfect in its arrangements, convenience, and variety of price rendering them suitable to all ranks of persons; the bath-rooms are light, neatly

fitted up, some with marble, others stone, and many are neat wooden tubs. I should also mention that the greatest civility and prompt attendance is experienced at them all.

Printed police regulations in French and Germans is, or ought to be hung up in each apartment, for the guidance, not only of the proprietors and their servants, but also the bathers themselves.

*Post-Office.* Letters are dispatched for England every evening at seven o'clock in the summer, and six in the winter, by Rastadt, Kehl, Strasburg, and Paris; the postage of a single letter from Baden to Calais is 24 kreutzers, this sum must be prepaid or the letter will not be forwarded, the party to whom the letter is addressed will have to pay 5 pence, the english postage according to the new regulations between France and England; correspondents sending to Baden from either of these countries can prepay their letters the entire way, but it can only be done from Baden to France.

The time allowed for a letter to reach Baden from London is four clear days, that is to say a letter posted in London on Saturday night would reach Paris on Monday morning, and forwarded that evening, would reach Strasburg on Wednesday morning and arrive at Baden between 4 and 5 in the evening of the same day.

*The Railroad* will probably make some alteration in the arrival and departure of the mails.

*Restaurateurs.* The lodging-house-keepers in Baden having a decided objection to cook for their tenants, and the occasional inclination of most persons to dine in their own apartments, has led

to the establishment of several *Traiteurs*, persons who undertake for a fixed sum to supply diners at any hour in the day, provided notice is given in the morning; it cannot however be expected that after the meat is taken from the fire, cut into portions, placed in dishes, and carried perhaps the length of two or three streets, that you will get it very hot, I would therefore recommend those who may happen to be particular on this point, to dine at one of the numerous and well supplied tables d'hôte — it is quite as cheap, better food, and greater variety — to say nothing of the enjoyment one must feel at the contemplation, (if you have time) of seeing so many persons so pleasantly and actively employed.

*Provisions &c.* Saturday is the principal market day, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning, on the other days in the week vegetables, fruit, eggs &c. are also on sale.

Meat Beef . . . . .	pr. lb. 11	ks.
" Mutton . . . . .	" 9	"
" Pork . . . . .	" 13	"
" Veal . . . . .	" 8	"
Fowls from . . . . .	24 ks. to 1 fl.	—
Ducks . . . . .	48	" 1
Geese . . . . .	1	30
Butter pr. lb. . . . .		24
Eggs the dozen . . . . .		12
Bread pr. lb. . . . .		3
Vegetables and fruit plentiful and cheap.		
Wood is also cheap.		

<i>Groceries etc.</i>		ks.
Sugar . . . . .	pr. lb. 24	26
Coffee . . . . .	pr. lb. 36	ks. to 1 fl. 12
Tea . . . . .	pr. lb. 3 fl.	— 5
Chocolate . . . . .	pr. lb. 32	" 1. 48
Candles, wax . . . . .	pr. lb. 1	12
— common . . . . .		24
Cheese, Swiss . . . . .		24
Cruyer . . . . .		32
Parmesan . . . . .		1. 12
English Porter the bottle		" 1. 30

The market for river-fish is held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

*Hire of Horses, Carriages and Mules.*

For a Carriage with 2 horses, 1 horse.		
From Baden	s. hrs.	s. hrs.
to Gernsbach by Neu- house and returning by the Château d'Eber- stein	6 0.	4 0
Ditto by Gaggenau and the Favourite	7 0.	4 30
to Forbach	10 0.	7 0
Hub	6 0.	3 40
Jagdhaus	3 0.	2 0
Seelach		
la Favourite	4 0.	2 20
Fremersberg	4 0.	2 20
Old Castle	5 0.	3 20
Ebersteinburg	3 30.	2 0
Devils Pulpit	4 30.	2 20
Yburg	1 0.	0 40
Lichtenthal and back without stopping	2 42.	1 48
Ditto and waiting an hour	2 42.	1 48
to the New château and back	1 20.	0 54
To or from the Rooms		

*Fares by the Hour.*

	s. hrs.	s. hrs.
One hour	1 20.	1 0
Two hours	2 42.	2 0

*Fares for saddle horses.*

	s. hrs.
Half a day of 4 hours	2 20
A whole day of 8 hours	4 40

*Donkeys.*

	s. hrs.
Half a day	1 12
A whole day	2 0

*Rhine Steam-Boats.* Omnibus's leave Baden for Iffetzheim in direct communication with the Steam-boats up and down the Rhine. The times of arrival and departure from the above station to Mannheim, Mayence, Cologne and Rotterdam, Strasbourg corresponding with Railway, may be learnt at the Office.

The Omnibus leaves the Office No. 364 Leopolds-place in time for the arrival of the boats.

*Fares including the Omnibus.*

(In French Francs.)

From Baden	First Cabin	Secon. Do.
to Strasburg	7 8.	5 90
„ Mannheim	7 45.	4 6
„ Mayence	13 45.	8 35
„ Coblentz	21 20.	11 75
„ Cologne	28 45.	15 45
„ Rotterdam	49 20.	24 60

## ROUTE 26.

## BADEN TO WILDBAD.

Distance 18 English miles.

A conveyance leaves Baden every morning for Wildbad across the mountains, fare 4 florins, occupying about four hours and a half. But Travellers wishing to proceed direct to Wildbad from England, can travel direct from Carlsruhe 9 leagues, or by Stuttgart 12 leagues.

## WILDBAD.

The hot springs of Wildbad in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, are situated in a contracted, but very beautiful valley of the black forest; they were discovered accidentally during the chase at a very distant period. Their wonderful efficacy becoming known in Germany, during the middle ages a great number of Princes and distinguished persons (the only travellers in those times) resorted to them, in order to recover from decease, wounds, or fatigue. These springs have that advantage over most thermal waters, that their temperature is equal to that of the human blood.

Wildbad offers no inducement for persons not requiring its baths, to select it at as temporary residence, being for the most part a poor-looking, little town, or rather village, placed in one of the most retired valleys of the Black Forest, enclosed by steep pine covered

mountains, and at a considerable distance from any town of importance. At one extremity of the street of which the town consists, is an open space, or square containing the two hotels, the bath buildings, and public room supported by a colonade. The place is greatly improved within the last two years; new houses have been built, and the accommodations improved; — a new Kursaal has also arisen, with a dining room capable of receiving 150 persons at the Table d'hôte. The rapidly rolling rivulet Ens flows behind the town; the only carriage road through the valley being constructed on its banks, which, beyond the baths, are planted with trees, for near a mile, forming the public promenade. The principal excursion is up the valley, to the village of Kalmbach; there are also some shaded paths in the mountains for pedestrians or donkey riders; but there are few watering places, that do not surpass Wildbad in the beauty of its environs; Dr. Granville considered its sombre and triste position superior to the beautiful and *riant* valley of Schlangenbad, and the fruitful country in its neighbourhood, *before* he patronised Kissingen. During the greater part of the year, the climate is raw and cold; snow not unfrequently remaining on the neighbouring mountains till the middle of May, whilst from the deficiency of free ventilation, to which narrow valleys between wood-covered mountains are subject, the atmosphere must be considerably charged with moisture for some time after the falling of rain or heavy dew.

## ROUTE 27.

### BADEN-BADEN TO KEHL.

Distance  $4\frac{1}{2}$  G., 21 E. miles.

The direct road to Switzerland is through the Black-forest to Schaffhausen, but since the opening of the railway from Strassbourg to Basle few persons go that way.

### KEHL.

#### *Inn. The Post.*

*Kehl* was once a strong fortress of the German empire, and has consequently been bombarded, destroyed, and razed by each French army that crossed the Rhine.

As the French custom-house on the opposite side of the Rhine is notoriously strict, persons wishing merely to see Strassburg, and not to penetrate further into France, had better leave their carriage and baggage at Kehl, and hire a calèche from the postmaster to take them to Strassbourg, a distance of about four miles.

A bridge of boats takes you across the Rhine to Strassbourg. On your way thither, do not neglect to view the fine monument which Napoleon caused to be erected to the memory of General Dessaix. It stands upon a blunt pyramid, and has four beautiful bas-relievos.

## ROUTE 28.

### KEHL TO SCHAFFHAUSEN BY THE BLACK-FOREST.

Distance  $21\frac{1}{2}$  G., 102 E. miles.

The route from Strassbourg to Schaffhausen lies through Offenburg, Friburg, and the Hohen-thal; this is not the nearest way, but it is by far the most interesting.

## OFFENBURG.

The best *Inn* is the *Fortune*, kept by Mr. Pfähler.

This ci-devant imperial town, 10 E. miles from Kehl, was founded by Offo, from whom it took the name of Offoburg (castle of Offo). The position of this town commands the entrance of the valley of Kinzigthal. It contains four thousand inhabitants, and, till the peace of Presburg, was the residence of the grand imperial bailiff of the Ortenau. The seat of the chapter of the cathedral of Strasburg was transferred to this place during the first years of the revolution. The town has a very pleasant appearance, and is situated at the junction of several great roads; the principal are the road from Frankfort to Basle, and to the Kinzigthal, and that from Strasburg, which divides into several branches. In the old Franciscan convent is an institution for young ladies, which has been transferred from Ottersweyer. The parish church is remarkable for its construction. Several monuments, dated in the time of the Romans, have been taken out of the Rhine within these few years, and may be seen in a garden in the town.

## FRIBURG.

The best *Hotel* is the *Zähringen*.

This ancient capital of the Breisgau is situated at the head of the chain of mountains of the Black-Forest, which is the general denomination of a long ridge of hills in Western Germany, a perplexing labyrinth of hills, vales, woods, and wilds, of wondrous straits and defiles. The valleys are cultivated, and the inhabitants a hardy race of people;

their dialect is yet the primitive Teutonic language.

Friburg was founded in 1118, by Berthold, third duke of Zähringen, and in 1368 it submitted to the Austrian dominion. It contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The *Munster* is one of the most beautiful and perfect old cathedrals in Germany. The first foundations of it were laid by Conrad, duke of Zähringen, between 1122 and 1152, and it was finished by Conrad I., count of Friburg. A century later the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. This church is built in the form of a cross. The principal door is beneath the tower, which rises about three hundred and eighty English feet in height. The principal objects here worthy of notice are: the tombs of the princes of Zähringen, amongst which is that of Berthold V.; the Holy family, sculptured in stone; the pictures of the grand altar, by John Baldung (named Grien), curious specimens of the old German school; the treasures of the sacristy, and the painted windows. In the chapel of the University at the Munster are several pictures by Holbein; the Kauf-haus, or Custom-house, which is an old Gothic building; the fountain in the fish-market, with the monument of the founder of the town. The diligence passes through Friburg, for Schaffhausen, every evening at six o'clock, except Saturday, and then at six in the morning; it is needless to say that, by starting at six in the evening, you may sleep through the Infernal valley; fare 6 fl. 53 kr.; the expense of posting is about five napoleons, and the hire of a vett is sixty francs for four persons.

The Valley of Hell (*Hoelle-thal*), three leagues from Friburg, is of great attraction, and noted for the stupendous tower-like rocks of granite at the defile, being the key of the Black Forest, leading to Eastern Germany; no where, in the whole extent of those hills, are the scenes of wilderness and giant rocks so grand in view, as at the defile of the Valley of Hell; thus, as old as the world, stand sublime the works of Nature, while generation on generation decay, are extinct, and consigned to the tomb of oblivion. Its scenery is exceedingly beautiful, and though wild in parts, it exhibits none of those horrors which its name seems to imply. It was through this valley that Moreau executed his retreat in 1796, and gained by it as high as a reputation for military talent as he would have acquired by a victory.

At *Steig*, about two miles and a half (German) from Friburg, the ascent commences, extra horses are required to master the hill, which is very steep. At *Lenegkirch*, stopped to dine; very so-so fare. From the hills above Bendorf the first view of the Alps are obtained — a lovely sight. The road then descends to *Stuhlingen*, where there is a good, clean, and reasonable inn (the Black Eagle); those who leave early in the morning usually sleep here. As a proof of their moderate charges, the bill for two persons came only to six francs and a half, for tea, beds, and an excellent breakfast. By sleeping at this place you are enabled to reach the Fall of the Rhine before Schaffhausen. In half an hour after leaving Stuhlingen

enter Switzerland. For a Description of which see Route 37.

## ROUTE 29.

LONDON TO HAMBURG.

Steam-Packets leave from off the Tower or Custom-House every Wednesday and Saturday, with Mails. Fares: Chief Cabin £ 4, Fore Cabin £ 3, four Wheel Carriages £ 10, two Wheel ditto £ 6, horses £ 7, dogs £ 1, each.

Carriages and Horses must be sent to Custom-House Quay, Lower Thames Street, by 12 o'clock, the day previous to the departure of the Packets. The passage occupies on an average 48 hours.

For prices of provisions on board and a description of the river Thames see page 1. About 28 miles from the river Elbe is the Island of *Heligoland*. It derives its name from *Heiliges Land*, i. e. holy land, having been dedicated to the worship of the idol Fosete, or Forsete; according to some, it is the *Castum Nemus* of Tacitus; it is 2 miles in circumference, and is divided into the Upper and the Lower part. The former is a rock 206 feet high, on which is a plain whose circumference is 9200 feet; as it contains water, it is used as a natural fortification, and possesses a light-house, built upon a rock, which is mouldering away from the action of the atmosphere. A flight of steps, about 10 feet broad, leads to the lower part of the island, an uninhabited down, with two very dangerous harbours.

Heligoland is merely the remnant of a large island, which is said to have been separated from the continent of Denmark only by a narrow strait. It is recorded that, in 1010, the island contained two convents and nine parishes, but in



land, by Müller, to be seen here. The stranger will not forget to ask to see the apartment formerly occupied by Frederic the Great, in which are the portraits of four of his friends.

The district of Berlin called Cologne likewise contains the Cathedral with the tombs of the Royal family, the Exchange, the Royal Stables, and a great salt factory.

3. Frederick's Island contains the Bank, the French Church, the Excise office, the French Gymnasium, the Palace of the Prince of Prussia, which is now the King's residence; the Arsenal, and a fine cannon foundry, with the statue of Frederick I. In front of the arsenal are several French cannons, with the statues of Scharnhorst and Bülow of Dennewitz, and in the interior there are the models of 18 French fortresses.

4. Dorothy's Town, or the New Town, contains 400 houses; the Palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, now occupied by the University; the Opera-House, the King's Library, the street called *Unter den Linden*, which is 4,000 Rhenish feet long and 160 broad; the Brandenburg Gate, and the Thiergarten, which is one of the finest parks, if not the finest, in Europe.

5. Frederick's Town is the handsomest part of Berlin, and contains Gendarmes Square, Leipzig Street, Frederick Street, the Polymathic School, William Square, with the statues of Schwerin, Winterfeld, Keith, Ziethen, and Seidlitz in marble; the new Catholic Church called St. Hedwig, the Theatre, which is a remarkably elegant building, the new Gate of Potsdam, the new Bridge, the statue of Blücher,

and the King's Town Theatre, which has been lately built and is very much frequented. This district likewise contains the French Colony with six churches and 12 ministers, a new university, five gymnasia, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the academy of sciences, the academy of arts and mechanical sciences, an excellent veterinary school, and a medico-chirurgical college. In the hall of the Exchange there is a reading-room, which was frequented by 1,300 foreigners in the first year of its establishment, and, besides a considerable collection of books, has a cabinet of medals and of natural history. Frederick's town has also several hospitals and other benevolent institutions, a handsome bathing-house on the Spree, and the artificial baths &c.

*Public Amusements.* The principal are: the great Italian opera, a theatre worthy of a large and beautiful city, and certainly the finest in Germany; the opera buffa, the national theatre, the private theatres, where German and French pieces are represented; the redoute at the opera, the pleasures of the carnival, the casino, in one of the most beautiful palaces in the town; the clubs, called resources.

The New Play House is in the Gens d'Armes Platz. The performances consist of German and French plays alternately. The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit. Concerts, and subscription Balls take place here in winter.

There is a third Theatre, called Königstädtisches Theater, near the Königsbrücke.

The Box-Office of the Opera

House is in the lower story of the Schauspielhaus, where tickets are given out for *both* theatres.

The performances begin at six o'clock.

Open Hackney-coaches; drawn by one horse, called *droschkies*, from their similarity to the Russian carriage of that name, ply for hire in the principal streets. They are placed under the strict inspection of the police: the fares vary according to the number of passengers, as well as the time; and they may be hired at the following rate, for one person:  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour, 5 sgr.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 10 sgr.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, 13 sgr.; 1 hour, 15 sgr. Two persons pay for  $\frac{1}{4}$  hour,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  sgr.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, 15 sgr.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour, 22 sgr. Every person hiring a *drosky* is presented by the driver with a printed ticket, bearing his number, and the date of the month. A *valet de place* receives 20 sgr. per diem; 10 sgr. for half a day; 5 sgr. for an hour.

*Environs of Berlin.* About three English miles from Berlin, through a road exceedingly sandy, stands the Royal Palace of Charlottenburg, so called from Sophia Charlotte, consort of Frederick I. who liking the situation began to build here. After her death, the works were carried on by the elector; and his late Majesty has finished the palace in his own taste, which appears to be extremely elegant. There is a range of about ten apartments, few of them large, but well disposed and convenient; they are adorned with white stucco and gilding in a very elegant manner. The ball room is in an exquisite taste, and worthy of the King who is said to have designed it. On each side it has ten windows, and beside the stucco and gilding, which are

richer than the other apartments, it is also adorned with busts, statues, and large pier-glasses. There is one closet adorned with the choicest porcelain, and another with lustres, a tea-table, all its equipage of solid gold. The gardens are laid out with taste, and the statues well disposed.

The most interesting object and great attraction to strangers is the monument to the memory of Louisa, Queen of Prussia, by Rauch, and is considered the finest specimen of modern sculpture in existence, the features are remarkable for their beauty as well as the exact resemblance to that amiable but unfortunate Princess.

The porter of the Palace has the key of the Temple, within which is the monument.

#### EXCURSION TO POTSDAM.

Railroad  $3\frac{1}{2}$  German miles.

Trains leave Berlin 6 times a day for Potsdam in 45 minutes. Fares 1st Class 20 Sgrs., 2d Class 14 Sgrs., 3d Class 10 Sgrs.

*Potsdam*, agreeably situated on a branch of the Spree, which forms a serpentine figure, and is near 100 fathoms across. The town is of a considerable extent, the buildings neat and regular, and the streets as straight as a line, planted with trees and canals cut in them after the manner of Holland; but it seems to be entirely occupied by soldiers. The palace is not large but elegant: the King's study is partitioned by balustrades of silver; the frames of the looking-glasses and embellishments of the tables are also of the same metal. There is a large

apartment for the officers. The throne in the audience chamber is magnificently adorned with a rich embroidery of the arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two Hercules's. The grand saloon is lined with Silesia marble, and the stair-case is also finished with the same. In the garden are many rich statues of a large size. The stables are contiguous.

About a mile from Potsdam stands *Sans Souci*, a building which seems to have been intended as a summer-house and library to the Palace of Potsdam. It stands upon an eminence, and commands an agreeable view of the town, and also of a small branch of the Spree, which runs by the side of the garden. The apartments are for the most part on the ground floor. From the house to the lower part of the garden, is a descent of about 120 yards, by six several ranges of stone steps, and as many terraces. The garden below has nothing extraordinary, except several fine pieces of statuary. The garden is less than half an English mile; the east end of it is terminated by an Egyptian pyramid, embellished with hieroglyphics.

There are several other houses which the late king had in the neighbourhood of Berlin, as *Kapput*, *Klenken*, *Schoonhausen*, *Fredericksdaal*, *Oranjebaum*; but as they have been much neglected for some years, they hardly deserve a traveller's notice.

Another interesting excursion may be made to Pfauen-Insel (Peacock Island), about 4 English miles from Potsdam.

## ROUTE 31. RAILROAD.

BERLIN TO CÖTHEN, HALLE AND LEIPSIK.

29 German, or 133 English miles.

Fares in Silver Gros.		Stations.	Distances.
1st Cl.	2d Cl.		
30.	—	20. Trebbin . . . . .	4½.
40.	—	27. Lukenwald . . . . .	6¼.
55.	—	35. Jüterbogk . . . . .	8¼.
70.	—	45. Lahna . . . . .	11.
80.	—	52. Wittenberg . . . . .	12¾.
90.	—	60. Koswig . . . . .	14¼.
100.	—	68. Roslau . . . . .	16½.
105.	—	70. Dessau . . . . .	17¼.
120.	—	80. Cöthen . . . . .	20.
149.	—	99. Halle . . . . .	25.
165.	—	110. Leipsic . . . . .	29.
140.	—	95. Magdeburg . . . . .	27.

*Trains* leave Berlin for Leipsic at 7 in the morning and 12 at noon, occupying 7 hours, and twice to Magdeburg in 6 hours. To Cöthen only 4 times a day.

Transport of Carriages from Berlin to Magdeburg 25 Thlrs., to Halle 22½, to Leipsic 27 Thlrs.

Terminus the new Anhalt gate. On quitting Berlin, the Kreutzberg is passed; soon after the tower of Teltow is seen on the Gross Beeren station. An obelisk here, commemorates the victory of 1813, gained by the Prussians over the French. Trebbin station.

Luckenwalde, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, famed for its manufacture of cloth.

Near the convent of Zinna, the monk Tetzl was way-laid and robbed of the money he had obtained by selling indulgences.

Jüterbogk town is 1 mile distant from the railroad.

Coaches go from this station to Dresden in one day.

At Dennewitz there is another battle-field where the Prussians were successful (1813).

The railway, proceeding along the right bank of the Elbe, enters the territory of Anhalt Bernburg.

On the opposite bank of the Elbe is *Wörlitz*, famed for its parks and gardens, which belong to the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau.

#### DESSAU

is the capital of the dominions of the Duke of Anhalt-Dessau; it is situated in the beautiful district watered by the Mulda, which falls into the Elbe at no great distance from the town. Dessau is 7 German miles from Leipsic, and contains 900 houses with 12,000 inhabitants. There are about 800 Jews here, who carry on a considerable trade.

Among the public buildings and other objects of attraction, the following deserve mention: the Ducal Château, with collections of objects of art, pleasure gardens, and a handsome church; the Government House; the Stables and Riding-House, the Theatre and Concert-room.

The vicinity of Dessau has been converted into gardens, which form its chief ornament; these are called *Georgengarten*, *Louisium*, and *Sieglitzer Berg*; and *Wörlitz*, 6 miles from Dessau.

#### CÖTHEN.

The station-house, built by the Duke of Cöthen, includes a refreshment-room, and a Gaming-house.

This is a central station on the railroad, where the lines from Berlin, Magdeburg, and Leipsic meet. Trains are changed, and a stoppage of half an hour takes place.

Cöthen, residence of the Duke of Anhalt, has 750 houses with 6,000 inhabitants. The most re-

markable objects are: the new Château with a collection of birds, the old Château, containing a saloon recently built; a Riding-house; a garden; a collection of books and curiosities; a collection of antiquities dug up in the environs; some painted glass in the Calvinistic Church; and several charitable institutions.

#### HALLE.

*Inns. Kronprinz, Stadt Zürich.*

*Halle* is situated on the Saale, it is composed of three towns and five suburbs, and contains 27,000 inhabitants, including the university. Among the monuments of Gothic architecture are: St. Mary's Church, St. Ulric's, St. Maurice's, and the Cathedral, with several pictures of the old German school; the old Town-house, the Red Tower, and the ruins of Moritzberg.

Among the public buildings and institutions, and other objects of attraction in the town, we may mention the following ones: the University, founded in 1694, to which the university of Wittenberg was lately united: the professors are of great reputation, and the number of students is considerable; in 1840 they amounted to 1100; here are a number of exhibitions for indigent scholars, the greater number of whom are students in theology. Halle likewise contains a Theological and Philological Seminary; several scientific societies, particularly for the purpose of practical education, clinical institutions for medicine, surgery, and midwifery; a considerable Library with a collection of engravings elucidating the history of art; considerable

cabinets of natural history; an excellent botanical garden in a good situation, an observatory; several very curious private collections; the Library of St. Mary's Church is also worth visiting.

The *Orphan-House*, which is a very celebrated establishment, was founded by Augustus Hermann Franke, and in the first century of its existence, from 1695 — 1795, provided for 4,345 orphans; it also furnished instruction for about 2,900 children of all ranks; it likewise possesses collections of objects of art and natural history, and a library of 20,000 volumes, an apothecary's laboratory, a book-shop and printing office, and a Bible institution, founded in 1714, by Charles Hildebrand, the Lord of Kastein: this charity in the first century of its existence distributed 2,000,000 of Bibles, nearly 1,000,000 of New Testaments, more than 16,000 Psalters, and 53,000 copies of the book of Jesus Sirach. Since 1714 there has also been a missionary establishment connected with the orphan-house. The royal Paedagogium is also connected with the orphan-house; excellent instruction is here open to those who do not wish to appeal to public charity, at a small expense. A private lesson, for example, in music, or the modern languages, costs 5 silver groschen, or six pence. The following striking inscription is over the principal entrance to Franke's Charities:

Fremdling, was du erblickst, hat Glaub' und Liebe vollendet!  
Ehre des Stiftenden Geist, glaubend und liebend wie Er!

Stranger, thou seest what faith and love have done,  
Honour the founder's heart — believe and love like him!

In front of the house is Franke Square, ornamented with the monument of the founder, executed by Rauch of Berlin.

The salt-works of this place produce 223,560 cwt. of salt annually. Some saline baths have been lately established, and are much used; there is also a mineral spring here. The amusements of Halle consist of the theatre, balls, concerts, resources, an assembly every Sunday evening at the Hereditary Prince, several musical societies, &c.

In the vicinity are Giebichenstein, with its promenades close to the ruins of the antique fort on a lofty rock; the villages of Trotha and Seeben; Mount Reil, Mount St. Peter, with the ruins of a convent, and a prospect as far as Magdeburg and the Brocken; the villages of Reideburg and Deiskau; the Breihan tavern on the Elster; the island of crows; Passendorf; the vineyards; Kröllwitz Heath, situated along the mountain opposite Giebichenstein; Lauchstadt; Merseburg, with its Cathedral 900 years old; Dessau and Wörlitz; the three monuments erected to those who fell in the battle of Leipsic.

#### LEIPSIK.

*Inns. Hotel de Bavière*, very good and moderate, this house contains 15 saloons and makes up 100 beds. The charges are: saloons 5 to 6 francs, for beds 2 and 3 frs., breakfast 1 franc, dinner at table d'hôte at one o'clock 2 frs. at four 3 frs. *Saxe, Prusse* and *Stadt Rom &c.*

Leipsic is one of the handsomest cities in Germany, situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the meeting of three small rivers, viz: the

Elster, the Pleissa, and the Parda, about forty miles north-west of Dresden. It is supposed by some to have been built by the Vandals about the year 700, and to have derived its name from Lipzk, a lime tree, with which this country once abounded; and hence some Latin authors call it Philurea, from the Greek *Φιλλυρος*, a lime tree. The town is of so small a circumference, that one may easily walk round it in the space of an hour; but to remedy this inconveniency, they build their houses very lofty of stone or brick, six or seven stories high. These houses are generally let out in tenements, from the garret to the cellar; and there are some that have too or three cellars one over another. The streets are large and kept neat and clean, and the houses are inhabited chiefly by merchants.

The city has four handsome free-stone gates, at each of which is set up a mile post, after the manner of the Romans. There are 47,000 inhabitants. They have six churches for the Lutherans, which is the established religion, one for the reformed, and a chapel for the Roman catholics in the castle, ever since the royal family embraced that religion. None of their churches are very extraordinary, except that of *St. Nicholas*, which is looked upon as the finest Lutheran church in Germany. The people of this town have introduced a new kind of luxury even in their devotion: one of the principal churches has a number of chapels projected about six feet from the main wall, through which they communicate with the church, each chapel having its distinct door without. Some of the wealthy citizens have bestowed on these

auxiliary buildings 1500 or 2000 dollars. The other places most worthy of notice are, the great market-place, adorned with merchants houses, which look like princely palaces, and make the handsomest figure of any buildings of that kind in Europe; the exchange; the stadt-house; and the town-library.

The university in this city, founded in 1409, is very much frequented by foreigners. They have four colleges and twenty four professors; most of the students lodge in the town, and are not obliged to reside within the walls of the college. The university-library, the college of *St. Paul*, and the anatomical theatre are worth seeing. The most valuable manuscripts is Tretzer's Greek commentary on Homer's *Iliad*, in a fair character. They have several very learned professors, among the rest Dr. Müller, who is looked upon as the most learned civilian in Germany, and has generally a great number of the first young noblemen of the empire for his auditors. The students are at great expence in this town, lodging and provisions being very dear; but then they have the advantage of mixing with the best of company, and acquiring a greater politeness of behaviour than in any other German university. It is said this university is lately in some measure eclipsed by the neighbourhood of Halle, its rival, where the students enjoy superior advantages in point of cheap living: yet Leipzig has always supported itself with reputation. They have a great number of very learned men in the town, who are as remarkable for their courteous behaviour to strangers, as for their erudition. The German language is spoken here in great perfection; and they have erected an academy, in order

to ascertain the purity of the language.

Leipsic is remarkable for its great commerce, which is carried on chiefly in fair-time. It is surprising how it ever attained to be so trading a town, considering it is not situated on any navigable river; and yet it has been preferred in a most unaccountable manner, to so many other places that are conveniently situated on the Elbe. It is true Magdeburg, which is situated on the Elbe, is only fourteen German miles and a half off; and merchandize is brought from Hamburg by that channel. They have three great fairs here every year: the first, which is that of the new year, begins on the first day of the new year, except when new-year's day falls on a Sunday, then the fair begins on the Monday following. The second fair, which they call Easter-fair, begins the third Monday after Easter. The third fair of Michaelmas, begins the first Sunday after St. Michael's day, and if that falls on a Sunday, it begins on the following Sunday. Formerly these were all very considerable, but now that of Easter only. These fairs last fifteen days each; but the greatest sales are the week before the fair, and the second week is applied entirely to payments. By means of these famous fairs, Leipsic was the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies, and the general rendezvous of merchants of all nations. So many rich curiosities were brought here formerly, that at the fair of 1737, the goods entered at the custom-house were computed to be worth near five millions. These fairs were formerly exempt from duty, but in process of time, the King

of Saxony laid a tax of three quarters per cent. on the importing, and one half per cent. on the exporting of goods; to which the magistrates have added two thirds per cent. on the importing. This seems a very trifling thing, and yet it brings in a vast deal of money to the government. In the year 1709, at the new-year's fair, the king of Prussia, the king and queen of Poland, and no less than 44 princes or princesses of sovereign families assembled here.

The trade of Leipsic has increased within a century at the expence of that of Frankfort. This was owing to the war that followed the league of Augsburg, when the Emperor, who had a great influence over the Imperial cities, thought proper to forbid them to carry on any trade with France. The magistrates of Frankfort put the emperor's orders in execution; but those of Leipsic being more prudent, winked at the thing, and encouraged secretly the importing of French goods. This brought a vast concourse of merchants to Leipsic, from Poland, Bohemia, and all parts of Germany, who before used to resort to the fairs of Frankfort.

Besides the great commerce in Books, Leipsic has considerable manufactures of its own, as in stuffs, gold and silver lace, and in several other articles too tedious to mention. They deal considerably in wool, which they have in such plenty, as is sufficient not only for their own fabrics, but likewise for extensive exportation. They are likewise much distinguished for painted cloths in imitation of tapestry. Magdeburg supplies them with tobacco, which is the growth of that place: the quantity of this article consumed in Germany is

prodigious. Their apples called Borstoffer are very much esteemed for their delicious taste, and are sent as far as Copenhagen and Stockholm. But the most surprising thing to foreigners is the immense quantity of larks that are sold in Michaelmas-fair. These larks are vastly fat, and admirably well tasted; the fields hereabouts are covered with them from Michaelmas to Martinmas. They are sent far and near, even as far as Denmark and Sweden; and the consumption of them is so great at Leipsic, that the king's revenue only for importing them, is said to amount to 12,000 crowns, and yet they are sold so cheap as sixty for six kreutzers. Another singularity is the multitude of nightingales, in the woods near Leipsic.

Accounts are kept here in thalers and groschen, of which thirty make a Thaler. The Leipsic almanack contains the names and addresses of more than 800 foreign merchants who attend the fairs, without including from 260 to 290 booksellers, for most of the books printed in Germany are either sold or exchanged at Leipsic. It has been calculated that books to the amount of 500,000 rix-dollars are sold here annually. It is usual to pay at the inns in Leipsic 1 florin per day for a front room, including the firing; and ten gros for a back room; in fair-time from 1 to 2 crowns. The domestiques de place usually receive 1 florin per day, and in fair-time a crown. The rendezvous of the hackney coaches is before the gates of St. Peter and of Grimma. The chairmen receive 2½ gros for one course, or fare, in the town, and 5 gros out of the town.

*Environs.* Most merchants have a house and garden in the neigh-

bourhood, where they entertain their friends, and regale themselves in summer time. The principal places of this sort are the gardens of Bose and Apel, especially the latter, which is in excellent taste, considering that it is almost upon a flat. The statues are very indifferent, yet so ranged as to produce a pleasing effect. The gardeners of Leipsic are reckoned the best in Germany, and value themselves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious and extraordinary large. All round about the town there are neighbouring villages, where the inhabitants amuse themselves with drinking and dancing, on Sundays and festivals. There is also a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called Rosendahl, which signifies the vale of roses; it consists of fourteen walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, and each walk has a noble point of view. In one of the suburbs there is a large church-yard, where every burgher can raise what monument or tombstone he please, and some of them are remarkable for the odd epitaphs upon them, travellers should pay a visit to the field of battle, where the French army was completely defeated in 1813, when numbers perished, owing to their retreat being cut off by Napoleon, who, in order to save himself, blew up the bridge over the Elster, leaving no passage for the army. This event, whether designed or accidental, caused the death of Prince Poniatowsky, and many hundred of less note; the spot where he was drowned is situated in *M. Gerhard's* (formerly Reichenbach's) *Garden*, just beyond the walls, and is marked by a small and hum-



ble stone monument close to the margin of the Elster. They should also see the field of Breitenfeld, three quarters of a league from Leipsic, between the great road to Magdeburg and Dessau, celebrated for the defeat of Tilly in the 30 years' war; and the field of battle of Lützen, remarkable for the victory gained by the French over the allies in 1813, and the death of the great Gustavus Adolphus.

### ROUTE 32. RAILROAD.

#### LEIPSIK TO DRESDEN.

15½ German, or 71½ E. miles.

Trains leave Leipsic for Dresden 4 times a day from the 15th of March to the 15th of October at 6, 9, 4, 6½ the fast trains in three hours, the heavy trains in five hours.

Fares in G. Gros.			
1st Cl.	— 2d Cl.	Stations.	Distances.
20.	— 15.	Wurzen . . . . .	3¼
35.	— 26.	Lupper-Dahlen . . . . .	5¾
42.	— 32.	Oschatz . . . . .	7
54.	— 41.	Riesa . . . . .	9
70.	— 52.	Priestwitz . . . . .	11½
81.	— 60.	Niederau . . . . .	13½
90.	— 68.	Dresden . . . . .	15½
Carriages with 2 wheels, Thaler			10½
— " 4 " "			13

Immediately after quitting Leipsic the railroad crosses part of the field of battle, which took place between the crown prince of Sweden and Marshal Ney near the village of Paunsdorf on the left.

Between Leipsic and Wurzen some parts of the road is sandy and disagreeable; the land produces grain; there are several small towns and villages.

*Wurzen* is a small town on the Mulda, which was formerly subject to its own counts. Here is a handsome church, the inhabitants are famous for brewing good beer, of which they send a very large quantity to Leipsic.

*Oschatz* a small town, situate on the little river Colnitz.

*St. Hubertsburg* a hunting seat, built at the entrance of a forest, where there are several roads cut. The building is large but not magnificent, and the fine apartments which were lined with green damask, laced with gold, are now stored with potters ware.

*Meissen* which lies on the right from the railroad once the capital of Misnia, is situate on the river Elbe, within 14 miles of Dresden. It was built by the Emperor Henry I. and has some handsome houses. There is an old palace belonging to the elector of Saxony, situated on the top of a hill, and built in the form of a castle, commands a fine view, but now a porcelain manufactory. The cathedral is worth seeing, having several handsome monuments, and among the rest, those of the electoral family. The castle-bridge is very remarkable, being as high as the steeple of the great church, which is of a very great height.

Meissen is remarkable for its manufacture of porcelain, which goes by the name of Dresden.

The manufacture of porcelain surpasses that of China, because of the beauty of the paintings, in which there is great order and proportion. The gold is used with great taste, and the painters are such as excel in their profession. As for the invention of this manufacture, they give the following account of it. A boy of the name of Bedker, apprentice to an apothecary in Berlin, had a powder or tincture given him by a Jew, which, as they say, turned all sorts of metals into gold. He was sent for by the king of Prussia, but afterwards escaped to Wittenburg: the king of Poland, to make sure

of his person, kept him at the castle Königstein; and it is said he could transmute metals to gold as long as his tincture lasted. After this he made several experiments on earths in Saxony, and at last having found out the art of making Porcelain, was fixed at this place, created a baron, and had a stipend settled upon him. The manufacture was begun one hundred and forty years ago. It belongs, as I have already observed, to the king, who makes more presents of it than he sells. The manufacture was formerly conducted with the utmost secrecy, there is no admittance into the most common part of the work, without an order from the governor of Dresden; nor were the workmen ever seen without the gates of the manufactory. At first it was made only of red earth, which was not glazed, but it was polished, at a great expence, as fine as marble.

The road between Meissen and Dresden is one of the pleasantest in Europe, through hills, vales, vineyards, gardens, meadows, and along the banks of the Elbe.

#### DRESDEN.

*Hotels.* *H. de France* in the Wilsduffer Gasse, good and most comfortable. The attendants speak English and French. Charges — bed-rooms 10 Sgrs., breakfast 7½ Sgrs., Table d'hôte at one o'clock 15 Sgrs — *British Hotel*, new, *Stadt Rom* — *H. de Pologne*.

The capital of Saxony is a large and populous city, the usual residence of the king, situate on the river Elbe, about sixty-five miles northwest of Prague, and twenty north from the borders of Bohemia, containing a population of 70,000 inhabitants, it takes its name from

three lakes in the neighbourhood, which in their language are called Dreyen Seen. The river Elbe divides the town into two parts, one called the new, and the other the old city. The bridge over the Elbe is one of the most beautiful in Europe; it is 540 feet long, and 36 broad, consisting of eighteen arches, and built of hewn stone. Great order is observed in passing this bridge, one side being appointed to lead to the new city, and the other to the old. Near the latter it is adorned with a crucifix of brass of curious workmanship, about half as big as reality. The new town where the elector's palace stands is the best built, and well worth a traveller's attention. The houses are all of freestone, high, and substantial; the streets broad, straight, well paved, neat, and in the night time well lighted. Here are several squares with lofty stone buildings, in which are six or seven stories. Near the entrance of that part called the new city, is an equestrian statue of king Augustus II. erected on a lofty pedestal, said to be made by a common smith, and as such may be admired; but it has many capital defects, particularly in the head of the horse.

The *Palace*, opposite the bridge, at the entrance of the new town, is an ancient structure, making but an indifferent appearance. The inside however makes amends, the apartments being noble, and splendidly furnished. The apartment called the *grüne gewölbe*, or green vault, is a repository of great riches, as well as curiosities. It is composed of three arched rooms, which contain a prodigious treasure, of gold and precious stones. Several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pe-

sapphires, &c. Every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c. swords, hangers, sword-belts, canes, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-cases, pocket-books, in short all the most expensive trinkets, many of exquisite art, ranged with admirable nicety in cases of crystal.

One of the first objects usually visited by strangers is the Picture Gallery, containing 1500 pictures, among which are Raphael's *Madonna di Sisto*, and six pieces by Correggio, namely, *St. George*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Francis*, the portrait of a grave man, *Mary Magdalen*, and the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, otherwise called the *Notte*, or *Night*; in this exquisite performance the light proceeds from the *Infant Jesus*: here also are pictures by *Titian*, *Julio Romano*, *Paul Veronese*, *Carracci*, *Battoni*, *Dolce*, *Vandyke*, *Rubens*, *Rembrandt*, *Bol*, *Dow*, *Mieris*, *Van der Werf*, *Breughem*, *Everdingen*, *Berghem*, *Ruisdael*, *Ostade*, *Teniers*, *Wou- vermann*, *Durer*, *Poussin*, *Le Brun*, *Claude Lorraine*, *Mengs*, *Thiele*, *Dietrich* and *Frederich*.

The Picture Gallery stands in the New Market, but the entrance is in the court-yard behind. It is open to the public gratis on Mondays and Saturdays from 9 to 12, from the month of May to the end of October. Upon the other days of the week, and on every week-day during the rest of the year, 100 tickets are distributed gratis, upon application to the Directors a private admission at any hour and on any day, with the attendance of the director in person, is obtained upon payment of a fee of 3 Thalers.

In Brühls garden there is another picture gallery, which is called the Gallery of Duplicates,

and contains about 250 pieces, which, however, are not all duplicates, there are several fine Dutch and German pictures.

The following public buildings, &c. adorn the Florence of Germany; the Zwinger near the chateau, with a cabinet of natural history, and a collection of prints and curiosities; the Palace of the States, the great and little Theatre, the Arsenal, the Japan Palace, with a collection of porcelain antiques and medals, and a splendid library, the Cross Church, the Castle Chapel, the Church of our Lady, Trinity Church, and St. Anne's Church, the magnificent Catholic Church belonging to the Court, the Orphan Asylum, the Foundling Hospital, the medico-chirurgical academy and anatomical theatre, with a collection of books and surgical instruments, a lying in hospital, a school for midwives, a veterinary school, an asylum for the blind, and the academy of arts.

The principal Collections at Dresden are opened to the public gratis, only once or twice a-week, from May to the end of October.

Admission is granted on other fixed days and hours, by tickets, issued only in a limited number, but delivered gratis, upon application on the directors. As these, however, are usually all engaged beforehand, a stranger pressed for time should employ the agency of a valet de place.

Those who do not choose to wait for tickets, may gain admittance at almost any hour, and on any day, by paying 3 Thalers, a party of 6 or a single person pays the same.

Several of the Dresden collections, as the Armoury, and the Museum of Natural History, are

only shown by tickets; others, as the Green Vaults, Prints, &c., are never shown except upon payment of the fee to the director.

The Green Vaults (*Grüne Gewölbe*) are shown on week days from 8 to 12, and from 2 to 6. The person who conducts parties and explains every thing to them, demands a fee of 2 Thalers.

*Public Amusements.* The principal are: the Italian Opera, which, during the summer residence of the court at Pilnitz: is represented there; the German theatre, open on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, during the winter; the theatre at Linkschen Bad, open during the summer; the two private theatres, the musical academy, the concert in the great concert-room on a Sunday, and the beautiful music on Sundays and holydays in the catholic church, when strangers may have an opportunity of seeing the whole of the royal retinue come out; the masked balls, the pleasures of the carnival, the annual shooting fête, which is also a sort of fair; the casino.

*Public Gardens &c.* Strangers should see the gardens belonging to the Princes Anthony and Maximilian of Saxony, and that of the Countess Moszinska. In order to see the collection of pictures and views by Conaletto, which are preserved in one of the buildings in the garden, it is necessary to obtain a ticket of admission from Count Marcolini, who has also some beautiful gardens, with a fine collection of designs by the celebrated Seydelmann. The other principal gardens and promenades are the garden of the Japanese palace, those of Cosel and of Hopfgarten, the elegant parterre,

and the pretty belvedere of Baron Racknitz, known as the author of several works on the fine arts; the orangery of Zwinger, the meadow of Ostra, &c.

*Environs.* Travellers should visit the bath of Link, the valley of Plauen, and the canton and baths of Tharand, remarkable for the picturesque views from the summit of the ruins, and the romantic spot known under the name of Heilige Hallen. Tharand is indebted for various embellishments to the taste of M. de Lindemann, who has in his possession a beautiful cabinet of pictures and prints. The next places worthy of notice are: Schandau, the Kuhstall, and the other curiosities of the valleys of Schonen, Liebthal, Seifersdorf, &c. Seifersdorf is a valley which has been completely metamorphosed into an English garden, and which has been ably described in a publication of Mr. Becker. The bath of Radeberg, four leagues from Dresden, is only half a league from Seifersdorf.

Travellers may go to Pilnitz, which is at the distance of two short leagues from Dresden, either in a stage or in a boat. In going by water, they will see near a village, under a tree, the monument of Madame Neuber, one of the founders of the German theatre. Pilnitz, the pleasure-house of the sovereign, is the place where the first coalition was formed in 1792. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the Elbe. The ascent of the Borsberg is a delightful promenade, interspersed with arbours, and watered by a rivulet; from its summit may be seen one of the most extensive and magnificent prospects in Germany. Another view, preferred by many, is from the top

of the ruins near Pillnitz. Moritzbourg is celebrated for its carp. The fortress of Königstein, three miles from Dresden, is built on a rock, which rises 1,187 yards above the level of the Elbe. There is a remarkable well in this fortress, 1,800 feet deep. It is always full of water, which is remarkably clear, and very wholesome. It is usually presented to strangers in a goblet, said to have been executed by the hand of Augustus himself. This well can never be cut into by the enemy, its walls being bomb-proof. The *coup d'oeil* at the place called Königs-Nase, is unique, the scenery is varied and interesting; but the most striking is the view of Lilienstein, and of the charming valley called die Hütten. The environs of Königstein and of Pirna, and the beautiful promenades of Sonnenstein and Weesenstein, are all deserving of attention. Freyberg is a town at the distance of two German miles from Dresden, is interesting on account of its mines.

The *King's Silver Mine*, the descent to which is by 660 steps; those who visit it would do well to have cloaks ready to put on at the place where they are to come out; it is usual to give a rix-dollar to the man at whose house they dress themselves to descend, and who accompanies them to the mine. The 103 mines worked in the canton of Freyberg produced, in 1799, 49,714 marks, and in 1800, 45,949 marks. The net produce of the whole Saxon Erzgebirge, from 1761 to 1801, amounted to 22,447,638 rix-dollars.

Almost all the entrances to Dresden are more or less planted with trees; the entrance to the new-town is a broad walk, with

trees on each side, leading to a large square, in which is a gilt, equestrian statue; beyond this square appears one of the finest bridges in Germany; the traveller will be struck with the richness of the landscape, which may be viewed to most advantage from the centre of the bridge; on the right is seen a modern church of elegant architecture; on the left, at a greater distance, the gloomy but majestic dome of an ancient temple, and in front the royal castle. The traveller then passes between two public buildings of an imposing appearance, at the end of a beautiful street, which, crossing a large square, leads to the hotel of Saxony.

#### SAXON SWITZERLAND.

*The Saxon Switzerland*, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dresden, is a part of the sandstone mountains, extending on the south from Hohnstein and Stolpen to the Elbe; it is bounded on the north by the rivulet Wesenitz, on the west by the Gottleube, on the south and south-east by Bohemia, and on the east by a line passing over Stolpen and Neustadt, at the foot of Mount Falkenberg.

You may go to Schandau, which is the centre of this beautiful range of hills, two different ways, either by Pirna and Königstein, or by Pillnitz, the Bastey, and Hohnstein. If you take the latter route, the following are the objects most worthy of your attention. Pillnitz, the king's summer-residence, with a castle, Mount Borsberg, an artificial cascade, a mill in a very picturesque situation, a hermitage. &c.: you may then proceed through the charm-

ing valley of the Wesenitz and the Liebethal stone-quarries, to Lohmen, which is at the distance of two German miles from Dresden; here there is a very picturesque castle: passing through the Ottowalder Grund, which is extremely romantic, you then reach the Bastei, or bastion, a rocky promontory, with an enchanting prospect; several paths lead from this spot to Schandau, a small town, with 1,000 inhabitants, renowned for the beauty of the neighbouring scenery, and for the efficacy of a mineral spring in the Kirnitz valley. Proceeding through this valley, at the distance of six English miles, you arrive at the Kuhstall, a rocky cavern, 80 feet high and 70 feet broad. The road now conducts you through the Habichtgrund to the little Winterberg, which has on it a house called Winterhaus, and thence a shady plantation leads to the Great Winterberg, a mountain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English miles from the Kuhstall; its summit, which is covered with basalt, is 1766 Paris feet above the level of the sea, and affords a most delightful prospect over a surface of almost 54 German square miles, or 1,142 English square miles. The road, which is very good, then brings you, in two English miles, to the majestic Prebischthor, a rocky arch 120 feet high and of the same width. At Hirniskretschen, which is a Bohemian frontier village close by, you may hire a gondola to take you back to Schandau by the Elbe.

From this spot, those who have time and money enough may make very pleasant excursions into other mountainous districts, such as the Ochelgrund, Mount Waizdorf, and Kikelsberg; by Sebnitz and Neustadt to Falken-

berg and Unger; to the rocky country east of Schandau; to die hohe Liebe; to Schramnastein, Reichenstein, and Falkenstein; to Arnstein, Kleinstein, and Heilberg; to Zschand, Hinkel's Schlüchte (defiles), and back again over Raubstein and Wildenstein; by Hinterhermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse (upper sluice), and the Thorwald Walls; to Zschirnstein; to Schneeberg and the Bielergrund; to Tollenstein and to Tettschen, in Bohemia.

The left bank of the Elbe is also crowded with the most beautiful spots, such as the Hirschmühle, near the Bohemian frontier, opposite Schmilke, beneath a jutting rock called Horn, which protects it from the rain, and has for centuries threatened to crush it; the village of Schöna; the isolated rocks called Zirkelstein and Kahlstein; and the highest rocky mountain in this district, Tschirnstein, from which you enjoy the finest prospect in the whole Saxony Switzerland.

You may return to Dresden by Mount Lilienstein, the summit of which is 1,120, or, according to Benzenberg, 942 feet above the level of the Elbe, and 1,088 feet above the sea. Opposite to it is situated the town of Königstein, at the foot of Mount Quirlberg, with 1,300 inhabitants.

The *Diebskeller* (thieves' cellar), a cavern 80 feet deep and 20 broad, is amongst the rocky summits of Mount Quirlberg. At no great distance is the *small Diebskeller*, and near it is a cross in memory of a noble-minded virgin of Pirna, who, during the thirty years' war, in order to escape from the brutality of the Swedish soldiery, threw herself from a rock which still bears the

name of *Die Keuschheitsprobe* (the trial of chastity).

The most remarkable object, however, in this part of the country is the fortress of Königstein, with a garrison of 200 men; the cellar formerly contained a cask considerably more capacious than the famous Heidelberg tun. From Königstein the road leads over an eminence to the cheerful town of Pirna, which is situated on the Elbe, and has 4200 inhabitants: it is noted for its quarries of sandstone, which is so well adapted for building, that it is sent as far as Prussia and the Netherlands. From this spot the road leads through cheerful villages to Dresden.

*Steamers* now ply between Dresden and Prague, the time occupied in ascending is two days, from Prague to Dresden in one day.

### ROUTE 33.

#### DRESDEN TO VIENNA BY PRAGUE.

Names of the Stages.	German miles.
Zehiste . . . . .	2
Peterswalde . . . . .	2
Aussig . . . . .	2
Lowositz . . . . .	3
Budin . . . . .	2
Sehlan . . . . .	3
Strzedokluk . . . . .	2
Prague . . . . .	2
Bischowitz . . . . .	2
Böhmischbrod . . . . .	2
Planian . . . . .	2
Collin . . . . .	2
Czaslau . . . . .	2
Jenikau . . . . .	2
Steinsdorf . . . . .	2
Deutschbrod . . . . .	2
Stecken . . . . .	2
Iglau . . . . .	2
Stannern . . . . .	2
Schelletau . . . . .	2
Budwitz . . . . .	2
Freiersdorf . . . . .	2
Znaim . . . . .	2
Jezelsdorf . . . . .	2
Hollabrunn . . . . .	2
Mallabern . . . . .	2
Stockerau . . . . .	2
Enzersdorf . . . . .	2
Vienna . . . . .	2

276 English miles = 60

#### PETERSWALDE

is a frontier town of Bohemia, noted for the manufacture of buckles and spoons. Here is an Austrian custom-house. In the neighbourhood is the monument in memory of the battle of Culm; it bears the following inscription:

Die gefallenen Helden ehrt dankbar  
König und Vaterland;  
Sie ruhen in Frieden.  
Culm, den 30sten August 1813.  
i. e. Their King and Country thankfully  
honour the fallen heroes;  
They rest in peace.  
Culm, the 30th of August, 1813.

#### AUSSIG,

called in Bohemian *Austi nad Labem*, is a small town in the circle of Leutmeritz in Bohemia; it is situated on the Bila, where it falls into the Elbe, and has 262 houses with 1400 inhabitants. It has a townhouse. Much corn, fruit, and wood are shipped on the Elbe. The valleys of the surrounding country are very fertile in corn, and the hills in wine; the Podalsky or Rock wine grows on a steep rock near the town, and is the best in Bohemia. There is a cascade here, and a narrow defile whose rugged precipices make the traveller tremble; the prospect from Mount Schneeberg is magnificent.

#### PRAGUE.

*Inns. Archduc Charles, Three Linden Trees.*

*Prague* is situated at the confluence of the Beraun and the Moldau.

The most remarkable public buildings are the chapter-house of the Strahof, on the Hardchin, with its organ, its library, and several interesting collections; the palace of Czernim, remarkable for the singularity of its architecture, for its gallery of pictures, and for

several paintings in fresco; the imperial château, the Spanish hall, the ancient prisons, the monument in the square, the dome, or cathedral, a Gothic building, containing the tomb of St. Nepomucene, the chapel of St. Wenceslas, &c.: in the Klein-Seite, the church of St. Nicholas, richly ornamented; the palace of Wallenstein, or Waldstein, and the garden, which is open to the public. In the old town, the bridge over the Moldau, 1,790 feet long, with 16 arches, and 28 statues of saints, and commanding a fine view of the Klein-Seite and Mount St. Laurence; the church of St. Croix, a fine specimen of architecture; the ci-devant college of the Jesuits, where may be seen the imperial library, the cabinet of natural history, and the observatory; the church on the Thein, and the mausoleum of Tycho-Brahé, the clock at the town-house, remarkable for its antiquity; the university, and the theatre. In the new-town, the hospital, the mad-house, the lying-in-hospital, the orphan-house, the chapter-house of Emaus, on a steep rock, the ruins of Wischerad, the first residence of the ancient sovereigns of Bohemia; the citadel, and the arsenal.

*Collections and Cabinets.* The most curious are the imperial library, containing 130,000 volumes, and a manuscript of Pliny's; the cabinet of curiosities and of machines, the collection of natural history of the university, and the observatory, which possesses some remains of Tycho-Brahé; the libraries of the chapter of Straof, of the cathedral, of Count Nostiz, &c.; the picture galleries of Count Czernim, Count Nostiz; of the chapter of Emaus, of M. Biccard, and of M. Czerni, and the

cabinets of medals and of curiosities belonging to Count Sternberg, Professors Renner and Schindler, and Count Kollowrat.

The manufactures consist chiefly of hats, gloves, laces, worsted stockings, linens, silk, stuffs, steel articles, and sugar. Several fairs are held annually at Prague.

*Promenades and Gardens.* The most agreeable promenades are the new walk, the castle garden, Count Waldstein's garden, the Färber-Insel, the islands known under the name of great and little Venice, and outside the town the new English gardens, belonging to the Prince of Kinsky and Baron Wimmer; the garden of Count Canal, and, at some distance, Sharka and Procopi. Near this place is seen the monument of the Archduke Charles, and a stone, with an inscription; on this stone Frederic the Great was seated when he planned the siege of Prague.

### ROUTE 34.

#### FROM PRAGUE TO LINZ.

Names of the Stages.	G. miles.
Jesnitz . . . . .	2
Dnescheck . . . . .	2
Bistritz . . . . .	2
Wotitz . . . . .	2
Sudomieritz . . . . .	2
Tabor . . . . .	2
Koschütz . . . . .	2
Wessely . . . . .	2
Budweis . . . . .	4

From Budweis a Railroad is open to Linz and Gmünden on the road to Salzburg, distance 26 German miles. Fares from Budweis to Linz 1st Cl. 3 fl., 2d Cl. 2 fl.

*Stations.* Holkau, Angern, Kerschbaum, Lest, Oberndorf, Linz.



Route to Vienna continued.

*Böhmischbrod* is a royal miner's town, and has 1300 inhabitants.

*Colln* is situated on the Elbe, circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia; it has 400 houses and 4400 inhabitants. The topazes, cornelians, and garnets found in the neighbourhood are polished here. On the 18th of June, 1757, Daun, the Austrian Field-marshal, beat the Prussians, not far from the Castle of Chotzemitz; marks of the cannon balls are still to be seen in the Sun Inn, the only one in the place, where Frederic the Great stayed during the battle.

*Czaslau, or Tschaslau*, in the circle of Tschaslau in Bohemia; has 300 houses with 2500 inhabitants. The Church, of which the steeple is the highest in Bohemia, contains the tomb of John Chwal von Trocknow, commonly called Liska, the leader of the Hussites; he died in 1424, in the encampment two German miles from this town.

*Deutschbrod* on the Sazawa, 2700 inhabitants: here is a large Market or Ring, and most of the houses round it have porches called in Lower Saxony *Löwinge*, or *Arbours*.

*Iglau* the oldest miner's town in Germany, situated in a wild and mountainous country on the banks of the Iglawa in Moravia: it has nearly 11,000 inhabitants. There is a clothiers' company consisting of 400 members; but Iglau paper is made at Altenberg, a village in the circle of Iglau in Bohemia.

*Budwitz, or Mährisch-Budwitz*, i. e. Moravian Budwitz, has 1600 inhabitants.

*Znaim* is situated on a mountain, on the banks of the Taya, and has

5100 inhabitants: it was formerly the residence of the Princes of Moravia. Here is an old Castle, which is now employed as a military hospital; in the ci-devant Premonstrants' Abbey, there is now a tobacco manufactory, where 25,000 cwt. are annually prepared. There is a temple which is called the Heidentempel.

*Strockau* is near the Danube; it has 1500 inhabitants, and great corn markets.

*Korneuburg*, the chief town of a circle. Its population is 1900.

*Enzersdorf* is on the banks of the Danube, and has 800 inhabitants: here is the tomb of Werner, the poet, who died in 1823.

#### VIENNA.

*Hotels.* *Archduc Charles*, a large establishment of the first class, centrally situated near the theatres, &c. Bed-rooms are charged 1 to 3 florins, Breakfast 40 kreutzers. There is no table d'hôte at this house; but diners à la carte are supplied at all hours; the proprietor is remarkably attentive and obliging to his guests.

*Stadt London*, very good, opposite the Post-Office, and near the Promenades. Beds from 48 kr. to 2 florins; Breakfast 30 kr.; Dinner at the table d'hôte (the only one in Vienna) at 2 o'clock 1 florin.

Vienna is the capital of Austria. It is a handsome city with a population of 100,000 souls, situate in a fine fruitful plain, on the south-side of the Danube, on a branch of that river, which here divides itself into many streams, forming several small islands. The little river Wien, which gives its name to the place, flows on the east part of the city, and falls a little below it into the Danube. 'Tis uncertain

at what time this city was founded, the Romans had a fortress here, or very near the place where the city now stands, called Vindomina, or Vindobona; and the many Roman antiquities found in this neighbourhood induce people to think that Vienna stands upon the same spot of ground. This city made no figure till about the year 1192, when it was enlarged and surrounded with a wall by the Marquis of Austria, with the ransom money of Richard I. Within the walls it is not three English miles in circumference, but the suburbs, like those of London and other great towns, are much larger than the city.

Vienna maintained two vigorous sieges against the Turks; the last was in the year 1683, when the town being almost reduced to extremity, was luckily relieved by John Sobiesky King of Poland. Though others ascribe the defence it had made more to the goodness of the troops in the garrison, and the bravery and skill of their commanders, than to the strength of the fortifications.

From that period the fortifications were kept in good repair, till in 1809, the French, who were then in possession of the capital, blew up a great portion of them, including the bastions, the outworks, and some parts of the curtain, from the Franzthor to the Schottenthor. In 1810, part of the curtain was rebuilt, and a new gate made to facilitate the communication between the city and the suburbs. At the square of the fortifications before the Imperial Palace, a large public square has been made ornamented on both sides by gardens; it was commenced in 1817, and was finished in six years. The remain-

der of the fortifications destroyed are so disposed that the town though surrounded by walls, remain unfortified.

The rampart, or, as it is usually called, the bastion, is one of the most frequented walks in Vienna, even in winter, when the unpleasantness of the weather and badness of the roads prevent excursions to a greater distance. The access to it is very convenient, and pedestrians may there enjoy a delightful view of the town and suburbs, without being annoyed by horses, carriages, or dust. The Bourg Bastey, or parade, is planted with trees, in the centre of which is a pavilion, and at the end a coffee-house. In fine weather this coffee-house is opened every evening, the square is illuminated and furnished with numerous chairs, which are occupied by the beau monde taking summer refreshments.

Vienna has eleven gates.

The city is divided into four viertel (quarters); the streets, houses, &c., are classed according to these divisions. The former are narrow and irregular.

Vienna contains several public squares. The principal and most regular square is the Hof (the Court), so called because the ancient Margraves of Austria resided there: this square is 71 toises in length, and 52 in breadth; it is ornamented by a bronze column, dedicated to the Virgin, and erected in 1667 by the emperor Leopold I.; the column is 24 feet high, and rests on a marble pedestal; it supports a bronze image of the Virgin, with a dragon under her feet; at the four corners of the pedestal are four angels subduing four infernal monsters. The bronze forming the column and figures

weighs 205 quintals. The whole is surrounded by a marble balustrade: this monument cost 22,233 florins.

The two fountains in this square are ornamented with statues. The group on the fountain to the right represents the devotedness of the Austrian nation to its sovereign and country: the Austrian monarchy, attired as an elegant female, decorated with the imperial crown, and holding in her left hand a roll, on which is inscribed *Franciscus primus*, embraces a citizen, who, placing three fingers of his right hand on the roll, takes an oath of his fidelity, and puts the left on his heart; at his feet are the emblems of the arts and sciences. The inscription is: *In fide unio, in unione salus*. The group on the fountain to the left represents agriculture. At the feet of a peasant is a plough; the tutelary genius of Austria, raising his right hand towards heaven, assures him of the recompense of his industry above: the inscription is: *Auspice numine Faustus*. On the opposite side of the pedestal is inscribed 1812. *Sub consulea Wohlleben*. These groups are of lead, and were executed at the expense of the city by Fischer.

The upper market square is ornamented with a public monument, erected in 1732 by Charles VI., representing a temple supported by four columns, in which is celebrated the marriage of St. Joseph with Mary, on whom the high priest bestows the nuptial benediction: above the temple is seen the Holy Spirit, in the form of a dove, surrounded by gilt rays; on each column is placed a genius. The whole is of dark brown marble. On each side of this monument are two fountains with marble basins.

In this square, also, is the Schranne, or prison for criminals. When any of these are punished by the pillory, a kind of scaffolding is erected in the square fronting the Schranne, on which the criminal is placed, with a description of his crime hanging from his neck.

The square of Graben, although reckoned amongst the squares of Vienna, is in fact only a broad street. Here may be seen the column of the Holy Trinity, erected by the emperor Leopold I. in 1693, in consequence of a vow he made when the plague ravaged Vienna in 1679. This column is of white marble, from the country of Salzburg; it is of a triangular form, and 66 feet in height. At the principal front is a mass of stones resembling a mountain, on which is an image of Faith, and at her feet the plague subdued by an angel carrying a flambeau. Above the pedestal is the emperor Leopold on his knees, his eyes raised towards heaven, and at his side are written in gold letters, on a tablet of copper, the words he is said to have used. At the corners of the pedestal are the arms of the Austrian monarchy. From the centre of the pedestal rises a triangular pyramid, surrounded by clouds, on which are represented choirs of angels, and at the top of the pyramid the Holy Trinity resting on gilded clouds. The most remarkable objects in this monument are the groups in the compartments of the pedestal; they are executed in basso relievo, and depict the appearance of the Holy Ghost, the Lord's supper, the creation, and the family of Noah escaped from the deluge. The expense of the monument amounted to 66,646 florins.

At each extremity of the Gra-

ben are two fountains, ornamented with statues, of lead. One is a statue of St. Joseph, the other of St. Leopold

The Graben is the most frequented square in the city: the shops display large quantities of jewels and wearing apparel made in the first style of elegance.

The Neu Markt is adorned by a monument.

Joseph Square, so named in honour of Joseph II., is ornamented with an equestrian statue of that emperor, the monarch is in a Roman costume, crowned with laurel, his left hand holding the horse's bridle, and the right extended. On the right and left sides are two large baso-relievos in bronze; one represents agriculture, and the other, commerce.

The most remarkable Public buildings in Vienna considered as specimens of architecture are:

The Imperial and Royal Palace with the buildings attached to it, consisting of the library, the riding-house, &c.

The Imperial Court of Chancery, one of the finest buildings in Germany, situated opposite the palace, and occupies the whole of one side of the Bourg Square. In this building was the chancery of the Germanic empire in former times. Since 1807 it has been used as a residence for part of the imperial family. The edifice has four stories; at the third are three marble balconies, and on the top the arms of the emperor Charles VI. At each of the two extremities is a large arch used as a public passage, and on the side of each arch, on the front towards the Bourg Square, are groups of marble statues of colossal size, representing four of the labours of Hercules; Hercules stifling Antea, Hercules

the conqueror of Busiris, of the Nemean lion, and of the Cretan bull.

The palace of the duke Albert of Saxe Teschen, situated on the bastion: it was constructed between the years 1801 and 1804. Its interior surpasses all the palaces of Vienna in taste, richness, and elegance.

The court and state chancery in the square of the tennis court.

The imperial Mint, formerly the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, situated in the Johannes-Gasse.

The war-office, on the Hof. It was the house formerly inhabited by the sovereigns of Austria. This building has four stories and two courts; at the principal front towards the Hof is the station of the grand guard, mounted every day at 11 o'clock by a detachment of the grenadiers and artillerymen. On this spot four pieces of cannon are placed. On the first story is the office of the president of the council of war, the other part of the building contains the offices belonging to the military department and the great hall, intended for the sittings of the council, where are the two remarkable busts of Marshals Lacy and Loudon, placed there by the Emperor Joseph II.

The chancery of Bohemia and Austria, between the Judenplatz (Jews' place) and the Wipperlingerstrasse; it is a splendid building with two courts, and ornamented with statues and other decorations.

The royal chancery of Hungary, and that of Transylvania, in the Schenkenstrasse.

The Bank. The Custom-house. The University. The Town-hall.

The house called the Grape on the Hof, on the side of Tiefe Gra-

ben, is the highest house in the city, having eight stories.

Besides the buildings above mentioned, there are many houses in the city belonging to the nobility and private persons, the interior of which display great taste and wealth.

*The Imperial Palace.* The Palace where the imperial royal family reside, is by no means a regular edifice, being composed of several buildings erected at various periods.

The centre is a very plain oblong building: on the right and left, towards the E. and W. are two other square buildings, each with a square court, communicating on one side with the oblong building, and on the other with the imperial chancery, which is opposite the palace, so that these four edifices form the Bourgplatz, enclosed on every side. It is 64 toises in length, and 35 in breadth.

The building on the eastern side is the most ancient part of the palace, and was constructed at the commencement of the thirteenth century by Leopold III., duke of Austria. In 1275 this building was destroyed by fire. Ottoacar II., then king of Bohemia and duke of Austria, immediately began to rebuild it, but he died in 1277, and the building commenced by him was not completed, in all probability, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Albert I., son of the Emperor Ralph. Between 1536 and 1552 the Emperor Ferdinand I. embellished and enlarged this residence considerably, and in later times the Empress Theresa made numerous improvements by the formation of passages, staircases, &c.; amongst which are the elegant staircase of the Ambassadors, and the flying

staircase. The court of this building is called the Swiss court, because it was formerly the station of the Swiss guard. The whole of this building is usually called the Swiss Court, or old Bourg. On the third floor of this part the Emperor gives audience.

The oblong building in the centre was commenced in 1660, by the Emperor Leopold I. In this part of the building are the great halls called the knights' hall, the mirror hall, &c., which are used for the grand ceremonies at court, such as investing fiefs, the fêtes of the orders of knighthood, the grand dinners, assemblies, galas, &c. It was in this part also that Maria Theresa and Joseph II. resided.

The ground floor of this building is occupied by the palace guard, composed of a company of grenadiers who mount guard every morning at 11 o'clock, with drums beating and colours flying; before them are placed two pieces of cannon.

Through this edifice people pass to one of the city gates called the Bourg Thor. This circumstance renders the Bourg Square very cheerful, although it is attended with some inconvenience, the arch being too narrow to admit more than one carriage at a time, which causes frequent obstructions of the foot passengers as well as of the carriages. In order to obviate this difficulty two new passages have been lately opened through this part of the palace, to which also has been recently added another grand hall, intended to be used on particular occasions.

The edifice on the western side was built towards the close of the 17th century; it is called the court of Amelia, because the Empress Amelia, widow of the Emperor

Joseph I., was the first person who resided in it. This part is in general unoccupied, but it is intended as a residence for the imperial family, or for illustrious foreigners who may be passing through Vienna.

The Emperor Charles IV. intended to construct a magnificent new palace. Fischer, of Erlach, made the designs for it, and the work was actually begun, but was soon given up; the riding-house alone was completed, from the construction of which it may be easily imagined that the entire palace would have been a most superb edifice, if the plan of the architect could have been carried into effect.

The outside of the imperial palace is by no means splendid, nor is it to be compared with many of the other European palaces; but the furniture of the interior is remarkably rich and elegant: it consists of costly tables of lapis lazuli, beautiful crystal lustres, pier glasses and mirrors of extraordinary size, superb tapestry, &c.

There are two chapels in the palace, the large one is in the old Bourg, or the court called the Swiss court. It is the parish church for the court, where public service is regularly performed. It was built by the Emperor Frederic IV. in 1448; on the great altar is an ancient image of the Holy Virgin; there are pictures on each of the other altars; one of them, by Füger, represents St. John the Baptist, and the other by Maurer, St. Catherine. From All Saints day to Easter, the court regularly attends divine service in this chapel on Sundays and festivals. The imperial family go at 11 o'clock in the morning, escorted by the life guards, and accompanied by a part of the nobility, the ministers of state, foreigners of distinction, &c.

The small chapel is only open on extraordinary occasions. The principal altar-piece, representing the death of St. Joseph, was painted by Charles Moratti; the pictures on the other two altars are by Strudl, and the decorations by Fischer and Maulbersch.

*The Imperial and Royal Treasury.* The apartments where this treasure is preserved are in the old bourg, on the first story of the Swiss Court. During the time of the Emperor Joseph II. the Hungarian and Bohemian crowns, and the Austrian ducal cap, were kept in this treasury, but as the states of these different provinces wished to have these crowns in their own possession as formerly, the Hungarian crown has been sent to Presbourg, the Bohemian to Prague, and the ducal cap to Kloster Neubourg.

The most valuable part of the treasure is the great diamond, called the Florentine Diamond; it formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who lost it at the battle of Granson, when it was found in the camp by a Swiss soldier, who sold it to a citizen of Berne for 5 florins; after which, passing from one proprietor to another, it at length found a place in the treasury at Florence, whence it was carried to Vienna by the Roman Emperor Francis I. It weighs 139½ carats, and at the end of the last century, it was valued at 1,043,334 florins.

There is also another diamond of extraordinary size in the form of a hat button, bought by the same Emperor Francis at Frankfort on the Maine in 1764. This sovereign has also enriched the treasury with a complete set of buttons for a coat, of which each button is

formed of a single diamond. It has been estimated at 258,000 florins.

There are besides a great number of costly jewels belonging to the family of the House of Austria, a quantity of golden vases, and some rare and curious specimens of art both modern and antique; amongst others a round dish formed of a single agate, measuring 2 feet 2 inches in diameter; a vase of brown and white agate, which will hold 3 pots, Vienna measure; and a valuable and curious clock, presented by the Landgrave of Hesse, in 1750, to the Empress Maria Theresa: every time the clock strikes portraits present themselves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Landgrave, and some others. This treasury likewise contains a great many other valuable clocks, several basso-relievos, small statues, busts, vases, cameos, snuff-boxes, a table service, several crosses of the orders of the Golden Fleece, of St. Stephen, of Maria Theresa, &c., enriched with diamonds; and the coronation robe of a Roman Emperor, with the crown, the sceptre, and the sword, all executed in exact imitation of the originals formerly kept at Nuremberg.

The entire treasure occupies a gallery and 4 apartments; and a catalogue may be had of the whole.

Those who wish to see this treasury must apply to the treasurer and counsellor of Regency.

The Riding-House is near the old bourg, and the principal front overlooks the square of St. Michael. It was built by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1729, from the designs of that celebrated architect Fischer of Erlach. The entrance is in Joseph square. This is considered the finest riding-house in Europe: it is a large building forming a long

square; the exterior is decorated with columns and statues, and in the interior is a large stone gallery with a balustrade supported by 46 columns of carved stone. At one extremity is a grand box for the Imperial Family, and over it is a large picture representing Charles VI. mounted on a white horse. Grand balls are sometimes given here on great occasions, or gala days, at Court. At a short distance is the Summer Riding House, a spacious square without roof, and planted round with trees.

Between the palace and the neighbouring church of the Augustines, a long corridor has been constructed, called the corridor of the Augustines: in this place is kept the Royal and Imperial cabinet of antiquities and medals, and the cabinet of natural history. In an aisle of the palace are the halls of redoute.

*Churches.* *St. Stephen.* The principal church at Vienna, is the metropolitan church of St. Stephen. It is an extremely solid and majestic edifice, of a fine style of Gothic architecture, and rises above all the other buildings in the town.

The church is built entirely of free-stone, and is decorated on the outside with divers statues, balustrades, &c., in the Gothic style. The roof is 18 toises in height, and is covered with a particular sort of varnished tiles, red, green, and white; which look very brilliant when the sun shines, and are not at all injured by rain.

This church is 342 feet in length, 222 in breadth, and 79 in height; its ceiling is supported by 18 detached pillars, by Canova. The *Capuchin Church*, where the royal family are buried. The *Jesuit's Church*, which contains the monu-

ment of Schwarzenberg, by Thorwaldsen. The *Scotch Church*, with the tomb of Count Stahremberg, who in 1683 defended Vienna against the Turks. In Vienna there are Greek, Russian, and Protestant places of worship, and also 2 synagogues.

*Religion.* The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion in Vienna.

Its chief is the archbishop whose annual revenue is nearly 60,000 florins. The cathedral chapter of St. Stephen forms the consistory which regulates its ecclesiastical affairs, but in other respects it is under the jurisdiction of the Regency of the country.

Public worship was considerably reformed under the Emperor Joseph II., and is now celebrated, in most places, according to the forms then introduced. Instead of the Latin text, till then used for ecclesiastical fêtes, chanting has been introduced; and it is only at the great fêtes that a solemn mass, entirely musical, is allowed to be performed.

*Fête Dieu.* The only solemn procession, which is annually made, when there is fine weather, is the fête Dieu, and this well deserves the attention of strangers. The tradesmen and other companies set out early in the morning from the church of St. Stephen, make the prescribed tour and return to the same place; the procession, properly so called, does not commence till 9 o'clock in the morning. It sets out from St. Stephen's, passes through several streets in the city and returns to the cathedral. The whole way is covered with planks, ornamented with herbs and flowers, and guarded on both sides by a battalion of grenadiers. As the imperial Family is generally present at this procession, it becomes

a brilliant spectacle; the city artillery corps commences the procession; it is followed by the clergy of all the parishes and convents then in existence; then come the servants of the court, the university, the canons of St. Stephen, the imperial chamberlains, the privy councillors, the knights of St. Stephen, the knights of the order of Maria Theresa, and the knights of the Golden Fleece. The Host is carried by the archbishop or by a bishop. It is followed by the Emperor and the other members of the reigning family, after whom walk the ladies of the court and city. The court is escorted on both sides by the imperial guard on foot, followed by the Hungarian and German guard mounted; a company of grenadiers, preceded by a military band, closes the procession. During its progress the city bells ring, and before the Host beautiful music is performed. When divine service is finished, a battalion of grenadiers, stationed on the Graben fire three times, and by this signal terminate about noon the solemnities of the day.

This procession takes place in the city on the day of Fête Dieu, and the following Sunday the parishes in the suburbs each celebrate it with a distinct procession.

*Protestants, Greeks, Jews, Turks.* Next to the catholics, the communities of the two protestant faiths are the most numerous in Vienna. During the reign of Maria Theresa, protestants celebrated divine service in the houses of Swedish, Danish and Dutch ministers. The Emperor Joseph II. allowed them to have temples for worship. The number of Lutherans is now about 3,000 and that of the Reformists about 800; each has a consistory and ministers, who like-



wise superintend the communities of their persuasions in Upper and Lower Austria, Styria and Carinthia.

The protestants who here enjoy the same social rights and privileges as the catholics, exercise their worship publicly and without any restraint or burden, except that they are not allowed to have bells or steeples to their temples.

The adherents of the Greek church, both united and non-united or schismatics, are about equal in number to the protestants. Previous mention has been made of their churches, where on Sundays and fête days divine service is solemnly performed according to the ritual of their church.

Besides the Jews settled at Vienna, there are a great number who come from the hereditary provinces, particularly from Galicia; they have no regular synagogue, but at No. 528, in the Kienmarkt, there is a hall fitted up as a synagogue, with a Jewish school.

The Turkish Merchants at Vienna have service at their own houses.

*Library Censorship.* Every thing intended for the press must first be sent in manuscript to the office of the Censorship, near the Custom-house; it is then submitted to one of the Censors who decides whether it may be published or not. All foreign books must likewise be deposited at this office, and a copy of each is read by one of the Censors, who either suppresses or allows it to be sold.

*The Post-Office,* regulates the conveyance and delivery of letters and packets not exceeding five pounds in weight, and likewise attends to all expresses. It is open every day from eight in the morning till noon, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  past two

till  $\frac{1}{2}$  past seven in the evening, (on Wednesdays and Saturdays till eight o'clock.) Letters to any of the Austrian states may go paid or unpaid, and the expense of postage is regulated by the distance; but letters going to foreign countries must be paid as far as the frontier, and letters from foreign countries must be paid to Vienna.

In summer the post arrives before noon. Letters to persons known are delivered the same day; but letters directed to persons unknown, must be applied for at the post-office between nine and twelve in the morning, and between two and six in the afternoon.

Persons travelling by the diligence in the German provinces, must pay one florin per stage, or half of the sum payable for the whole journey, must be deposited when the place is taken; and if the individual neglects to go by the diligence, it is forfeited. Fifty pounds of luggage is allowed. On the Hungarian roads a different price is exacted.

Persons wishing to travel post, must order the horses required at the Post office, but must first obtain a posting ticket from the state chancery, without which no postmaster, at any one of the three stations round Vienna, is allowed to furnish them with horses. The prices of posting will be found in the introduction.

*Hackney-Coaches.* There are about 700 hackney-coaches, distributed in the squares and streets of the city and suburbs, before the gates of the city, and within the barriers of the line, and remain from 7 in the morning till 10 at night. The greater part of them are very neat, and many of

them equal in elegance the carriages of private persons. Every hackney-coach proprietor is obliged to pay a tax of 3 florins every month. The hackney-coaches are not only used in the city and suburbs, but for many leagues in the country, as to Baden, to Neustadt, Presbourg, &c. There is no fixed price for the fares; an agreement must be made with the driver before he sets off. In bad weather, and on Sundays, fête days, and extraordinary occasions, the price is increased. Each coach is numbered, and all are under the superintendence of a commissary of police, before whom complaints may be preferred.

It is not customary to make visits of ceremony in a hackney-coach; a glass coach may be hired, of which there are about 300, not numbered, and considered more respectable than hackney-coaches. They may be hired of the proprietors by the day, week, month, or even whole years. The price of a glass coach, with two horses, is 6 florins per day, or 150 per month.

Sedan chairs were first used at Vienna in 1703. By a particular law they are forbidden to carry invalids to the hospitals, or dead bodies. The bearers wear a red uniform; the chairs which are numbered, are distributed in different parts of the town, and are constantly at the service of the public, day and night. There is no fixed price for them, but 1 florin 30 kreutzers is the usual charge for a fare in the city. The bearers are under the superintendence of the police.

Vienna has no furnished hotels, and every stranger who has not previously provided a lod-

ging, must reside at the inn; there are two sorts, inns with lodgings and inns for eating; the first have lodgings for travellers, and the most moderate price for a room without fire is one florin per day. There are no tables d'hôte at Vienna; the stranger must dine in his room, or in the public room, where a bill of fare for dinner and supper is hung up with the prices attached to it, and each person has what he pleases.

*Restaurateurs.* At these, dinner for a single person may be obtained at a fixed price between twelve and three o'clock, or at any time by a company of persons. The smallest price for a dinner, without bread or wine, is 3 florins per head; but it may be had as high as 10 florins per head. There are other eating-houses of less note, where dinner may be had for 30 to 50 kreutzers per head.

*Public Houses. — Cellars. —* Although Austria produces wine in abundance, more beer is drunk in Vienna than wine, which is perhaps owing to the low price of beer, or to the number of persons residing at Vienna the natives of countries where beer is used. In the suburbs of Vienna there are six breweries, besides which a large quantity of beer is brought from places in the vicinity. For the sale of this beer there are in the city and its suburbs nearly 700 beer-shops, or public houses; some of them in the city, which are well furnished and afford good accommodation, are frequented by foreigners. Besides beer, they keep various kinds of hot and cold meat.

For the lower orders there are wine-cellar, where nothing is

allowed to be sold but wine at 30 kreutzers a pot, and bread, cheese, and beet-root.

*Coffee-Houses.* The first public coffee-house in Europe was opened at Vienna in 1683. A Pole, named Koltshitzky, who during the siege of this city had rendered it important services as a spy, asked permission of the Emperor Leopold I. to open a public coffee-house. The city, with its suburbs, now contains 100 coffee-houses. They are open from morning till midnight, and sell coffee, tea, chocolate, punch, lemonade, orgeat, caudle, liqueurs, &c. During summer there are ices sold at some of them, and others have rooms for smoking. Cards and billiards are allowed: of the latter there are generally three or four tables, affording a good revenue to the proprietor, as each well-frequented table produces 30 florins a day. The lovers of news will find at these coffee-houses the best German, French, Italian, and English newspapers.

*Public Baths.* These are generally made of the water of the Danube, mixed with a larger or smaller quantity of water from the same river warmed according to the pleasure of the bather. The Bath of Diana, a neat and elegant house, erected in the suburb Leopoldstadt, near the bank of the Danube: on one side are apartments for men and on the other for ladies; in the centre is a hall, and behind it a small garden, where breakfast, dinner, supper, and refreshments of every kind may be procured. The apartments are provided with linen and other necessities, the price for a bath is two florins on the ground floor and three florins on the first story. When rooms are provided with

beds, artificial baths, &c., the price increases according to the accommodation, to as much as 7 florins.

The most frequented bath next to the Diana is the Kaiserbad, outside the new gate, where the price is from 1 florin 30 kreutzers to 4 florins. There are similar baths in the suburbs of Leopoldstadt, Jaegerzeil, at the entrance of the Prater, Landstrasse, Weissgaerber, Erdberg, &c.; the price is almost every where the same.

But as the lowest price of these baths is too high for the common people, a safe enclosure, guarded by the police, has been made in the arm of the Danube behind the Brigittenaue, where persons may bathe at all hours of the day.

*Provisions* and other necessary articles are cheaper at Vienna than at most of the capitals of Europe, or even at smaller cities with a much less population. Lodgings and firewood are the only dear articles compared with other things.

*Wines,* the best kinds in Austria are made in the vicinity of Vienna; they are those of Weidling, Grinzing, Nussberg, Pisamberg and Brunn.

The new wines of inferior quality have a certain sourness which does not agree with weak stomachs; but old wines of better quality mixed with a little common or mineral water, form a pleasant and wholesome beverage. The ordinary kinds of Hungarian wines, are those of Bude, Nessmühl, Schumlau, Ratzersdorf, &c. The best are those of Erlau, Rust, Neustadt, Szexard, St. George, Menisch, &c. The Hungarian wines are in general stronger, hotter and more aromatic than those of Austria: they ought therefore to

be drunk with greater moderation. Tokay, the best kind of Hungarian wine, is only sold in small bottles, (Seidl) containing 1 ½ pint, four of which make an ordinary pot; the usual price of such a bottle is from 3 or 4 florins to one or even two ducats.

### ROUTE 34.

FROM FRANKFORT TO VIENNA BY  
KISSINGEN, NUREMBERG, & BY THE  
DANUBE FROM RATISBON.

Names of the Stages.	German Miles.
Hanau . . . . .	2
Dettingen . . . . .	2
Aschaffenburg . . . . .	1½
Rohrbrunn . . . . .	3
Esselbach . . . . .	2
Rosshunn . . . . .	3
Würzburg . . . . .	2
Kissingen . . . . .	2
Possenheim . . . . .	2
Langenfeld . . . . .	2½
Emskirchen . . . . .	2
Farnbach . . . . .	2½
Nuremberg . . . . .	2
Feucht . . . . .	2
Neumarkt . . . . .	3
Daaswang . . . . .	2
Schambach . . . . .	2½
Ratisbon . . . . .	3

E. M. 193. G. M. 43.

### WURZBURG,

which is a handsome town, is the capital of the Bavarian Grand Duchy of Würzburg: it is situated on the Maine, and has from 1900 to 2000 houses, and 17,000 inhabitants. The cidevant Château of the Prince-Bishop is perhaps the finest in Germany. The fortress of Marienburg is on an eminence near the town; it has an ancient church, bearing this inscription, *Prima Ecclesia Franco- rum*; a deep well, and an arsenal; the view from the keep is splendid. This castle was despoiled of most of its pictures in 1804. The citadel, with its cellars, famous for their old wines, was pillaged by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adol-

phus; and, together with the arsenal, has remained empty to the present time. The other remarkable objects are, the great square, and the chapel of St. Mary, the cathedral, with a pulpit in the Gothic style; the great hospital, called Julius Hospital, the church and botanical garden belonging to the hospital; the bridge over the Maine, and the fountain, ornamented with a beautiful obelisk.

*Promenades.* The most agreeable are, the square, where the military mount guard, the prince's garden, and the mountain of St. Nicholas, with the hospital of the Capuchins. This mountain, and the hospital, still exhibit traces of the siege in 1800, when the citadel was so nobly defended.

The best wines of Franconia are produced from the vineyards which surround Würzburg. In the 13th century, the vineyards only occupied about 2,000 acres; at present, it is calculated, that from 10 to 20,000 are cultivated as vineyards. The wine, called *Leiste*, is considered the best of all the wines of Franconia. When it has acquired a certain age, it is equal to some of the best foreign wines. The genuine sort is produced from the vineyard on the side of the fortress, situated near the mountain of St. Nicholas. The *Stein* wine is more fiery than that of *Leiste*; it is sold, under the name of *Vin du St. Esprit*, in sealed bottles. The wines of *Escherndorff* and *Schalksberg* are equal to the preceding, and are usually drunk out of small glasses like liqueurs. The wine of *Calmut* is nearly equal to the celebrated wines of Hungary, and resembles *Madeira*. This wine is produced from a vineyard on the

rock of Trieffenstein, near the Maine, on the side of Aschaffenburg.

#### KISSINGEN.

Few Baths have come into such general repute within so short a period, as Kissingen, as may be seen from the yearly increasing number of visitors, among whom there have been many English of late years; and there is perhaps no place about which so much has lately been written. The position of the town is elevated and cheerful, in an open part of the valley of the Saal, surrounded by meadows and corn-fields, and sheltered from cold winds by high hills. The heat in summer is not oppressive; but rain more frequently falls than at many other Baths. The town is clean, and contains about 1400 inhabitants; the two principal streets being wide, the houses large and with good accommodations: The proprietors of the hotels are obliged by law to keep a certain number of apartments vacant in order that persons newly arrived should not experience difficulty in lodging themselves, till such time as they can engage apartments. Many of the visitors lodge at the Kurhaus, a large establishment opposite the promenade containing several bath cabinets, and a saloon where upwards of 200 people sit down daily to the table d'hôte. The dinners here, and in the hotels are extremely plain; those sent to private houses, are often very indifferent, so that the bon-vivant would have little inducement to remain at Kissingen, unless for his health. In fact as there are but few visitors for pleasure, the tables d'hôte are under surveillance of the authorities, and nothing is allowed

to be served up, that is likely to disagree or to interfere with the beneficial action of the waters.

On the promenade opposite the Kurhaus are the three springs, the Ragozzi, Pandur, and Maxbrunnen, and on the bank of the river are the new and elegant Kursaal and Colonnade erected by order of the present King, for occasional balls and reunions and exercise in wet weather. There is however but little amusement of this kind at Kissingen, owing to the comparative absence of young people, the greater number of the visitors being middle aged invalids. Gaming is in full activity within the Kursaal, being tolerated by the government.

The Maxbrunnen is a saline acidulous spring very analogous to that of Selters, though it contains less salt, especially muriate of soda, and is much more gaseous (31 cubic inches to the pint). It differs from the Sinnberg and Wernarz springs at Bruckenaue, in as much as these are purely gaseous, and scarcely contain any saline substance. It is not unfrequently used as a cooling drink in summer, or mixed with wine at dinner, and may be used medicinally in similar cases as the Seltzer water.

The Ragozzi is the spring generally employed for drinking. Its taste is saline, sometimes more piquant than at others, and is not disagreeable after the first glass or two. It contains a large quantity of muriate of soda and other salts, nearly three quarters of a grain of iron, and 26 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas to the pint. Most persons are recommended to drink the prescribed quantity of water in the morning fasting, and

not to take any in the after part of the day.

NUREMBERG.

*Inns.* *Hotel de Bavière*, a first rate establishment in the centre of the town, newly furnished, and well conducted,

*Hôtel de Wittelsbach* near the Post-Office, also a good, comfortable house, and well situated in the Grande Place de Joseph.

*Nuremberg* was formerly a free and imperial town in Franconia; it is now in the kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated on the Pegnitz, and contains 3,300 houses, and from 31 to 32,000 inhabitants. The following are the principal objects of attraction in this town: the Town-house, a large building, containing several remarkable pictures; frescoes by Albert Durer, which have however been retouched: the triumphal car of the emperor Maximilian; portraits of citizens of Nuremberg who have founded charitable institutions; the Imperial Castle, called Reichsfeste, or die Burg, with a gallery of pictures belonging partly to the king and partly to the town; the Cathedral, with St. Sebald's tomb, the pictures of Wohlgemuth, Duren, of John de Culmbach, Creuzfelder, &c.; beautiful painted glass, sculptures by Kraft, and a crucifix by Stess: there is a brass crucifix outside, between the two towers, in the court of the parish of St. Sebald, where Dean Pfinsing wrote his work called the Theuerdank; the choir of this church is a master-piece of antique art; the Church of the Holy Ghost, where the ornaments used at the coronation of the Emperors of Germany were formerly kept, which are now in the

imperial treasury at Vienna; St. Lawrence's Church with its painted glass; St. Eloy's Church, with a splendid picture by van Dyke, and several other churches; St. John's burying-ground, which holds the ashes of R. Durer of Wirtheimer, and of J. de Sandrack; the chain bridge; the Fountain in the market-place; the subterraneous Chapel of St. Sebald; the Margrafen Fenster; the Conservatory of Antiquities, the Custom-house, which was formerly the arsenal; the great scales; the town library in the building which was formerly the Dominican convent; considerable collections of objects of natural history, of art, and of science; Mr. Campe's picture gallery; Mr. Frauenholz's handsome cabinet of objects of art; the society called the Blumenorden of the Pegnitz (an academy for floral games resembling those of Toulouse); the drawing academy; the polytechnic school; the anatomical theatre; the society for the encouragement of industry in Franconia; the gymnasium; the technical school; a richly endowed hospital, an asylum for orphans, and many other charitable establishments; the museum; several fountains and jets d'eau.

Although the commerce of Nuremberg has much fallen off, it is still considerable; a great number of toys are made here; fairs are held at the New Year, Easter, and the feast of St. Eloy.

RATISBON,

called by the German Regensburg, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the capital of the circle of Regen, in the kingdom of Bavaria; it lies on the right bank of the Danube, and

contains 2,500 houses and from 20,000 to 24,000 inhabitants.

Among the public buildings, &c. the following deserve notice: Maximilian strasse, a remarkably fine street; the old and celebrated bridge over the Danube; the Cathedral, a handsome old Gothic building containing Dalberg's monument by Luigi Zendomeneghi; the *ci-devant* abbey of St. Emmeran, at present the residence of the Prince of Taxis, and the repository of his rich collections; the Observatory, the Botanical Garden; St. Emmeran's Church, with the old chapel containing several charming pictures; several other churches, the Scotch Convent, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, which is now in the possession of the Calvinists, and whose lofty arched roof is not supported by a single pillar; the handsome square called Neupfarreplatz; the house called Unterhaltungshaus, comprising in itself a theatre, assembly-room, club, and restaurateur's establishment, the lyceum and gymnasium; the town library, formed by the union of three collections; the botanical society and their gardens.

The Diet of the German Empire sat in this town from 1662 to 1802, when it was dissolved. The Town-house is an ancient edifice; it is at the head-quarters of the police, and the State Lottery-Office; some old pictures are to be seen here. There are several mills and hydraulic machines on the banks of the Danube.

The chief amusements of the place are balls, concerts, assemblies, and the theatre. Among the promenades and excursions we may mention the Taxis Alley, which is in fact a park; Oberwördt and Niederwördt, the Linden

Trees, the Bridge, Birbelgut, Burgweinting, Ueberisling, the Chartreuse, Ziegelsdorf, Dechhalten, Prufenig, Maria-Ort, Adlersberg, Winzer, Rainhausen, Zuteldorn, Donaustauf, Tegernheim, and Weichs; the monuments of Kepler, of Zoller, Gruber, Anselmo of Taxis, of Gleichen, and of George, which has been lately renewed.

*Steam-Packets* down the Danube to Lintz corresponding with the Austrian boats from Lintz to Vienna daily from the 1st of May at 7 in the morning. Fares 1st Cabin 12 florins, 2d Cabin 8 florins, Carriages 30 florins.

The first station after leaving Ratisbon is

*Straubing*, a town on the right bank of the Danube. The beautiful collegiate church, the *ci-devant* college of Jesuits, and the convent of the Carmelites, in which is the tomb of Duke Albert; are the most remarkable objects. In the vicinity is the pilgrimage of Sossau, and the abbey of Oberaltaich, which has a large library. The famous crucibles of Passau are made of silver ore which is hardened with clay. These crucibles, as well as an excellent kind of black earthenware, are made at Hafnerzell a short distance from Passau.

From Ratisbon to Straubing the distance by land is 5½ German miles. This part of the stream is very slow, and not the most agreeable, although the left bank is pretty, particularly near Donaustauf, where there are the ruins of the chateau. The right bank is tame, flat, and exposed to inundations, but very fertile; here is the celebrated district called Dunkelboden, which furnishes so much corn, making its inhabitants rich, prodigal, and proud. In this space the

Danube receives the Regen, the Wisent, the Plätter, the great and the little Laber. At Sossau there is a celebrated image of Our Lady, and the convent of Windberg; the Sossau dike also deserves notice.

The voyage from Straubing to Bogen is short and uninteresting. You pass by the mouths of the Aitrach, the Kinzach, the Bogen; and the Mannach-Ober-Altaich, which was formerly a rich Benedictine Abbey, is on the site where druidical altars formerly existed. Bogenberg has a church to which pilgrimages are made, and the ruins of the chateau of the Dukes of Bogen, who were formerly very powerful.

From Bogenberg to Nieder-Altaich the voyage is much longer but more agreeable. You pass by the mouths of the Schwarzach and the Isar. The right bank is still flat, but the left is embellished by very fine mountain prospects. Among the first six or eight places on the left is Pfelling, which sends a great quantity of wood to Vienna; on the right is the village of Erlbach, with the chateau and beautiful gardens of Count Debray. Near Maria and Stephan-Posching, the country becomes more and more beautiful, and reaches its highest point at Deggendorf. On the right is the magnificent mountain Natternberg, which stands alone in an immense plain, this mountain, with the ruins of castle called Natternberg, is a splendid object. On the left, the Bohemian forest reaches the clouds with its gigantic heights; among them are the two Ossa, Rachel, Arber, and the great Bogen. The traveller, while gazing on this charming prospect, almost overlooks the ci-devant Benedictine Abbey of Metten. The Danube is here very wide;

Deggendorf contains 3000 inhabitants, is small but handsome; pilgrimages are made to this place. There is a fine view from Mount Greising; the old and magnificent chateau of Eck, which is still inhabited, is situated in a beautiful country, four English miles north-east of Deggendorf. The Isar near its confluence with the Danube is filled with islands and meadows. At Plattling they make the rafts which go down the river to Vienna. Moos is a village with the chateau and gardens of Count Pregsing. On the left is Nieder-Altaich, a ci-devant Benedictine Abbey, most beautifully situated; farther are the chateau and town of Hengersberg.

From Nieder-Altaich to Passau the environs insensibly become more picturesque; first forming a plain; then Osterhofen, an ancient place with its towers and a ci-devant convent; the beautiful ruins of the chateau of Hoch-Winzer; Hofkirchen, with the splendid ruins of a chateau; and on the right Kinzing or Kinzen, the *Castra quintana* of the Romans. Pleinting, which lies in a beautiful situation on the right, and the picturesque ruins of the chateau of Hildgardsberg (commonly called Ickersberg) on the left, precede your entry into the charming valley through which the Danube flows for 60 English miles. Vilshofen is on the right, at the mouth of the Vils; Windorf, where a number of boats are built; the little village of Hansbach, and Sandbach, which is dreaded on account of the rocky bed of the river. The mountains become higher as you advance. Near Gaishofen the Gaishbach falls into the Danube on its left bank; Dobelstein is on the right.

*Passau*, on the banks of the



Danube, was formerly the capital of the hishopric of Passau, but is now a Bavarian town: it has 800 houses, with 10,000 inhabitants. This town may be considered as the Coblentz of the Danube, being situated at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz.

The most remarkable objects are the new Bridge over the Danube; a new gate in the Roman style; the Castle; the Cathedral with its two towers; the ci-devant Jesuits' College, with a Gothic portal; the Convent of Our Lady of Good Aid, with a fine view; a Chapel, to which pilgrimages are made; and a Madhouse. This town has also a School of Industry, a Lyceum, and a Library. The principal branches of industry pursued here are ship-building, navigation, the manufacture of tobacco and porcelain, and the washing the sands of the Inn for gold.

Passau is celebrated for the convention concluded in 1552 between the Emperor Charles the Fifth and the Protestant States of the Empire, three years before the religious peace of Augsburg. The Wolfe blades, so famous in the thirty years' war, and the Passau art, or art of becoming invulnerable by a charm, are now almost forgotten.

Opposite to Passau, on the banks of the Danube, lies Hafnerzell, or Obernzell, a market town with 2500 inhabitants; it is here that the earthenware is made, known under the name of Passau ware, and particularly the crucibles, many of which can hold as much as 2000 marks of silver; they are exported as far as America.

From Passau to Engelhardzell, which contains the Austrian custom-house, the distance is 12 English miles. The views are ex-

tensive and extremely picturesque. The gloomy Felsenberg, with the walls of Oberhaus and Unterhaus, is on the right, on the banks of the river Itz; while on the left is seen the extremity of a forest, behind which rises the mountain called Mariahilf; you next admire the superb valleys of the Danube and the Ine;—in short, one splendid view is immediately succeeded by another. The right bank of the Achleiten belongs to Austria. The chateau of Kranpenstein is situated on a wall of pointed rocks, commonly called Schneider-Schlössel; at Hafner, or Oberzell, black-lead is employed for several important purposes, particularly for the making of crucibles. You then come to the chateau of Fichtenstein, and the new chateau which stands by its side. On the left are the villages of Obergrunau and Untergrunau, situated in the middle of large orchards by the side of a sterile wall of rocks. The Jochenstein is in the middle of the Danube. At no great distance is the Austrian frontier, on the left bank, near the rivulet Diähndl, where are to be seen the ruins of the ancient Ried. Engelhardzell is 231 English miles from Ulm, and 120 from Ratisbon, following the course of the Danube.

#### LINTZ,

the chief town in Upper Austria, is situated on the Danube. The great square, ornamented with a column; the castle, commanding a fine view; the theatre, the library, the cabinet of philosophy, the state-house, the college du Nord, the college of the ci-devant Jesuits, the lyceum, the collection of philosophical instruments, and the great manufactory of woollen articles, are all worthy

the attention of the traveller. The garden of the castle and the hunting house command fine views. The French took this place in 1801, and Buonaparte established his head-quarters here on the 5th of November 1805; when he had a long conference with Count de Giulay, the ambassador of the Emperor of Austria.

The Austrian Company's Steamboats leave Lintz every morning at 7 o'clock for Vienna, from the 1st of June till the 30th of September. Fares (in 9 hours) 1st Cabin 9 florins, 2d Cabin 6 florins. Carriages 20 florins.

On the left after leaving Lintz is to be seen Spielberg with its chateau; and a splendid ruin on a rock in the Danube. At Matthausen there is a very fine view of the river and mountains from the curate's garden. The chateau and village of Niederwallsee are in the country on the right, and possess some traces of Roman antiquities. On the left is Grein, a small town and chateau, situated on a mountain, with all sorts of curiosities and splendid views; among them is a place where the river whirls round so as to form a kind of funnel; this eddy is called *Wirbel und Strudel*, and sometimes *Greiner Schwall*; those who choose to land here will find a very pleasant cross-road leading to the little house below the eddy, from the balcony of which it can be very conveniently viewed. On the right is the *Artaker*, with a view of the beautiful mountain called Ottilienberg. Near the town of Molk is a rich and splendid Abbey of Benedictine Monks, who are zealously employed in forming collections of books, medals, shells, and minerals. The town

and chateau of Persenberg, are on the left.

Mariataferl, a celebrated place of pilgrimage, situated on a mountain; together with the chateau of Weiteneck and Lubereck. Between Schwallenbach and Spitz is the wall called *Teufelsmauer*, or Devil's Wall, which is a geological curiosity; and near Spitz are to be seen the ruins of the fortress. Hinterhaus has a watchtower of immense size. Wasendorf and Weisskirchen have beautiful Gothic churches, and some picturesque ruins. The little town of Durrenstein has a fine steeple and several handsome buildings. The ruins of the chateau behind the town are extremely picturesque; this was the prison of Richard Coeur-de-Lion. The view from the ruins is remarkably fine. On the right is Schönbuhel, a village with a convent of Servites, and the ruins of the chateau of Schönbuhel. On the left is Stein: Krems, with St. Vitus's church, is separated from it only by an alley. Between these two towns, and not far from the river, is the monument of General Schmidt. The ruins of the ci-devant Charreux convent are in a narrow mountainous pass on the right, near Klein-Aggsbach. In the environs is Langeck; a Servite convent, with one of the finest churches in Austria, containing several beautiful frescoes. Aggstein is remarkable for the ruins of its chateau. On the left is Kornenburg with several churches.

*Vienna* described at page 208.

## ROUTE 35.

FRANKFORT TO CARLSBAD, THROUGH  
WURZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH,  
AND EGRA.

Names of the Stages.	German miles.
Würzburg . . . . .	15½
Dettelbach . . . . .	2
Neuss . . . . .	2
Burgwenheim . . . . .	2
Bamberg . . . . .	1
Wurgau . . . . .	2
Hohfeld . . . . .	2
Baireuth . . . . .	3
Bernecke . . . . .	2
Weissenstadt . . . . .	2½
Thiersheim . . . . .	2
Egra . . . . .	2½
Zwoda . . . . .	3
Carlsbad . . . . .	3
E. miles 204, G. miles 44½	

*Würzburg* described at page 219.

From *Dettelbach* there is a well kept paved road to *Wurgau*. In the church of the Franciscans is a miraculous Virgin. Between *Dettelbach* and *Neuss* the traveller crosses the *Main*. On the left bank is seen the former convent of *Schwarzach*.

*Neuss*. Between *Burgwenheim* and *Neuss*, the traveller passes the ancient abbey of *Eberach*. The church built in the 13th century was remarkable for its monuments. The hearts of the Princes and Bishops of *Würzburg* were deposited there after death. The road from *Eberach* to *Bamberg* is varied and pleasant.

*Bamberg* is a town situated at the confluence of the *Main* and the *Rednitz*. The most remarkable buildings are: the castle, the Imperial hall, the hospital, the harbour on the *Rednitz*, the Lyceum, and the baths of *Bayer* on the *Rednitz*. This town has manufactories of printed cottons, and two fairs are annually held here, one in spring, the other in autumn. The liquorice and plums which grow in the environs, are

excellent. Of the latter the inhabitants make prunes, a considerable quantity of which are sent to *Holland*. The promenade of *Busch* is a favourite resort.

Between *Bamberg* and *Wurgau* the traveller passes near *Seehof*, a neat pleasure house commanding a varied and extensive prospect. *Altenbourg* is in a delightful situation in the environs of *Bamberg*.

From *Wurgau* to *Hohfeld*, the road, which is on an ascent, is very good. The road gradually improves on approaching the frontiers of *Baireuth*, and the remainder of it is paved. Not far from *Baireuth* the traveller passes near the ci-devant castle of the *Margrave*, now only remarkable for its solitude, and the marks of decay which its buildings present. On the side of the road is a linden tree of enormous dimensions, and on a large rock near it, may be seen the German inscription engraved by the French Emigrants in 1796 in honour of the Prussian minister, *Baron Hardenberg*.

*Baireuth* is a neat and well-built town. The principal objects of curiosity are the new castle and its garden, the statue of the *Margrave*, *St. George's*, the porcelain manufactory, the hermitage, a delightful garden about a league from the town; and the Temple of the Sun, the marble columns of which are very lofty and striking. There is a road from *Baireuth* to *Nuremberg*, passing through *Creussen*, *Pegnitz*, *Hilpoldstein*, and *Eschenau*. Some persons prefer the old road through *Streitberg* and *Erlangen*, although rugged and difficult, on account of its romantic beauties, and its vicinity to the grottoes of *Muggen-*

dorf, which are worthy of attention.

The paved road extends from Baireuth as far as Egra. On leaving Baireuth, the traveller may see to the left a monument to the memory of a servant who broke his neck by a fall from his horse, when preceding the carriage of the margrave. Not far from Bernecke the road crosses a bridge over the Main.

*Bernecke* is in a very picturesque situation. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain are the ruins of several castles and chapels.

*Grafes* is a small market-town on the road to Weisenstadt. The Moulin à tan, and the Lohmüller, are famous for the excellence of their trout. The villages and market-towns exhibit the opulence of this beautiful country which has the appearance of a Swiss landscape. Between Thiersheim and Egra is the Bohemian custom-house.

*Egra* is a strong town. The town-house contains several old pictures. The house in which General Waldstein, a famous officer in the 30 years' war, was assassinated, is still shown, as well as his portrait; the halberd made use of by the murderer is kept in the armoury at Dux. At the citadel are the remains of a chapel with beautiful marble columns. In the environs of the town are mines of lead, alum, &c.

#### CARLSBAD.

The position of Carlsbad is in the highest degree picturesque, and agreeably impresses the stranger on his arrival. It lies along the banks of the little river Tepl, in a narrow winding valley, enclosed between lofty hills, cloth-

ed to their summits with the pine, beech, and ash, and on which numerous paths easy of ascent have been constructed, leading to points which command extensive views of the surrounding country. There are several houses of entertainment within a short distance, situated in beautiful spots, to which visitors are in the habit of resorting in the afternoon to take tea or other refreshments, and the beauty of the environs is a strong inducement for more distant excursions. The chief point of reunion is the Wiese, where the valley is somewhat wider, so as to admit rows of trees and booths between the houses and the river. At the end of this promenade are the two principal restaurateurs and public rooms, the *salles de Saxe* and *de Bohême*, where diners are served à la carte or at a fixed price a head, and where concerts are occasionally given.

Carlsbad offers but few resources for the amusement of the idler, being chiefly resorted to by invalids. There is not that indiscriminate mixture of society, which is met with at other baths, where the goddess of pleasure has numerous votaries. There are no balls, and games of hazard; which at some other places attract a crowd of adventurers, are not allowed, neither are there tables d'hôte, and the dishes served up at dinner are generally plain, many articles which would be likely to interfere with the action of the waters being prohibited by the medical censors, whose authority, if not openly exercised, is at least tacitly admitted by hotel-keepers, and traiteurs, so that invalids have seldom the opportunity of committing those errors of diet which so frequently rend

nugatory a course of mineral waters.

The *Wiese*, so called because it was formerly a meadow, is certainly the most healthy and agreeable part of Carlsbad, and is therefore usually chosen by the visitors as a place of residence, although many persons of distinction also lodge in the marketplace. The *Wiese* consists of a long range of houses in front of which is a parade planted with chesnut trees, extending as far as the banks of the river *Töpel*. The ground floors of the houses are occupied by shops and warehouses.

The springs whose salutary qualities have rendered Carlsbad so celebrated, are:

The *Sprudel*, which is the principal spring, and is said to have been discovered by the Emperor Charles IV., when hunting in the year 1319. The tradition is, that a stag pursued by the dogs threw himself into this spring, which caused it first to be observed. For this reason also the rock from whence he precipitated himself, is still called the *Hirschsprung* (stag's leap). The basin of the *Sprudel* is considered unique, and is one of the most curious reservoirs in existence. Nature has formed it of the calcareous particles carried along by the water, and has covered it with a triple arch. The average heat of this spring is said to be 165 degrees of Fahrenheit. A parade and a grand saloon serve as promenades for those who drink the waters.

The *Neubrunnen*, or new spring, which is not so warm as that of the *Sprudel*, but has been very much in vogue for some years past. At this place also, is the

*Mühlenbad* and the *Theresienbrunnen*, with a house built by the Empress Maria Theresa, the ground-floor of which contains some pretty baths, and apartments for the bathers.

The *Schlossbrunnen*, or castle spring, which was the last discovered, has also been very fashionable for some time: it contains a greater quantity of gas than the others, and its temperature is from 120 to 125 degrees of Fahrenheit; this spring is much frequented.

The *Kalte Sauerling* issues from a granite rock behind the brewery.

*Lodgings.* The price of the lodgings which are in general prettily furnished, varies according to the season. They rise of course in proportion, as the place fills with company, but in the month of August they are generally much lower than in June and July, which is considered the full season. Two or three neatly furnished apartments, including beds, &c., may generally be had from 10 to 20 florins per week. Invalids usually remain at the baths about 3 or 4 weeks.

*Promenades.* The most agreeable are the walks in front of the Bohemian house, the road to Goteck, the new path leading to the temple of Dorothea, the walk along the rocks to the Bohemian seat, which commands a charming prospect; the excursion over the bridge of the archduke Charles; the romantic road leading to the *Freundschaftssitz*, and to the papermill; the handsome causeway on the road which conducts to the Hammer, where they give pic-nics, &c., the place called *Woght*, in a wild and romantic situation; and the promenade to

the temple of Gratitude, whence the eye wanders over the adjacent valley and the picturesque scenery which surrounds it. This promenade is more varied, more shady, and more romantic, than any in the vicinity of Carlsbad; the poet's seat, the two vistas commanding views of the town, and the delightful prospect of the valley of Egra and the Saxon Mounts, all add greatly to the beauty of the scene. The excursions to the Hammerberg, the Dreikreuzberg, and the Hirschsprung, will amply repay the traveller for his fatigue, which will not be so great as he may imagine. A handsome pavilion, with a shady path winding round the brow of the mountain, interspersed with seats and steps formed of moss and stones. Parties of pleasure may also be made up for the following places: To Fishern, to which a foot-path leads across the meadows along the Egra. To the chateau of Eich, and to the rocks of Heiling, which will occupy about half a day. To Ellbogen, this excursion may be accomplished in one day, setting out about 10 in the morning, and returning at 7 or 8 in the evening. The road to the pewter and vitriol manufactories, and the brass-wire mill, is very interesting. To Elgenhausen, where are seen the ruins of an old castle on the road to Prague, which was destroyed by the Hussites. To Schlackenwerth, one day will suffice for this excursion. To Schlackenwald, which will also occupy the whole day, if the visitor stops to see the tin mines. To the park at Schönhoven: it will require 3 days to go and return, if the traveller wishes to see all that is worthy of notice. The principal objects are the temple, the water-

fall the Chinese-house, the fisherman's hut, the hermitage, the sarcophagus, the bridge, the gothic chapel, and the monument of the Archduke Charles. On the evenings of festivals, the crosses and chapels in the neighbourhood of Carlsbad are illuminated, which has a very pretty effect, particularly when seen from the hills and gloomy forests in the vicinity.

The waters are usually taken at an early hour in the morning, and as it is generally very cold in the valley at that time, invalids should take the precaution to wear warm clothing. The breakfast hour is generally from 9 to 10 o'clock. It is sometimes taken in the house, and sometimes in the open air.

Some naturalists have supposed, that the springs of Carlsbad owe their origin to the ignition of sulphurous pyrites; others, without absolutely rejecting this opinion, think it more probable that the beds of coal found at a great depth, and most likely formed from the remains of the primitive world, continually supply the subterranean fire from which these waters derive their heat. The various kinds of pseudo-volcanic stones and earth, found at Hohdorf near Carlsbad, tend to support this opinion.

### ROUTE 36.

FRANKFORT TO VIENNA BY STUTTGARD, MUNICH & SALZBURG.

	G. miles
To Carlsruhe as Route 24. . . . .	19
Stuttgart . . . . .	24
Ulm . . . . .	11
Augsburg . . . . .	10
Munich . . . . .	81/2
Salzburg . . . . .	161/2
Lintz . . . . .	19
Vienna . . . . .	22
<hr/>	
E. miles 529. G. miles 115	

*Carlsruhe* described at page 174.

## STUTTGARD.

*Inns. König von Wurtemberg.  
König von England.*

*Stuttgart* is the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. It stands in a pleasant fruitful plain, and is divided into two parts by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge. The town is large, but most of the houses are low, and ill built; the streets are broad and lightsome, but dirty. There are three suburbs, and five gates. The King's palace is a noble old free-stone fabric, composed of four piles of buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower.

The royal gallery of pictures, the royal library, the collection of bibles, the collection of maps and military plans, to the number of 30,000, and the cabinet of natural history, the collections of the ancient academy — are the objects most worthy of notice.

*Promenades.* The most agreeable are, the beautiful promenade in front of the castle, called *Planie*; *die neue Anlage*, the park, and the great walk outside the town.

*Environs.* The following places in the environs are most worthy of attention: The Solitude, the Hirschbad, the pretty town of Ludwigsbourg, three leagues from Stuttgart with the castle; the new château, called *Seehaus*, a superb palace, with the villa, or farm, belonging to it; the castle itself, containing some fine specimens of sculpture, painting, engraving, stuccoed works, &c.; the menagerie, containing a great number of kangaroos; the royal gallery of pictures, and the park of Hohenheim, a league and a half from Stuttgart, now much neglected, where is seen the château, the hamlet, the dairy, the tomb of

Cestus, the Roman baths, the mill, the tower, the ruins, &c. Hohenheim belonged in the middle age to the family of that name, of which the celebrated Theophrastus Paracelsus was a descendant.

Travellers may make a pleasant excursion, by going from Hohenheim to Scharnhausen, where they will see the monument erected by the late Duchess to the memory of Zollikofer; thence to Echterdingen, where they will see the park, the pheasant walk, and the mosque; and from Echterdingen they may return by the lake called the Bear's Lake, and the Solitude, to Stuttgart. This may all be performed in one day. At the distance of thirty English miles from Stuttgart, in the vicinity of the manufacturing town of Calw, and near the Black Forest, are the

*Baths of Wildbad* described at page 186.

## ULM

was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Wurtemberg; it is situated at the confluence of the Iller and the Blau with the Danube, and contains 1600 houses and 23,000 inhabitants. Ulm lies on the left bank of the Danube, which receives the Iller on its left bank about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an English mile beyond the town, and the Blau on the south, after crossing the town which it divides into two parts. Ulm is the seat of a provincial jurisdiction (*Kreisregierung*).

This town has five gates, a Palace and Government House, and a magnificent Gothic Cathedral build in 1377: the tower is 337 feet high, and affords a splendid prospect; the bells are remarkable for their strength, the arched roof is exquisitely beautiful, the front

is very handsome, the organ has 2952 pipes, and there are several fine pictures in the church. The Townhouse has a clock which is considered a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

We may also mention as objects worthy the attention of the stranger, the Reservoirs, the Bell Foundries, which are very large, the town-library, and those of Krafft and Schermer, a casino, and several benevolent institutions.

The principal places of amusement are the Public Garden, Friedrichsau, Ruhethal, Steinheil, Blumenschein, Schutzen, Aerlingen, Söfingen, Thalfingen, Weiblingen, and Elchingen; in the two last named places the churches are Catholic ones, and are well worth seeing.

The baths of Griesbad are in the town, and the baths of Ueberkingen and Krumbach in the environs.

Among the manufactures, &c. of the town are cloth, leather, tobacco, tobacco-pipe-heads, bleaching, short-cake, furniture, flour, forges, falling hammers, a kind of tinder made of willowbark, boat building, navigation and the carrying trade.

Boats go from Ulm to Ratisbon several times every week with goods and passengers. There is a stone bridge over the Danube which leads to New Ulm, a small place in Bavaria, and a frontier town.

#### AUGSBURG.

*Inns. Drei Mohren. Goldene Traube.*

*Augsburg* was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, but is now the second town in the kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated on the Lech and the Wertach, and has

8300 houses with 30,000 inhabitants. It is a commercial town, and its trade is very considerable.

The public buildings and other remarkable objects are: the splendid Gothic Church, dedicated to St. Ulrica, the Cathedral; St. Anne's, a Lutheran church, with pictures by Lucas Cranach, and some fine tombs; the Church of the bare-footed Carmelites, with an excellent organ; the Town-house, a superb building, with a collection of pictures &c.; the Arsenal; the Fountains, especially those of Augustus, of Mercury, and of Hercules; the Fuggerie; (the Fuggers were Augsburg merchants of immense wealth, and bore the title of Counts of the Empire; Antony Fugger, the first of the family, left his heirs more than six millions of golden crowns, besides other property, acquired by commerce in the space of seventy years;) the hydraulic engines, the cidevant Episcopal Palace, where the celebrated Confession of Augsburg was presented to Charles the Fifth by Luther and Melancthon; the Exchange; the royal Market; the Shambles; the Town Library and several others; the Academy of Painting and the Arts; several collections of pictures, engravings, medals, and natural curiosities; the Roman monuments; there are two Hospitals, a colossal group in bronze, weighing 10,500 pounds, in honour of Fugger; is in the garden of the late Mr. Schätzle; the Ahorn Museum.

Augsburg is a very important manufacturing town; here are made cotton and woollen stuffs, jewellery, principally by Seethaler, watches, tobacco, mathematical instruments, maps, engravings, &c. This town is the great centre of the business transacted



between Germany and Italy, by way of the Tyrol. The Lechfeld is at no great distance, and is remarkable for the victory over the Huns obtained by Otto the Great in 955. The Promenades in front of Göggingen Gate, in the Park where there is a Monument in memory of the Archduke Charles, to the hoher Ablass, the Seven Tables, Göggingen, Oberhausen, the Pilgrim's Mount, Kobel, Wellenburg, the Schiessgraben, the Bach, and Rosenau.

#### MUNICH.

*Inns. Goldene Hahn, Goldene Hirsch, and Goldenes Kreuz.*

*Munich* the capital of Bavaria, derives its present name of Monachium from its having been founded by duke Henry, 962, upon the ruins of a monastery, whence it had the picture of a monk for its arms. It is situated on the river Iser, which here divides itself into several channels, affording the citizens the convenience of fountains within their houses; the population is about 70,000; the streets are broad and regular, the houses well built, and finely painted on the outside. The marketplace is extremely fine, and the houses about it uniform, with piazzas, and rich shops underneath. The splendor and beauty of its buildings, both public and private, and the magnificence of its churches and convents are such, that it surpasses any thing in Germany for its size.

The kings palace may be compared with most in Europe: The architecture indeed is not very regular, having been built several times; but the inside is greatly admired for its rich and magnificent apartment. The long gallery is adorned with pictures

of 100 illustrious persons, by the greatest masters; there is another gallery, the ceiling of which represents the principal towns, rivers, and castles of Bavaria. The great hall, called the emperor's, is a beautiful apartment, 118 feet long, and 52 broad, which Gustavus Adolphus said he was sorry he could not get removed to Stockholm. The stair-case is, from the bottom to the top, marble and gold. This noble room is adorned with curious pictures of sacred history on one side, and profane on the other, by the hand of Candi; beyond it is a fine hall, where the electors give audience to foreign ministers. There is a hall, of antiquities brought from Rome.

The Church of the Theatines, St. Michael's Church; the beautiful buildings of the Academy; two Hospitals; two Theatres; the Mint; are fine buildings; the Royal Library, with 400,000 volumes and 800 MSS.; the Royal Gallery, containing between 1300 and 1400 pictures in seven rooms; among them are many by Titian, Rubens, and Vandyke.

Munich has also manufactories of tapestry, excellent painters' brushes, printed calicoes, tobacco, jewellery, leather, and crockery, and the porcelain manufactory at Nymphenburg. There is a handsome museum, and the Harmony; where all kinds of popular amusements are to be seen, and enjoyed in their highest perfection; the pastoral dance, the Court Garden, the Promenade, Max-Joseph's Place, the Alley between the Sendlinger and Karlsthor, the Hotterschwai, the park called the Thiergarten, Vöhring; the English Gardens, the great and little Hesselloch, Hubert's Garden, Glasgarten, Nymphenburg Garden; the village of

Bogenhausen, kalte Herberg; the promenades on the banks of the Iser. There is a iron bridge over the Iser, and a handsome cemetery.

In the vicinity are the Chateau of Schleisheim, Sendling, Thalkirchen, Horlaching, Biederstein, Mariabrunn, Scheftlarr, Grunwald, and the romantic lake of Starnberg, which is 33 English miles in circumference. You should also visit the lake of Tegern, where the ci-devant Abbey has become the king's favourite residence; Kreuth, a bathing place which is beginning to grow fashionable; Hohenlinden, memorable for the battle fought in 1800; the mineral waters of Mohring; and the Linden Trees which Gustavus Adolphus planted in 1631, near the village of Perlach.

#### SALZBOURG.

*Inns. Goldenes Schiff. Erzherzog Carl. Drei Alärten.*

Salzburg is situated on the Salza, between three mountains. Population 16,000.

The most remarkable objects are the cathedral, the churches of the university, of the Franciscans, of the Theatines, of the Holy Trinity, and of St. Sebastian, containing the tomb of the famous Paracelsus; the Prince's château, the summer château, called Mirabelle, the beautiful statue of Bucephalus, and the three galleries cut in the mountain, the hospital of St. John, the portrait of Paracelsus, painted on the house where he died, which is at the corner of the Rue de Linz; the new gate cut in the Mönchsberg, and the bust of the bishop who executed it; it has on it this inscription, *Te saxa loquuntur!* The summit of the Mönchsberg

commands a most magnificent prospect.

*Environs.* Strangers should visit the pleasure château of Hellbrunn, with its amphitheatre of rocks, and its park, abounding with chamois and wild goats; Gastein, in a wild and romantic situation, with its baths and mines, which produce more than 100 marks of pure gold yearly, besides a great quantity of silver, copper, and lead; Berchtesgaden, and the lake of Bartholomew, which is famous for its salmon. Berchtesgaden is celebrated for its mines, and for the industry of its inhabitants, which is displayed in the manufacture of elegant articles in ivory, bone, and wood. The salt-works of Hallein are also worthy of notice, and the illumination of them is a superb spectacle. It was given during the war, in honour of General Moreau. There are 32 reservoirs at Hallein, one of which contains 700,000 buckets. Travelers should likewise observe the immense machine for arresting the progress of wood floating on the river. This machine cost 20,000 florins. The country around Salzburg is extremely interesting, and affords every possible accommodation for travellers, who usually perform the journey as far as the foot of the Alps in a carriage.

*Railroad.* The distance between Salzburg and Linz is 18 German Miles half of which, from Gmünden to Linz, there is a railroad, between which the trains run 4 times a day, fares, 1st Cl. 1 fl. 20 kr., 2d Class 50 kreutzers.

*Stations,* Lambach, Wels, Naubau, Weitersdorf, Obersdorf.

*Linz* described at page 224.

## STRASBURG.

*Hotels. Ville de Lyon*, a good centrally situated house, with excellent accommodations, charges, beds from 1 fr. to 2 frs. 50 c., breakfast 1 fr. Table d'hôte at ½ past 12 3 frs. at 5, 4 frs.

*Hotel de Paris. La Fleur. Maison Rouge.* Conveyances attend the arrival of the trains and Steam-Packets, from the different hotels.

Strasbourg, which contains about 70,000 inhabitants, 260 streets, inclusive of fourteen larger and smaller public places and lanes; the number of houses amounts to 3,800, besides public buildings.

The origin of Strasbourg can be traced to the most ancient times; the ancient Celts may have lived here even long before the birth of Christ; these were superseded by the Romans, who thought the site of the place important enough to fortify it. Thus *Argentoratum* arose: which, however, was desolated in the fifth century by the invading Barbarians, but rebuilt by the Franks already in the sixth century, and from that period called *Stratoburgum*. The town has since been enlarged repeatedly, and surrounded with strong walls and towers; these, however, from the middle of the sixteenth century, were gradually superseded by the present fortifications. Lewis XIV. ordered this town, which belonged to the German empire, to be taken in 1681, in the midst of a profound peace, though it preserved, by capitulation, many of its ancient rights and privileges. Since that time its fortifications have been considerably enlarged, especially by Vauban, who in 1682 strengthened the works by adding a pentagonal citadel, which extends to the very bank of the Rhine, and

renders Strasbourg one of the strongest fortresses in France. In the time of Napoleon the fortified village of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, was connected with these works; but they have been demolished, and the village has been restored to Baden. Strasbourg is defended by a numerous garrison, which even in time of peace amounts to six thousand men.

The principal object of curiosity of Strasbourg is the cathedral. The first minster was built by king Ludwig (Louis) about 510. Charles the Great added a choir. In 1007 the building was reduced to ashes by lightning. In 1015 Bishop Werner, of the house of Habsburg, laid the foundation for a new minster, which was finished in 1275. In 1276 the steeple was begun and finished in 1439. What renders this building particularly remarkable is, its being surpassed in height by the largest Egyptian pyramid only by twenty-five feet, and it has not its equal in Europe. The three western portals, whose sculptures were effaced in the time of terrorism (1793), but are now restored, after the old models; the large window-rose of coloured glass over the portal, together with other paintings on glass; the beautiful font of 1453, and the pulpit of 1486; the high and massy columns of the inside; the large choir with the high altar, and beneath it the holy sepulchre; the tombs of John Geiler of Kaiserberg, of bishop Konrad II., of the family of Lichtenberg, who began building the minster; the tomb of John Moentelin, the first printer of Strasbourg; the tombs of Erwin the builder, and his son. The entire height of this building, from the floor to the spire, rises to 437½ French feet, the internal length to

355, the breadth to 132. The dome of St. Peter's at Rome is from six to seven feet lower. You may with ease mount to the platform of the steeple without running any danger, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. If you should wish to venture up to the highest point, the keepers who live on the platform will furnish you with a key, opening the iron grate above the crown. A telegraph is placed on the roof, above the choir. The church of St. Thomas, with the magnificent tomb of Marshal Sachs, executed in marble by Pigal; and the plain, though beautiful, monument of Schoepflin, by Pertois, which his siter had caused to be placed there; as also the monuments of Oberlin and Koch, executed by Ohmacht's masterly chisel. There are some incorruptible corpses in a vault of this church. The Neue, or Predigerkirche, built by the Dominicans in 1254, and in 1681 given to the Lutherans, in lieu of the minster. In the wall is the monument of Tauler (1361), and, in the church, is the fine monument of Blessig; the remains of death's dance of the fifteenth century lately discovered in this church. The *Wilhelmer Kirche* (William's church), where the monuments of Philip and Ulrich von Woerth, two landgraves of Alsace (in 1332 a. 1344), and of Woelfelin of Ruffach, may be seen in the choir of the church. The Royal Palace, on the south side of the minster, formerly the episcopal palace, which the town purchased in the beginning of the revolution, and afterwards (in 1806) made a present of to Napoleon. After the expulsion of the emperor, the king took possession of it again, and assigned it as a residence. The theatre, a magnificent building, at the extre-

mity of the beautiful promenade le Broglie. The entrance is adorned with six Ionian columns, over which the Muses are placed. The public library, near the new church. A collection of ancient coins, found in the country, is connected with it; there is also an observatory contiguous to it, and opposite the academy lies the botanical garden.

The *Hotel de Ville*, contains a collection of paintings and sculpture, but as I do not *pretend* to be a judge of every thing from a cathedral to a roast frog I leave travellers to decide for themselves, as to their merit.

A *Monument to Guttemberg* stands in the *Marché aux Herbes*, and a Monument to the memory of General Kleber has been erected in the Place named after that general.

Strasburg is celebrated for *Pâtes aux foies gras*, made of goose liver.

*Steamers* descend the Rhine from Strasburg to Cologne in one day! one day from Mayence to Wesel or Nymegen and early the third day reach Rotterdam

#### *Diligences to Paris through Nancy,*

by the mail, every afternoon at 4 o'clock in 36 hours; by the *messageries royales* every afternoon at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  past 3, in 50 to 60 hours; by the *messageries générales* at the same hour, in 50 to 60 hours; by the *messageries Henry*, place Kléber, at 3 a.m., in 50 to 60 hours.

#### *Paris through Metz,*

by the *messageries générales*, every even day of the month in June, at 10 o'clock a.m., from 60 to 70 hours; by the *messageries royales*, every odd day of the

month in June, at 10 o'clock a.m.; by the messageries Lippmann, Braun and C<sup>o</sup>, place Kléber, every day at 11 o'clock a.m.

In taking places for Paris it is necessary to have a guarantee that you retain your place the entire way, but the best plan is to take the place to *Nancy only*.

### ROUTE 37. RAILROAD.

#### STRASBURG TO BASEL.

Travellers proceeding direct by the railway to Switzerland from Germany, may have their luggage plombed and transferred at once to the station, where it may remain, under the proper authorities. Trains 4 times a day in 5 hours fares, 1st Class 13 frs. 95 cents, 2d Class 10 frs. 60 c., 3d Class 7 frs. 15 c., children under 7 years of age travel free.

Carriages, all expenses included from Strasburg to Basel 50 frs.

From the 1st of June the trains leave at 6, 9½, 12, 4½, the last train in 4 hours and 25 minutes, the two first in 5 hours, the third in 6 hours, stopping at all the stations, (29 in number) the principal of which are:

	Kilom.
Benfeld . . . . .	24½
Schlestadt . . . . .	16½
Colmar . . . . .	22
Mulhouse . . . . .	43
St. Louis (Basle) . . . . .	28

Kilom. 134

40 Kilomètres is exactly 25 English miles, thus 134 will be 84.

*Benfeld*, population, 2,500 souls. During 140 years, this small town was the theatre and the cause of wars between the bishops of Strasburg, the citizens and the lords. In 1444, it sustained a vigorous siege against the Armagnacs; in 1623, and in 1650, it was taken by the Swedes, who restored it to the bishop of Strasbourg.

At a short distance from Benfeld, on the banks of the Ill, exists a hamlet of illustrious and ancient origin; its name is Ell: it stands on the great Roman road which crossed Alsacia, and was formerly known as the great city of Helvetus. Saint-Materne, the first apostle of Alsacia, came there to preach Christianity.

Benfeld is the point from which those who wish to visit the castles which still exist in the neighbourhood of Barr should start. That of Landsberg, built in the 13th century, stands upon a lofty peak, which commands a considerable part of Lower Alsacia.

In the vicinity of this castle are still to be seen, some well preserved vestiges of the pagan wall, and in following its outline the visitor is conducted to Saint-Odile. Birkenfeld is of less consequence than the Landsberg; the castle of Spesbourg is a magnificent enclosure, the ruins of which present a most imposing appearance.

The ruins of Girsperg, strikes the mind with a strange astonishment; one is at a loss to understand how this eagle's nest could have ever been inhabited by human beings, and one is tempted to believe that the rock on which it stands, was hewn perpendicularly, after the completion of the castle, in order to render its future access impossible save to the feathered inhabitants of the air.

At a short distance from Ribeauvillé stands the chapel of Dussenbach in which the festivals of the musicians of the whole of Alsacia are held.

On penetrating a little into the mountains, the tourist again comes upon the traces of the pagan wall, that gigantic fortification, which ap-

pears to have protected the whole line of the Vosges.

*Colmar*, population, 16,000 souls, is the chief town of the department of the Upper Rhine. This town was originally, it is said, merely a royal farm; it became a village under Charlemagne, and it was not till 1220, that the emperor Frederic II. raised it into a town, and gave it rights as such. It was then surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. Colmar was raised to the rank of an imperial town, but it was not till the 16th century, that it was surrounded with fortifications of any consequence. In 1632, the Swedes, to whom the victory of Leipzig had opened the gates of Germany, shewed themselves before Colmar, led by Gustavus de Horn, one of the generals of Gustavus Adolphus; the town sustained a siege fertile in incidents, in which the towns-men played an active part, and capitulated in opposition to the governor. Louis the XIVth caused the fortifications to be rased in 1673; in 1697, it was definitively ceded to France by the treaty of Riswick.

Among the remarkable buildings are the church of the Dominicans, to be admired from the beauty of its nave; a fine public walk and town-hall; Colmar also possesses a library and several scientific establishments.

The town is charmingly situated; on leaving it one enters the valley of Munster, one of the richest in the Vosges. Turckheim, whose fields have been rendered cele-

brated by Turenne is reached in a few minutes. From Colmar one perceives the castles of Hoh-Landsberg and Plixbourg, and the priory of Trois-Epis, which are easily reached. The Hoh-Landsberg the origin of which, like that of the greater number of the fortresses of the Vosges, is buried in obscurity.

*Mulhouse*, population, 20,129 inhabitants. It suffered much from the tyranny of the landgraves, the lawyers and prefects of Alsacia. The continual attacks directed against it, forced it to ally itself with the Swiss cantons. It only owed its independence in a special manner to the protestant cantons, and it is since its incorporation with the Swiss cantons, that it contrived to enjoy peace and tranquillity in the midst of the wars of Germany.

Mulhouse is principally worthy of notice for its rich manufactories, and the extraordinary spread of its trade within a few years. It is now one of the most important manufacturing towns in all France. The external appearance of Mulhouse is undergoing improvement every day, and there is now a superb new quarter, which may be said to have formed an entirely new town. When the traveller has inspected the manufactories, there remains very little else to attract attention. He should, however, visit the town-hall and Saint-Stephen's church nor should he neglect to see the fine galleries of the Society of Industry.

# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

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### PART IV. SWITZERLAND.

*N.B. For the convenience of Travellers, either on foot or otherwise, Switzerland has been divided into Five Journeys, each forming a distinct tour, any one of which may be omitted without any derangement of the others.*

#### BASEL.

*Hotels. Trois Rois*, newly rebuilt. The old establishment was well conducted.

*Cigogne*, good accommodation, charges beds 1 fr. 25 c. to 3 frs., dinner table d'hôte 3 frs., breakfasts 1 fr.

*Hotel du Sauvage*, also very good, charges beds 1 to 2 frs., dinner 3 frs., breakfasts 1 fr.

Travellers arriving by conveyances from the interior of Switzerland to take the railway to Strasbourg will find at the two latter houses breakfasts ready at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 4 in the morning.

*Omnibusses*, attend the arrival of the trains to convey travellers to the hotels.

*Basel.* The origin of this large and handsome town is little known; some curiously preserved monuments would lead one to suppose that it existed as early as the 4th century.

Nevertheless its increase and prosperity only date from the period which declared it a free town, and thanks to its position on the Rhine, that sole channel of com-

mercial communication of the time, it became in a few years, like Cologne and the Hanse-towns rich and flourishing. Bâle, under the sway of its bishops, was the theatre and the object of several bloody wars; during the 13th and 14th centuries in particular, and enjoyed very brief intervals of repose; to the war which decimated the population, succeeded a plague which fell so cruelly on the town, that only three families, as it is said, were spared by it. An earthquake followed close upon these terrible scourges and completed the ruin of this unfortunate city.

In 1431, Basel had nevertheless regained some portion of its former size and importance, so much so, that it was chosen as the seat of the celebrated council which bears its name. It was during the sittings of this council, and at Bâle itself, that the duke of Savoy, Amedeus the VIII. was elected pope under the name of Felix the V.

The town of Basel welcomed religious reform with less ardour than Strasbourg; nevertheless, in a few years the doctrines of Luther pre-

dominated there, and Bâle, by changing its religion and constitution, plunged itself anew in the quarrels which the Swiss cantons and the Germanic provinces had to sustain.

From the thirty years war till 1702, Bâle remained in peace; in 1798 the town was once more the seat of war; the French took military possession of it. In 1813, it was similarly occupied by the allied armies, who passed the Rhine at that point to enter France.

From that time till the present, Bâle, in common with the rest of Europe has enjoyed repose.

*Basel* or *Basil*, is the largest city of Switzerland; is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants, though its present population is not more than 25,000 the majority of whom are Protestants. It is built on both sides of the Rhine, which here becomes a large river. The two parts of the city are joined by a bridge, six hundred feet in length, half of which is supported on brick-work, the other half is entirely wood. In the tower of the bridge, facing Germany, is a head cinctured with a diadem, which constantly protrudes and draws in its long tongue, moving the eyes at the same time. The greatest part of the town is on the Swiss side.

The *Cathedral*, built in the time of Henry II., is considered the oldest church in Switzerland; it is composed of a reddish stone, and looks as if it was occasionally daubed over with red paint. Altogether it is an odd-looking building: the towers are odd, one being shorter than the other; there is an odd bell hanging outside; and the figures around the top are very odd. The organ is decorated with some pictures by Holbein, and the pulpit and choir are adorned with

some curious sculpture. A great number of tombs of illustrious persons are contained within this cathedral, in particular that of Erasmus, with an eloquent epitaph by his friend Ammerbach. Here also is interred Anne, wife of the emperor Rodolph of Habsburgh. The hall wherein the council of Basel was held is contiguous to the church, and retains its original form. Of the furniture, the wooden benches of the fathers alone remain. On one of the wooden pulpits is a profile of Erasmus, which is considered a striking resemblance.

The *Town Hall* was build upwards of three hundred years ago; it was repaired in 1825, and now presents a very respectable appearance. It is embellished with painted glass. In the court is a brass statue of Munatius Plancus, a Roman general under Augustus. On the top of the staircase is a fresco of the Last Judgment. The paintings in the principal apartment are by Holbein. The Arsenal, containing, among other curiosities, the armour of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy. The University and its Library, wherein is deposited that of Erasmus, contains more than thirty-six thousand volumes, and is particularly rich in ancient literature and Greek manuscripts. Here also are twelve volumes of original acts of the council of Basle, and two containing the autograph correspondence of several reformers and learned Swiss of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; a great collection of medals and other Roman antiquities, found at Augst, twelve thousand impressions of Roman medals, a cabinet of natural history, engravings, maps, drawings, and paintings by Hol-



bein, &c. The library also contains the portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, a copy of his Eulogy on Folly, with illustrations by the same artist, his will, writing-desk, seal, and pen. Among the principal curiosities is a complete copy of the *Biblia Pauperum*, with forty figures engraved in wood. Three fragments of the celebrated *Todt-entanz*, or Dance of Death (which some ascribe to a pupil of Holbein; others to his master, John Cluber), are here preserved. The entire piece formerly existed on a wall of the cemetery of the Dominicans, but was in 1803 destroyed. Other fragments may be seen at the houses of curious collectors.

There are several other libraries besides this one, and notwithstanding the reputed riches of the inhabitants of Basle, it is a very dull place. The streets are narrow, and in many places very steep; in fact, there is nothing calculated to detain the traveller from pursuing his route to more interesting parts of the country.

Diligencees arrive and depart daily for Paris, Berne, Baden, Zurich, Lucerne, and for Schaffhausen. Private and return carriages are to be met with at the principal inns.

Basle is distant from

	Swiss leagues.
Schaffhausen . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berne, by Solothurn . . . .	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, by Moutiers . . . .	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Geneva, by Lausanne . . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lucerne . . . . .	19
Zurich . . . . .	16
Soleure . . . . .	12

**Booksellers.** There are two respectable establishments in Basel, Messrs. Schreiber & Watz and Mr. Schweighauser.

The *Promenades* are, the Cathedral Pfalz, which commands

an extensive view; St. Peter's-square; the bridge across the Rhine; the garden Forcard, in which is the tomb of Madame Forcard; indeed, the environs afford many pretty walks, particularly along the banks of the Rhine.

### *Environs.*

**Arlesheim.** Arlesheim is situated one league and a half from Basle. Here may be seen the finest English garden in Switzerland, and the ruins of the castle of Birseck.

**Dornach.** The battle-field of Dornach, in the canton of Solothurn, is only a short distance beyond Arlesheim, between it and the burgh of Dornach, which is situated on the Birs, and contains a good inn and a Capuchin convent. The battle took place during the war of Suabia, on the 22d July 1499. An ossuary, which belongs to the convent, recalls the memorable day wherein the Swiss confederates obtained a decisive victory. Near the burgh is the village of Dornach Brugg, in the church of which repose the ashes of Maupertuis; but the sepulchral stone is no longer extant. The ruins of the castle and the Scharthenfue command fine prospects.

**St. Jakob.** About half a league from Basle are the hospital and cemetery of St. Jakob, which have been rendered remarkable as the scene of a battle in 1444, wherein one thousand six hundred Swiss confederates long withstood forty thousand French, but were at length overpowered by numbers. This spot now produces a delicious grape, from which the wine, known as the blood of the Swiss, is made.

## FIRST JOURNEY.

## ROUTE 38.

## BASEL TO SCHAFFHAUSEN.

*Schaffhausen and the Fall of the Rhine, Constance and its Lake, Baths of Pfeffers, Wallenstadt, Rapperschwyll and Zürich.*

Basel to Rhinefelden . . .	3	hours.
Rhinefelden to Stein . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Stein to Laufenburg . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Laufenburg to Waldshut . .	3	"
Waldshut to Newkirch . . .	6	"
Newkirch to Schaffhausen .	2	"

hours 17 $\frac{3}{4}$

N.B. Each hour is considered about three English miles, or a Swiss league. A carriage, or diligence, is supposed to travel at the rate of two leagues in the hour. Thus, to go from Basel to Schaffhausen, would occupy about nine hours, independent of stoppages. To walk the same distance would take eighteen hours; which, including stoppages, would be full employment for two days.

*Rhinefelden* is one of the forest towns in the canton of Argovia, and contains a population of about 1,600 inhabitants. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1744. Near this spot Albert of Austria was assassinated. The castle on the rock, in the centre of the Rhine, was formerly a place of great strength.

*Stein.* At this town the road divides. One branch leads to Baden, the other, along the banks of the Rhine, to Schaffhausen.

*Laufenburg.* A town on the Rhine, containing a population of 12,690 inhabitants. There are more than thirty churches and chapels, principally Catholic. The river here forms a cascade, so rapid, that it is only by the assistance of ropes that boats can pass. Several years ago lord Montague perished here, by neglecting to use the ne-

cessary precautions. The bridge, which is very ancient, is supported by three stone pillars, of a considerable height. The ruins of the castle of Habsburg, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, is in the neighbourhood.

*Waldshut* is also one of the forest towns, indeed a great part of the road from Basel to Schaffhausen forms part of the celebrated Black Forest, woody and very wild. The journey may be performed in one day, provided that travellers do not allow the coach to man make too long halts. It is essentially necessary occasionally to jog his memory to jog on with his horses. Those, however, who break into the second day, should visit the falls of the Rhine before they go to Schaffhausen.

I formerly recommended travellers to proceed at once to Schaffhausen and to make an excursion to the Falls, as but poor accommodation was to be had at the latter; since 1842 however a new and large, Hotel (*The Weber*) has been erected close of the Fall, possessing excellent accommodation, charges breakfast 1 fr. 50 c., dinner at 1, 3 frs. with wine, at 5 o'clock 4 frs. wine included.

*Fall of the Rhine.*

To view this famous cataract in perfection, the travellers should proceed, in the first place, to a little rustic seat exactly in front; then proceed to the tower, or castle of Worth, in which is the *camera obscura*. This really should not be omitted; it is a beautiful picture, and the illusion is completed by the distant roar of the fall. The charge for seeing this miniature waterfall is six batz, about ninepence English. In the room where the camera is exhibited, are a great

variety of articles for sale, such as brooches, rings, ear-rings, drops, &c., manufactured out of crystal, found (as stated by the vendor) in the neighbourhood, besides a great variety of views, &c., calculated to please the sight; and the room beneath contains a great number of little tables, on which will be served, in the shortest possible time, refreshments of every description. Previous to crossing from this spot to the opposite side, it will be necessary to make a bargain with the ferry-men; the usual fare for two persons to cross and return, not detaining the boat more than half an hour, is about forty-eight kreutzers, or two francs. Having crossed the river to Laufen castle, ascending about half way, a bell handle will be perceived on the left hand, ring it, and descend again by another path, to a door which will be opened in answer to the ring; this will conduct you to a little platform close to the cascade; here, enveloped in a waterproof cloak (not a Mackintosh), one may approach so close as to touch the spray; or if you prefer it, the spray will touch you. If the view from the opposite side be truly picturesque, from hence it is grand and majestic. By ascending a little higher we have another view; and, finally, from the pavilion near the castle. From the window of this chamber we look down upon the falling river, and trace its progress. Between the slope of the castle and the opposite side, several fragments of rocks divide the river into five arms. The spectator, from the lower gallery, can only discover the three first rocks, but at some distance the nearest is seen to emerge from the waves, in the shape of a thin neck, surmounted by a large round head covered

with verdant saplings. In that part which forms the neck just mentioned, the violence of the current has made an oval aperture, through which a torrent of foam rushes with uncommon fury. From twenty-five to thirty feet from this first rock stands the second, which is of a conic form; and a third, much larger, but not so high as the other two. The fourth rock, which stands between the third and the mills of Newhausen, can only be seen from the pavilion. The noise of this cataract, bursting from a height of between seventy and eighty feet, is so great in the month of June, when the water is high, as entirely to drown the voices of the spectators. The Fall of the Rhine should be visited in the morning, when the rays of the sun fall obliquely upon it, and add greatly to its magnificence; or in the evening by moonlight.

#### SCHAFFHAUSEN.

*Inns. Faucon and Crown*, both good.

The Canton of Schaffhausen is one of the smallest in the Confederation; its surface does not cover more than eight geographical miles; the soil is fertile, the climate mild, and the canton comprises a variety of hill and dale, without high mountains; forming some very pleasing scenery. The total number of inhabitants in the canton are estimated at 32,268, of which number 6,866 are inhabitants of Schaffhausen. The religion is chiefly the reformed; throughout the canton the German language is spoken generally.

The town of Schaffhausen is situated on the northern bank of the Rhine. The buildings are old-fashioned and indifferent: most of them have the name of the inha-

bitant, the date of building, and some device over the door, and some have the front painted all over. The streets are not very narrow, but they are ill-paved, with middle and cross kennels. The celebrated bridge over the Rhine, built in 1754, by Grubenmann, a common carpenter, was entirely of timber, 365 English feet in length, and yet rested wholly on the two ends. It was destroyed by the French in 1798, by order of General Oudinot.

Schaffhausen was founded at a very early period. Its etymology, consisting of two German words *schiff*, 'ship,' and *haus*, 'house,' bears testimony to its humble origin. In the eighth century Schaffhausen consisted of nothing more than a few storehouses, with perhaps some fishers' cottages annexed. These stores were built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass.

The Munster, the Town-hall, the Public Library, (which was considerably augmented by that of Müller the historian, in 1819, who was a native of this town,) and the Castle, are all worth seeing. The ancient towers and walls give the town a very picturesque appearance; in the arsenal are four field-pieces, given to the canton by Napoleon.

There is a pretty walk, called the 'New Promenade,' outside the gate leading to the fall.

Carriages to the Falls of the Rhine for one or two persons, six francs; four or five persons, eight to ten francs.

*Diligences* to Zurich daily: fare, six francs six batz; and to Constance three times a-week, Tues-

days, Fridays, and Sundays, at seven in the morning, fare six francs. Frankfort, every evening at ten.

*Steam-Packets* leave for Constance every day in six hours, fare five francs: when the water is very high the boats can only get up to Stein.

### ROUTE 39.

#### SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE.

Schaffhausen to Diessenhofen	2 hours.
Diessenhofen to Wagenhausen	1 1/4 .
Wagenhausen to Burg	0 1/4 .
Burg, opposite Stein, to Steck-	
born	2 .
Steckborn to Constance	2 1/4 .
<hr/>	
Hours 8 1/4	

The road from Schaffhausen to Constance is excellent, and the views beautifully picturesque. Stein, which is situated on the northern bank of the Rhine, lies a short distance out of the direct road. Its site was once occupied by the Roman fortress of Ganodurum, which was destroyed by the Allemans. In 1005 an abbey was founded here which was dedicated to St. George. In the middle ages this town was under the dominion of the house of Hohenklingen. The ruins of their ancient castles of Klingen and Steinerklingen are still remaining, the former on a hill above the town; the latter opposite to it, on the left bank of the Rhine. Near these castles are fine points of view. In the quarry of Oeningen, situated in the German territory, not far from Stein, are curious petrifications. The environs of the town contain many traces of Roman antiquities.

From Steckborn to Manenboch the road runs along the edge of the lake; on the right, above the last-named town, is the castle of Wollberg; from this spot the view is really enchanting, rich in natu-

ral beauties, the Rhine, two lakes, the island of Reichenau; the towns of Constance, Moersbourg, Frederickshafen, Lindau; Bregentz, terminated by the Tyrol and Appenzell mountains; those who neglect this route, certainly lose a great treat.

#### CONSTANCE.

##### *Inns. Aigle d'or and Brochet.*

Is a delightfully situated town, ceded to the grand duchy of Baden by the peace of Presbourg in 1805, though, looking at its situation on the map, it would appear to belong to and form part of the canton of Thurgau. At one period it contained thirty-six thousand inhabitants; at the present time its population does not exceed seven thousand: many of the buildings are, consequently, wholly or in part unoccupied. There are also several convents, either uninhabited or converted into other uses. Latterly, however, several manufactories have been established; at the present time there are three silk, and two cotton manufactories. The public buildings in Constance have undergone a great change; the once ancient episcopal palace is now a modern building; the ground-floor is occupied as a cassino, the first floor as a museum. The Dominican convent is converted into a cotton manufactory, and the celebrated council-house is now used as a custom-house. The top of the cathedral is used as a fire lookout; the bells which formerly hung in the tower are converted into a statue of the Virgin and Child, and placed on the top of a pillar in the cathedral yard. But the chief lion is the Council-hall, wherein are to be seen the relics of antiquity. The hall is a large barrack-looking place, nearly two hundred feet

long, by ninety-five wide; at the farther end is partitioned off a corner of the said large hall, in which is gathered the most strange collection of antiques I ever remember to have seen huddled together. In one corner are two pieces of board, nailed together, painted to represent stone-work; a door and small window, taken, it is said, from the true cell in the convent of the Dominicans; this represents the cell wherein Huss was confined previous to his death. Then there are wax figures, stone figures, marble figures, and wood figures, bricks and chairs, stained glass, stained carpets, stained tapestry: the inhabitants do say that the little showman has the veritable Jacob's ladder, and a piece of Helen's chemise; but as they are only brought out on special occasions, I did not see them. One franc is charged for seeing all these sights, reading all the labels, and writing all your names in a book, kept to prove, I suppose, how many francs the little man receives in the course of the year; seriously, it is a curious collection, and worth the money. *The private collection* of antiquities and painted glass, belonging to Mr. Vincent, is also worthy a visit. It is only necessary to send a polite message to the proprietor, who will, with great promptitude and civility, attend to the wish of strangers. This collection, entirely the result of Mr. Vincent's persevering research, has been brought together at a great expense; the specimens of painted glass, some of which are five hundred years old, are really beautiful, and the selection and arrangement of the whole reflects the greatest credit on the taste and judgment of the proprietor, (Mr. Vincent), who, with his brother,

was the first to ascend Mont Rosa. There is also in the town a collection of historical paintings, executed by Mademoiselle Ellenricder. An hour or two may be pleasantly passed away in the inspection of these interesting pictures.

In the Cathedral is a bronze bas-relief in the floor, of the English bishop Hallun, dated 1524; the spot is also pointed out where Huss stood while receiving his sentence. The sacristy is rich with the paraphernalia formerly used by the bishop and priests; silver-gilt candlesticks of immense weight, and the figure of the Virgin, weighing fifty-six pounds, the crown of which is composed of precious stones; a figure of our Saviour, in silver; a shrine, in which is a bone of St. Sebastian, and the point of the veritable arrow which killed him.

The mills on the bridge, turned by the Rhine, are curious.

*Diligences* leave Constance for Zurich every morning at nine o'clock: fare four florins twenty-four kreutzers; Schaffhausen, three times a week: fare three florins; diligences also daily to Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Strassburg. Post-horses may be had here to proceed to Coire, and from thence over the Splugen.

*Steam Packets.* Are now plying to all parts of the Lake of Constance, and to Schaffhausen. The first steam-boat employed in Switzerland was built in the dock at Constance, and launched in 1817. The fare from Constance to Rorschach is three francs in the best cabin; the time occupied is about four hours, and the boats generally leave in the middle of the day.

*Money* is reckoned here by angsters, kreutzers, and florins.

4 angsters is 1 kreutzer, 28 kreutzers 1 franc, 60 kreutzers 1 florin, 1 florin 2 francs 15 centimes, 20 francs 9 florins.

### *The Lake of Constance.*

Is about eighteen leagues in length by five in breadth; it consists of two parts—the lower part being called the Lake of Zell; it washes the shores of no less than six sovereignties, Thurgovia, St. Gall, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden. The Rhine, which enters it at Alt-Rhine, is the most considerable of its tributary streams. In addition to Constance there are several other important places on the German side: for instance, Bregetz, Lindau, a town and island, Bucchorn, Mörsburg, and Ueberlingen. The shores of this lake are beautifully cultivated, principally with vines; it abounds with excellent fish, especially two kinds of trout, called here *felchen*, and *goengelfisch* or *gang fisch*. The different species of fish amount to twenty-six; they are very shy of being caught; a friend and myself spent two or three hours trying to catch some of the rogues, but they did not even favour us with a nibble; boats may be hired at one franc an hour, with the use of tackle.

### *Excursions from Constance.*

The monasteries of Kreuzlingen and Münsterlingen, on the road to St. Gall, will form objects of agreeable excursions for those who do not intend to depart from Constance by that direction.

*Richenau.* The island of Richenau, in the Lake of Zell, is almost entirely covered with vineyards, which produce excellent wines, especially those known by the name of Schleithemer. It

contains three villages and a Benedictine abbey. In the eleventh century the count of Veringen, a monk of this abbey, translated the works of Aristotle, with the assistance of the Arabic versions. The emperor, Charles the Large, is buried in this abbey, where he closed his days in indigence. The most elevated part of the island, which is marked by a cross, commands a magnificent view.

*Meinau.* The island of Meinau, in the Lake of Constance, was formerly a possession of the Knights of Malta. It rises into the form of a hill, and is entirely covered with vineyards, orchards, fields, or gardens. The most elevated point is occupied by the castle. St. Loretto may be visited on the way from Constance to this place.

*Gottlieben.* The handsome little burgh of Gottlieben is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Zell, within a short distance of Constance. It serves as a depository for the merchandize transported from Lindau, in the kingdom of Bavaria, to the northern and central part of Switzerland. John Huss was for some time confined in the castle of Gottlieben, at the time of the Council of Constance, as was also Pope John XXIII.

Those who do not choose to follow my route through the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzel, may proceed direct to Zurich, and continue with Journey the Second, or may go from St. Gall to Zurich, by Herisaw and Rapperschwyll; the distance is  $11\frac{3}{4}$  leagues, through Frauenfield and Winterthur.

*Frauenfield.* The capital of the canton Thurgovia, containing a population of 1,250 inhabitants, was formerly the residence of the

bailiffs of that canton; it is situated in a country where there are a number of low hills, and on an eminence above the Murg, a river which has its source in the mountains of Allman. It possesses only three streets, which are parallel and tolerably broad. Since the great conflagration, in or about the year 1788, it has been completely rebuilt. Frauenfield was the theatre of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and Austrians on the 25th May 1799. General Weber, who commanded the Swiss troops, was killed during the action; a monument to his memory was erected on the road to St. Gall in 1834. The public buildings are, the Protestant church, the Roman Catholic church; the Town-house, where the diet of the confederation assembled, previous to the year 1798; the old castle, situated on an eminence, formerly the residence of the bailiffs; the library, consisting of a small collection of books; and the Capuchin convent.

The environs of Frauenfield are agreeable, and abound with pleasing promenades and country-seats, together with some gentle elevations that command a view of the Alps.

*Winterthur* is the second town in the canton of Zurich, four leagues from that city. It is seated on the Eulach, in a romantic valley, and consists of two large parallel streets, intersected by six lateral ones. It owes its origin to certain establishments formed by the squires of the counts of Winterthur and Kyburg, and in particular to Count Hartman of Kyburg, who rendered it the capital of Thurgovia. Rodolph of Habsburg conferred many privileges upon the rising town, when Frederick,

duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire. The principal buildings and institutions are the church, the town-house, the hospital, the college or gymnasium, the poor schools, the establishments for the relief of the poor, the orphan-house; and the public library, which contains a number of Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood, and several private collections.

The environs of Winterthur are very interesting. The village of Ober Winterthur, on the road to Frauenfeld, about half a league from the town, is the site of the Vitodurum of the Romans. Here are still seen several remains of ancient buildings. The village of Kyburg, the ancient manorial residence of the powerful counts of that name, is on the south of Winterthur. The baths of Lörlibad are also at a short distance.

Three leagues from Winterthur is Andelfingen, whose castle, inhabited by the prefect, is a handsome building.

#### ROUTE 40.

##### CONSTANCE TO ST. GALL.

Those only who have their own carriages, would think of going by land from Constance to Rorschach, when they can go by steam-boats for three francs; the distance to the latter place is about eleven leagues. After leaving Constance we pass on the right the monasteries of Krewtzlingen and Munsterlingen, and the old town of Romishorn, with a castle. This town existed in the time of the Romans, who had a camp here. The next town is Arbon, known to the Romans by the name of Arbor Felix. This town is small, having only 886 inhabitants. The

tower of the castle is of the architecture of the days of the Merovingian kings. Conradin, the last of the illustrious house of Hohenstaufen, resided here in 1266. Here also St. Gall resided in retirement, for many years before his death.

*Rorschach (Inn, Crown)*, a small pretty town in the canton of St. Gall, containing 1,500 inhabitants. The port is the largest, the safest, and the most frequented of the lake, and the corn-market is the most considerable in Switzerland; for most of the wheat consumed in the western and northern parts of that country is brought from Suabia by the lake of Constance. Upwards of 126,000 sacks of corn are imported annually. The parish church is a handsome edifice, and the tombs in the churchyard are tastefully, indeed expensively decorated. The bishop of St. Gall has a residence in this delightful and clean little town. An immense quantity of muslin is manufactured and bleached by the inhabitants, who excel in printing cotton. The diligence from St. Gall stops at the Crown Inn. Landing from the steam-boat, passports are demanded, but returned instantly. Opposite Rorschach is Lindau; but no person should think of going there unless their passport is visé by the Austrian minister.

Pedestrians will at once decide to proceed to St. Gall, a distance of two leagues and a half, all uphill. This little journey, from Rorschach to St. Gall, was my first attempt at the walking system; no place could be better for the experiment; a gradual ascent until we reached a height of two thousand feet above the sea. The road is excellent, and may be walked



in less time than the diligence takes to travel. Two diligences leave daily, at seven in the morning and six in the evening: fare forty kreutzers; as, however, there is nothing very particular to be seen at St. Gall, and less at Appenzell, I would advise those who travel en voiture, and who do not intend to cross the mountains to Sennewald, to take the

*Carriage road by Rheineck*, a neat little town, beautifully situated, and from thence along the Rhine-thal, or Valley of the Rhine, to Ragatz. The Buchberg, and Watzershausen command fine views, and may be easily visited from Rheineck: thence, through Au, to Altstettin, Koblewies, to Sennewald. In the belfrey of the church of this last village may be seen, in a coffin with a glass lid, the body of Baron Hohensax, who was interred in the year 1596, and found, free from putrefaction, some years ago, when the church was repaired. Those who cross the mountain from the White Bath, descend at Sennewald. The inn (the post) where the diligence from Coire to St. Gall stops, is not a very stylish affair, but a good plain dinner may be had, and at a reasonable rate.

#### ROUTE 41.

ST. GALL AND APPENZELL, TO PFEFFERS FOR PEDESTRIANS.

*St. Gall. Hotels.* The *Brochet* and *Cheval Blanc*: the first is the best; it is situated in the market-place. Two table-d'hôtes, one at half-past twelve, the second at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. There are diligences to Zurich every morning at seven; there is no diligence from St. Gall to Appenzel, but carriages and post-horses may be had to go round

by Alt Slatter. Pedestrians should not attempt to cross the mountains to Appenzel without a guide.

The town of St. Gall, capital of the county of the same name, is built on the small river Steinach, in a narrow but elevated valley. It contains several wide streets and public places, and is provided with a number of fountains, and is one of the most extensive commercial towns in Switzerland, and contains a number of manufactories.

The celebrated Abbey of St. Gall was founded near the end of the seventh century, under the auspices of Pepin d'Heristall, mayor of the palace to the king of France, and Waldram, a descendant of Count Talto, who one held the office of king's chamberlain. St. Gall and St. Magnold, or Magnus, became patrons of the place, two pious monks who had come into Helvetia to preach the gospel. St. Gall, a Scotchman (or perhaps an Irishman), left the convent of Icolmkill, in Iona, one of the Hebrides, accompanied by St. Columbanus, an Irishman, and St. Sigibert, an Englishman, and journeyed into this country. After their separation, St. Gall retired to Arbon, on the Lake of Constance, where he employed himself, partly in agricultural, partly in pious labours. In 640 he died of a fever, and his tomb attracted an immense number of pilgrims, who built habitations around the monastery, and thus founded the town.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building, erected in 1755, and as late as the year 1825 it was completely repaired and beautified; indeed, without exception, it is the handsomest Catholic church in Switzerland; the stairs leading to

the organ-loft are particularly deserving notice; the ceiling is entirely covered with fresco paintings, by Moreto, an Italian.

St. Gall has given birth to several distinguished persons, among whom may be specified the burgo-master Vadianus; and Zollikofer, the writer of the celebrated sermons, well known in several foreign countries.

### *Environs.*

The environs of St. Gall contain several agreeable promenades, of which the principal one is near the eastern suburb of Brühl. The hills of the environs are of a very diversified character, some of them being secluded and solitary, while others present very fine open views.

*The Bridge of St. Martin.* The bridge of St. Martin, built across the Goldach, in a wild ravine about a league from the town, is worth visiting. It is supported in the same manner as those of Wettin-gen and Richenau. It was built in 1468, by Antony Falk, of St. Gall, and is the oldest suspension-bridge in the east of Switzerland.

*The Speer.* This mountain is the highest in the canton of St. Gall. The road to it leads through Wildhaus, or rather through the Alt St. Johann. The former village, which is the most elevated in the Toggenburg, is the birth-place of the reformer Zwingli.

*The Town of Trogden* is situated in a country overspread with forests and meadows, at the base of the Gäbris mountain. It is a large and well-built burgh; in the Great Place are a number of extensive and handsome buildings. The residence of the landamman, or chief magistrate, is built with such taste, as to be perhaps scarce-

ly excelled throughout Switzerland; there is nothing, however, in the town or its environs to induce travellers to go out of their way to visit it.

*The Gäbris.* The Gäbris is a mountain distant about one league from Trogden. Large and handsome chalets are met on its slope, and its summit commands a very fine view, extending to the Glärnisch, in the canton of Gläris, and the Righi and Ruffi in that of Schwytz, as well as over the environing cantons, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Tyrol.

*Gais.* A league beyond the Gäbris is Gais, one of the finest villages in the canton. It is celebrated for an excellent kind of milk, brought fresh every morning from a mountain three or four leagues distant, which is much used by invalids. The houses are built in the best style of rustic architecture, and there are some which have quite a civic appearance; nothing can exceed the cleanliness and comfort of these habitations. Near Gais is

*Amstoss*, where, in 1405, the Austrians, under duke Frederick, were defeated by the Appenzel shepherds.

*Teufen* lies in the road for pedestrians from St. Gall to Appenzel; it is a neat village, and is the birth-place of several distinguished individuals; amongst others, Ulrick Grubenman, who built the celebrated bridge at Schaffhausen, mentioned in the description of that town.

### APPENZEL,

the chief bourg in the canton of that name, contains a population of about 1,400 inhabitants; it is dirty, dull, and dismal, and ap-

appears completely separated from any thing cheerful or happy, excepting a smiling face of a labour-worker, now and then to be seen peeping through the large windows as we tramped through the town. The noise of the roaring Sitter adds not a little to the melancholy appearance of the place. The inns, too, appeared to share the fate of Dennis Bulgrudery's hotel upon Mucklush Heath — not a soul was to be seen, either inside or out. Myself and companion therefore hastened forward to the Weisbad, about two miles' distance from Appenzel, without even thinking of the lions usually to be met with in every town — to wit, a church, a town-hall, a churchyard, and an ossuary; not even a sight of the ragged banners which are to be seen in the church, could delay us from a good dinner, which we stood very much in need of, having walked from Rorschach to St. Gall, and from St. Gall to Appenzel, a distance of not less than twenty miles — chiefly up hill — not bad for beginners — at least I thought I had achieved wonders; but the reader will readily believe our surprise, when arriving at this celebrated boarding-house, we found we had over-shot our mark — that not a single bed could be had for love or money. We, however procured some veal-cutlets, salad, bread, and wine, after which we obtained beds at a farm-house near the *bad*, where the stench from the cheese was quite overpowering.

This asylum for overgrown children, (the Weisbad), where they assemble annually to drink goat's milk, is a handsome building, at the foot of the Sentis; the grounds are tastefully laid out in walks,

terminating in paths leading up the mountains in all directions; the inmates, of which there were upwards of two hundred, are usually composed of Germans and Swiss, who, for about two shillings English money, are provided with lodging, breakfast, dinner, half a bottle of wine, goat's milk in the morning, card-playing in the middle of the day, and dancing in the evening included. No wonder so many people turn children again, when they can live splendidly for fourteen shillings a week! Every morning the peasants bring from the neighbouring mountains, goat's milk and curds and whey, which they serve out in cups to the numerous invalids (?) who frequent the Weisbad and Gaisss. The people at the Weisbad say, that after two or three month's residence, drinking goat's milk, taking exercise on the mountains, joining in the dance, and other amusements, they return to their homes as healthy as the herdsmen who supply them with the milk. I should think so, for I never saw a healthier set of invalids in my life than the visitors at the Weisbad. The following morning we engaged guide (a very civil, good-tempered man, named Jacob Beuraler, who will afford a fine opportunity to practise your German), to conduct us across the mountain to Sennewald. We gave him five francs and some refreshment, with which he was perfectly satisfied: he provided mountain-poles, which are of great utility in descending, as well as ascending. The path commences at the gate of the Weisbad; the ascent is easily accomplished in about two hours, and the descent about the same time. The Kamor is in

front, the Sentis and Seealp on the right. The view from this pass is really beautiful. Looking back upon Appenzel and the neighbouring villages, you see thousands of chalets in every direction; the foaming Sitter beneath, and the snow-crowned Sentis above. This view is succeeded, as soon as you reach the summit, by one more extensive, including the Lake of Constance, the Tyrol, part of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Swabia. The third view presents itself on descending, embracing the chain of the Alps, the whole valley of the Rhine, and the numerous villages through which your road lies to the baths of Pfeffers.

Having descended to Sennewald, we there discharged our guide, dined, and walked as far as Werdenberg, a distance of three leagues. This little town is not remarkable for the style of its hotels. There are three: at the Poste we obtained good refreshment and clean beds, for which we were charged very moderately; supper, bed, and breakfast, four francs each, including wine. Above the town are the ruins of the castle, once the residence of the illustrious family Werdenberg. The mountain, *Grabs*, at a short distance, commands a fine view. Werdenberg is six leagues from Altstätten, and five and a half from Ragatz. A one-horse carriage may be hired here to the latter place for six francs; it is a beautiful ride, but rather a warm walk. — See *Hint* the ninth. After passing through the villages of Buchs and Sewelen, leaving Sargans on the right, and Mayenfeld on the left, we arrived at Ragatz. At this little village, there is a new inn and posting-

house, called the *Hotel Tamina*, a good, well managed house. Table d'hôte at 12 o'clock.

*Conveyances* to the baths of Pfeffers.

*Diligences* for Coire twice a day.

Travellers leave their carriages here and proceed on horseback, in chairs, or on foot, to the

*Celebrated Baths of Pfeffers*, distant only three and a half English miles by the old road, although I really thought it seven, so very steep and difficult is the first part, which occupies about three-quarters of an hour in passing. The second part, through meadows, pastures, high mountains, on the right, the roaring Tamina on the left, occupied another hour; and from the village of Valenz to the baths a quarter of an hour; this latter part is so steep, that it is dangerous to attempt to ride. I could not ride, for a very particular reason — I had no horse; but so convinced was I that a horse would be useful *going up*, that when I returned to Ragatz, and found inserted in the strangers book, July 24th 1843, a recommendation from Lady — (I forget the name), for every person to visit the baths, I took the liberty of recommending, through the same channel, every person who did go to *ride up*, if they could afford it. Walk or ride, it is a most extraordinary place; the breadth of the ravine, in which these celebrated baths are built, is not more than two hundred feet; the rocks on each side are nearly or quite perpendicular, and almost eight hundred English feet high. Indeed, so small is the aperture above, that the sun is to be seen for four hours only, during the months of

July and August — from eleven o'clock till three. The house, or rather houses, for the habitable part of the buildings are divided by the chapel, belonged to a community of monks. The Benedictine abbey of Pfeffers was founded in 720. Until 1790 the entire valley of the Tamina or Pfeffers, with the burgh of Ragatz, &c. was subject to the abbot. The present buildings were begun in 1665. Coming by the convent to the baths, distant one league, the journey may be continued on horseback as far as some detached houses, from which it is necessary to descend on foot a sort of stair-case called the Stiege; but pedestrians should choose the road by Valenz from Ragatz to the baths, and return by the Stiege and the abbey of Pfeffers. They may, if they wish, descend from the abbey to Tardisbruch, and proceed thence to Coire, or follow the road to Reichenau, which is also in the canton of the Grisons, by Vettis and the Kunkelsberg. At a few minutes' distance from the staircase, on returning from it, a curious view of the baths below is obtained from the edge of a precipice.

The source of the baths at Pfeffers is said to have been found out, in 1038, by Charles of Hohenbalken, a hunter in the service of the prince-abbot; others assign the date 1240 to the discovery. Until the beginning of the fifteenth century the waters were sought at the source; but a house was subsequently built, which was, however, only to be entered through the roof, and that with the assistance of ropes and ladders. In 1630, Jodocus Hoslin, abbot of Pfeffers, caused some huts to be erected, and about the

middle of the seventeenth century the abbot then in authority modified the entire into the present form, which was finished in 1671. The two buildings accommodate from three to four hundred persons; but most of the apartments are destitute of fire-places. In order to secure comfortable lodging, it is necessary to write to the director of the abbey of Pfeffers early in the year; although the season for drinking is only from June to September. There are fourteen apartments for bathing. The two sexes do not bath together, as at the baths of Leuk. The waters are also taken internally. They are found chiefly useful in chronic complaints, arising from a disordered state of the humours, and a derangement of the more subtle ducts of the body, and also in stomachic debility.

The few promenades which the sickly inhabitants of this Tartarean region have the means of enjoying are a platform, elevated in front of the principal building, and some steep paths, where several resting places have been contrived. Occasional visitants, however, or residents who enjoy good health, can make a variety of delightful excursions. About half a league from the houses at the top of the Stiege, or Great Staircase, is a pretty hamlet, and another half a league farther; a saw-mill in a very picturesque country, watered by the Tamina, which forms here a handsome cascade.

After partaking a good dinner, we took a guide belonging to the baths, and proceeded to the source. The natural wildness of this remarkable place, and the healing qualities of the waters, have no other than an accidental associa-

tion. The Tamina, a torrent, well fed by glaciers, has worked its way into a huge fissure of the rocks, out of which it issues but a short distance from the building, and passes roaring into the Rhine, near Ragatz. The hot springs are in no manner connected with this stream: they gush from a rock at the side of the torrent; and would be altogether lost in it, had not artificial means been used to conduct a part of their water to the dwelling.

Emerging from the pump-room, we crossed a narrow platform of planks, laid about thirty feet above the bed of the stream. This bridge crosses the gorge; after which we followed the guide along the planks, secured to the rocks by iron clamps. After proceeding some distance in this manner, the precipice gradually closing above our heads, and the angry torrent leaping violently from rock to rock beneath, we entered a cavern. At this spot the path of the upper world crosses the gorge, the width of which, at this point, is reduced to forty feet, while its height is near two hundred and fifty.

The distance must exceed a quarter of a mile. The planks were wet, occasioned by the droppings down the sides of the rocks, so much so, that I should have found an umbrella very serviceable. At some places the overhanging rocks compelled us to bend our heads aside. The roaring torrent beneath the eye, and stunning the ear with its eternal din, served to make the excursion dizzy, dangerous, and dismal, but, at the same time, so truly interesting, that I do not know any sight I saw in Switzerland that I would not have ne-

glected to have seen this "infernal" place, which Mr. Cooper says is the best epithet to describe it. To one of strong nerves, there is no great danger; but nervous people had better avoid the place. Always stand quite still while looking at the different remarkable points of view which present themselves.

The route is sufficiently crooked to keep expectation alive; and the bridge of planks, at first, seemed endless; but it terminates at the point where the hot springs gush from the rock, and where they are first received into a small cave, into which the guide entered with a lighted candle. There the water was bubbling away, and so hot that I could scarcely bear my hand in it. Above this cistern, which is kept locked, there is a chasm in the rock, out of which tumbles the superfluous water, which is allowed to fall into the Tamina below. Clambering up this, after the guide, I got a warm bath without the trouble of undressing.

For the information of those who would wish to dine in a company of between two and three hundred persons, the dinner hours are, twelve o'clock for the second class, and one o'clock for the first class. They give a good dinner, including a bottle of wine, for one florin six kreutzers. There is a tariff hung up in the hall, regulating the charges for guides conducting travellers to the source.

#### ROUTE 42.

RAGATZ TO ZURICH BY WALLENSTADT.

Diligences pass through Ragatz to Coire, to St. Gall and to Wallenstadt daily; the fare from Ra-

gatz to Wallenstadt is 3 francs; the hire of a private carriage, for two persons, is seven francs; the distance is about four leagues, through Sargans.

*Sargans* is the chief place in the country of the same name, and once the capital of a canton that existed for a short time during the French occupation of Switzerland. This small town is situated at the foot of the Schollberg, between the Rhine and the Seez. The original houses were made of wood, but several handsome stone edifices have been erected since the conflagration of 1811. The castle of the ancient counts is built upon an eminence which commands a very fine view. Sargans contains a population of seven hundred inhabitants.

*Wallenstadt* (*Hotels* dear and dirty) is near the eastern extremity of the lake, and within the district of the same name; it is distant three leagues from Sargans. It stands at the foot of the mountains Sichelkamm, and Ochsenkamm, in a swampy and unwholesome country. Marsh plants grow in some of its streets. Since the works of the Linth Canal were undertaken, it has, however, been less subject to inundations than before. It enjoys a considerable transit trade, owing to its proximity to the lake, which is a great channel of communication between Zurich and Italy for goods conveyed through the canton of the Grisons.

*The Lake of Wallenstadt* is considered to be the most dangerous in Switzerland, owing to the prevalence of a wind called the blätliiser, and the steepness with which the surrounding mountains descend into the water. The boatmen, however, are subjected to

such strict regulations, for ensuring the safety of visitants, that little risk is to be apprehended by those who are not rash enough to embark under unfavourable circumstances. The length of this lake is about four leagues, its breadth about one. In addition to the port of Wallenstadt at the eastern, and Wesen at the western extremity, there are but few landing-places along its shores. On the northern there is no other than Quinten; on the southern Mutlihorn; the peaks that surround the chain of mountains which enclose it on the north, are called the Seven Electors. The river Seez enters its eastern extremity; the Linth, wrought into a canal, its western, forming a communication between it and the Lake of Zurich; thus preventing those inundations, which formerly desolated the village of Wallenstadt. Near Wesen is a black marble slab fixed in the cliff, to the memory of Conrad Escher, under whose direction the canal was cut. Several cascades fall into this lake. At Quinten, the only landing-place on the north side, there is a magnificent waterfall, but to see it to perfection you must go some way up the little valley; at this delightful spot an hotel was building last July, which, I presume, by the time this guide gets into requisition, will be completed. The great eagle of the Alps builds its nest among the rocks above this lake.

A steam-packet runs twice a-day between Wallenstadt and Wesen, fare 2 francs.

*Wesen*, a small town, in the canton of St. Gall, is situated at the western extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. In the time of the Romans it was a place of much consideration, communicating with

several military stations in the neighbourhood; the situation of this little town is beautiful, from whence excursions can conveniently be made to *Näfels*, *Glaris*, &c. The distance to the latter place is about two leagues, and to the former one league. The principal and best situated hotel at Wesen is the *Epee*, excellent trout here. Carriages convey travellers to Zurich or Rapperschwyl.

*The Linth Canal.* The Linth Canal is one of the most important works undertaken within latter years in Switzerland. The river, being surcharged with the accumulated matter that is continually carried down the current of the Mag, which joins it about half a league from Wesen, frequently overflowed its banks, and converted the fields, between that town and Näfels, into a marsh; and the exhalations of the stagnant waters occasioned maladies, the influence of which extended even to Zurich. At length the Swiss Diet, in 1804, took the matter seriously into consideration. The principal object was to divert the course of the Linth towards the Lake of Zurich. The part of it intervening between Näfels and Wesen has been wrought into a canal, which joins the lake, and again emerging from it, unites it with that of Zurich. The stagnant waters, with which the fields were formerly overspread, are drained off by means of channels skilfully wrought.

*Näfels* is noticed as the spot where one of the most celebrated battles recorded in Swiss history was fought, on the 9th of April 1388, when the men of Glaris defeated the Austrian army, six times their number. Eleven stones, disposed in different direc-

tions, with the date 1388, mark the different spots where the enemy vainly renewed the charge. The anniversary of this victory is celebrated annually. The Catholics go in procession to the field, and the Protestants celebrate divine service in their churches. An account of the battle is always read upon the spot, wherein particular mention is made of the heroic deeds of the day. On the spot where the handsome church of the burgh has been erected, a chapel once stood, which was raised in commemoration of the victory. On or near the same spot, a battle took place between the French and Russians in 1799.

The town contains three hundred houses and sixteen hundred inhabitants, a great many of whom are engaged in manufactures.

*Glaris* is properly the capital of the canton of the same name, and in particular of the Protestant part; it is situated in the principal valley of that mountainous canton. It is watered by the Linth, and is one of the greatest manufacturing towns of Switzerland. It possesses also a number of mills for preparing the celebrated green, or schabzieger cheese. Some of the houses exhibit on the exterior grotesque fresco paintings, of either single figures or groups.

*The Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. Friedolin, an Irishman, who disseminated Christianity throughout this part of Switzerland, is appropriated both to the Protestant and Catholic service. The town-house, where may be seen some very large horns of the great goat, called steinbock, a kind which was completely destroyed in this canton about the end of the sixteenth century; here also is a bear, killed in 1716.



To proceed from Nâfels to Rapperschwyl, a distance of eight leagues, it will be necessary to retrace the road to Urnen; here there are two roads, one through the canton Schwiez, the other (the best) through the district of Gaster, through Kalsbrun and Uznach, in the canton St. Gall, to Schânis (a handsome burgh), which was once the chief place of the district. At Schânis there is a chapter of noble dames, founded in 806 by Hunfried, whom Charlemagne had elevated to the dignity of count of Coire. It was subsequently patronized by the counts of Lenzburg. Here also on the 25th and 26th September 1799, the French and Austrians fought. In this affair General Hotze fell: a small monument beside the road has been erected to his memory. Pedestrians will find the towing-path along the side of the canal very pleasant; turn to the right at the last bridge, half-way between which and the town of Uznach on the left, there is a footpath, leading to Schmerikon, a prettily situated village, at the beginning of the Lake of Zurich, and remarkable for containing a number of hotels, *alias* public houses, whose gaudy signs outside ought not to tempt travellers to venture inside. Those who may feel tired, yet anxious to proceed to Rapperschwyl, will be overjoyed to learn, as I was, that a small carriage to the latter place may be had from here for three francs. I may as well here mention (to put others on their guard) a little trick played by the young gentleman who drove us. After giving him a franc for himself, he very coolly went below, and ordered refreshments to the amount of another franc, which was, in the most obliging

manner, charged in our bill. It is but justice to say, that the landlord of the *Poste* offered to deduct it, with a hint that he would knock it out of the young gentleman the next time he favoured him with a visit. My travelling companion, who I always took for a person of great sagacity (a Yorkshireman), interpreted the affair in the following manner: the landlord, says he, gave the refreshment as a bonus for driving us to his house; and as we were the parties benefited! — and not the landlord — it was but proper we should pay the bounty. As, however, I don't wish travellers to trust to chance in these matters, I beg to say, that the *Poste* is not the best hotel; try the Paon d'or.

*Rapperschwyl*, in the canton of St. Gall, is, or rather was, a town of considerable importance, containing a population of 1462 souls, and 258 houses. It was built in 1091 by Count Rodolph, on his return from foreign lands, and long bore the name of Ruprechtswilla. It was burnt, in 1350, by the burgomaster Brun, of Zurich, but speedily rebuilt by duke Leopold of Austria. The first battle between the French forces and those of the democratic cantons, took place on the 30th of April 1798, near Rapperschwyl. The parochial church and the ancient castle are built at a considerable elevation, from the terrace of which there is a beautiful view, and near the lake is a Capuchin convent. *The bridge* which traverses the lake is in length 4,800 feet, by 12 in breadth: except for a short distance, it is unprovided with any railing. It was built in 1358 by order of duke Leopold, and repaired in 1819. The toll to get on

this ticklish affair is one batz and a half. If you go beyond the little chapel, and then return, you must pay to get off. The new building facing the pier is a corn-market. At Jonen, near Rapperschwyl, a Roman altar was found, which is inserted in the wall of the church. The best hotel at Rapperschwyl is the *Paon*, pleasantly situated outside the gate of the town, near the lake, commanding extensive views. A table d'hôte at half past twelve, price three francs, wine included; beds two francs. The other hotel, already mentioned, is the Freyhof and post-house, in the centre of the town.

*Steam-Packets* leave for Zurich in the morning at five o'clock, and, on certain days, at two in the afternoon. However, I found they did not run very regularly. The fare from Rapperschwyl to Zurich is three francs and a half. Refreshments may be had on board at reasonable prices.

*Diligences* every evening, at half past 9, for Wesen, Wallenstadt, Ragatz, and Coire.

*The Abbey of Einsiedeln* should properly be visited from Rapperschwyl, the distance to which, after crossing the lake, is about four leagues. It is considered the most celebrated resort for pilgrims in Europe, with the exception of Loretto in Italy.

The abbey, which was rebuilt in 1704, after a conflagration, presents one of the finest exteriors in Switzerland. The front building consists of three pavilions, with two wings. The church, with its two lateral towers and turrets at the angles, all of which are surmounted by spires, opens upon a spacious terrace, or platform, and is approached by a flight of steps, having on

each side arcades, with a range of booths, where, as in the shops of the village, rosaries, books, and other articles, are exposed for sale. In the rear are spacious courts surrounded by the various buildings of the establishment.

## SECOND JOURNEY.

### ROUTE 43.

*Zurich, Baden, Mont Albis, Zug, the Righi, Lucerne, Altorf, Mont St. Gothard, the Furca, Grimsel, Meryngen, the Glaciers of Grindelwald, Fall of the Stubbach, Interlachen, Thun.*

### ZURICH.

*Hotels.* The *Baur*, a new extensive establishment, dear.

*Hotel du Lac*, good and moderate, on the border of the Lake, beds from 1 franc, breakfast 1 fr. 50 c. in the *salle a manger*, 2 frs. in private room, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 3 frs. at 5 o'clock 4 frs. *Couronne, Epee, Bellevue.*

*Zurich* contains a population of 19,000, and is supposed to be 1,279 feet above the level of the sea. This city extends along both shores of the limpid Limmat, which issues from the lake in the interior, and receives the Wolfsbach, and an arm of the Syl. That part of the city on the right bank of the lake is called the *Grande Ville*, and extends to the foot of Zurichberg and Susenberg, including a number of streets upon an ascent. The *Petite Ville*, built upon the hills of Lindenhoff and St. Pierre, is also upon an ascent: in fact, the fine suburbs of Thalacker and Stadelhosen are the only parts where the streets are level. The communication with the different parts of Zurich is kept up by means of bridges.

*The Cathedral.* The origin of

this church, which was dedicated to the martyrs Felix and Regula, is involved in obscurity. It is supposed, however, to have been originally founded by Ruppert, king of the Franks, who is probably identical with Robert, an Alleman, to whom its foundation is also ascribed, about the end of the seventeenth century, whose brother Wickart planted the first Christian church at Lucerne. Others attribute the foundation to the emperor Otho. The antique appearance of the exterior, adorned with grim figures of Rupert and Charlemagne, renders it interesting; but the interest ceases there, as the interior contains nothing remarkable. The Lower Chapel, as it is called, contains some monuments; the two towers are of more recent construction than the main building. The view from the summit is very fine. Adjoining the cathedral is the court of the ancient monastery, surrounded with a picture, which is a curious specimen of the spacious architecture, called the Byzantine.

*Abbey of our Lady* was founded 862, by Lewis the Germanic, in behalf of his daughter Hildegard, to whom also he assigned considerable revenues. Her figure may still be seen in the ancient choir of the church: she is represented in the act of receiving from her father the veil and crosier of an abbess. The extravagance of one of the abbesses, Elizabeth of Matzinguen, was such, as to attract the animadversion of the government, and lead to the suppression of the sisterhood. Her chief offence was the inordinate gratification of her palate: a ragout, made of the livers of eel-pouts, was her favourite dish. The cathedral and this abbey are built opposite to each other,

and at opposite sides of the river. The Church of St. Peter. This church was erected, in 1705, upon a small hill between St. Peter's Place and the Lindenhof. Its clock is the largest in Zurich. The celebrated Lavater, who was for some time one of the pastors of this church, occupied the old parsonage adjoining. In the space before this church he was killed, as already related. The Rathshaus (*Palais Hôtel de Ville*) Government House is built above the Limmat, near the Untere Brücke, and nearly in the centre of the city. Several curious antique stones may be seen in this edifice. The Lyceum was founded by Charlemagne, and is hence called also the 'Carolinian College,' and sometimes the 'Carolinian Library,' from a fine collection of theological and dogmatical works which it contains. The Stadtbibliothek, or *Public Library*, in the Wasserkirch. Here is a model in relief, which comprehends the greater part of Switzerland, a collection of minerals, and a numismatic cabinet. The library possesses above fifty thousand volumes, disposed in three arched galleries, and a variety of curious manuscripts, together with a fine collection of medals and Roman antiquities. Among the most valuable documents are the original manuscript of Quintilian; part of the *Codex Vaticanus*, on violet parchment; a Latin correspondence between Lady Jane Grey and Bullinger; the hand-writing of Elmer, her schoolmaster; of Zwingli; of Henry IV. of France; and of his relations, Catherine and Joan of Navarre; of Walter Tochtemann, &c. A copy of the *Codex Alexandrinus* is also shewn, which was presented by Mr. Baber of the British Museum, and likewise a

collection of books, relating principally to the Jesuits, presented by Mr. Thomas Hollis, an English gentleman. This library is adorned with busts of Lavater, by Danneker, of Bodmer, Breitingen, Gessner, Steinbrucker, and Hagerbuch. It also contains a pair of gloves, a seizure from the monks of St. Gall, and some curious old pictures; among others, one representing the seven brothers Eschenbach upon their knees; another, of the three martyrs of Zurich, Felix, Regula, and Exuperans, bearing their heads in their hands; the best portraits existing of Zwingli and his wife; various coats of arms, as that of Toggenburg; numerous portraits of chief magistrates, from 1336 to 1798, &c. There is also a collection of minerals, and a very exact model of Switzerland, by Mr. Muller of Engelberg, and an ethnological collection, presented by Mr. Horner, brother to the librarian, Professor H., who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world. Among these are two volumes representing Chinese deities, games, and occupations, which are finely illuminated. The Public Library is called the Wasser Kirche, or 'Water Church,' probably owing to its situation. Its place was originally occupied by a chapel dedicated to the three martyrs just mentioned, who are said to have been decapitated on the spot, and is the site of the well-known legend of the serpent, that came to demand justice of Charlemagne while sitting at his dinner-table. The Old Arsenal contains a variety of old armour, highly polished, William Tell's cross-bow, and several banners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Wellenberg Tower at the entrance of the lake, former-

ly a prison and destined solely for those condemned to capital punishment, and adulterers.

The buck or Goat Club arose in consequence of the civil dissensions which, from 1436 to 1447, desolated Switzerland, and nearly destroyed the federal union. A military society was at that time formed, which assumed the name of the Ziegenbock, from each member having sculptured on his house the head of a he-goat, and from their using a machine of that form, like the battering-ram of the ancients, to make breaches in the places which they besieged.

*Promenades.* The promenades of Zurich: The Lindenhof, a fine terrace, elevated one hundred and twenty-five feet above the Limmat, and planted with lime-trees. Here stood formerly the palace of the counts and imperial generals. The Katze, an elevated bastion, which commands a fine view. The Bauschanze, or Krätzschanze, a bastion built in the water, and laid out as a garden. It communicates with the land by a bridge provided with seats, whence there is a good view of the city, and from whence the steam-packets depart and arrive. The Bauganten, with a pavilion, which commands one of the finest views about Zurich. Here stands a tower called the Kratzthurm. The Shooting-house, approached by a handsome avenue of trees. The New, or High Promenade, a very fine walk along the ramparts, which leads to the Giesberg bastion, where there is an extensive point of view.

Without the walls are, the Great Promenade. A peninsula formed by the Sihl and Limmat, a little to the north of the Little Town, and bounded also by the moat of the Schanzengraben. Around this

space is the Great Promenade, a delightful walk along the two rivers. It is also called 'Gessner's Promenade,' as containing the monument of the distinguished author of the Idyls, executed in bas-relief by Trippel. A medallion of Gessner is added: his bust stands at a little distance in the open air; the pedestal bears the following inscription:

*On the front.*

Salomon Gessner: Geb. den 1. April 1730.  
Starb den 2. März 1788.

*On the rear.*

Dem Andenken Salomon Gessners von seinen Mithürgern. Billig verehrt die Nachwelt den Dichter, den die Museen sich geweiht haben, die Welt Unschuld und Tugend zu lehren.

The ancient fortifications, have been converted into promenades; the ramparts, are destroyed, the dykes filled up, and new streets and houses erected on the site. Between two and three hundred new houses have been erected, besides a new post-office, three new hotels, and a new bridge.

The *Museum*, in Zurich is accessible to strangers by an introduction; a great variety of foreign news-papers are found here and one or two English journals.

*Diligences* daily from Zurich in every direction. The hours of departure are regulated according to the season.

*Booksellers.* There are several respectable establishments in Zurich, who publish panoramas and views of Switzerland, where also may be had Guides, and Maps of all countries.

*Steam-Packets* leave for Rapperschwyl, and the villages on the borders of the lake, every evening at five o'clock; and on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at eight in the morn-

ing returns from Rapperschwyl at two in the afternoon; so that five times a week the steam-packet traverses the lake twice a day: fare to Rapperschwyl 3½ French francs, there and back the same day, 6 frs. Pedestrians proceeding to the Righi sometimes take the steam-boat to Horgen, where an omnibus is in readiness to proceed to Art.

## ROUTE 44.

### THE LAKE OF ZÜRICH.

The Lake of Zurich, consisting of a greater and lesser basin, is ten leagues in length by one and a-half in its greatest breadth. The river Linth, wrought into a canal, enters at the south-eastern extremity, and on issuing from it at Zurich, assumes the name of Limmat. The tour of the lake is very delightful, and may be undertaken either by land or by water. Perhaps the most agreeable mode of accomplishing it would be to proceed in a carriage to Rapperschwyl, where the two basins unite, along the south-western shore (which is so elevated as to command delightful views, and leads through several very fine villages), and, after visiting by boat the tower and smaller basin (which is much less interesting than the other), to return along the north-eastern shore.

The village next to Zurich, on the south-western shore, is Wollishofen. Beyond Kilchberg, two leagues from the city, is Rüschlikon, with the bath of Nydelbad, and a remarkably fine point of view in its immediate neighbourhood. At Shalwyl, two leagues from Zurich, good lodging may be obtained by those who commence their excursion in the evening. The view from the cemetery is fine, but is excelled by that obtained from the

cemetery of Oberrieden, a quarter of a league farther. Both these sites command extensive prospects of the lake and surrounding country. In the parsonage of Oberrieden, Lavater, when pastor of the parish, wrote his celebrated work on Physiognomy. Through Horgen, the next village, pass all the goods that are conveyed across the St. Gothard on their way from or to Zurich. The baths of Boken are in the vicinity. Beyond Horgen is a little promontory called the Au, celebrated by Klopstock in one of his odes. Wädenschwyl, a league farther, is also a fine village, with a castle at a little distance. Its population is about 3,500. It contains a number of handsome houses, completely embowered by gardens and plantations. There are several public buildings, such as the Church, the Town-house, and the School-house. Wädenschwyl also possesses a great spinning establishment, several reading-rooms, and a society of amateurs of music. The castle commands a fine view. At Richtenschwyl, near the frontier, between the cantons of Zurich and Schwytz, resided in the time of Zimmermann, a celebrated physician. That distinguished writer, after describing in his work on 'Solitude,' the beauty of the view obtained from the terrace of the house at Zurich, where his friend Lavater was born, dwells with much complacency on the agreeable situation of the physician's abode at Richtenschwyl, and the beauty of the surrounding prospects. A road leads from this village to the valley of Altmatt, where it separates into two branches, the one conducting to Einsiedeln, the other to Schwytz. Richtenschwyl, like Horgen, enjoys the advantages of a transit trade.

Freybach and Pfäffikon succeed. Beyond the latter village the high road is abandoned for a cross-way, which traverses a tongue of land jutting into the lake, and leads through the hamlet of Hurdén to the great bridge which traverses the lake and communicates with Rapperschwyl.

Those who wish to make the circuit of the lower and smaller basin of the lake should provide a boat at Rapperschwyl. Opposite to it is Altendorf, beyond Pfäffikon. Between these two villages a carriage-road to Einsiedeln commences: the former was the residence of the counts of Rapperschwyl before the building of that town. Half a mile further is Lachen, a considerable village, where the road from Zurich, already described, abandons the lake. The remainder of this shore, from Lachen to Schmerikon, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the lake, is devoid of villages. Before reaching the latter village, the opening of the river Linth, or the Linth Canal, is passed near the base of the Buchberg. From Schmerikon may be seen the castle of Grynau, built near a bridge across the canal. On returning, the church of Wurmpach is passed, a little beyond which is the village of Jonen near Rapperschwyl.

On returning to Zurich by the north-eastern shore of the lake, the first village is Feldbach, beyond which is Stäffa, opposite to Richtenschwyl, and situated a league and a half from Rapperschwyl. Stäffa is esteemed one of the finest villages in Switzerland. At the extremity of a sort of mole adjoining, there is a fine point of view. Near the hotel are the sulphur-baths of Wannen. The church of Stäffa commands a very fine view.

Beyond Mannerdorf is Uetikon, and further on Meilen, nearly three leagues from Rapperschwyl, and also a considerable village opposite to Horgen. Heuliberg, opposite to Oberrieden, and Erlenbach succeed. Further on is the large and fine village of Küssnacht, which is provided with excellent baths.

During the warmest months of the year, this lake, in common with the rest to the northward of the Alps, experiences a considerable swell, which generally causes it to extend far beyond its ordinary limits. The mountains of snow and the enormous glaciers are evidently the cause of this phenomenon, occasioned by the operation of the heat upon these frozen regions, and frequently producing a rise of the waters fifteen feet above their common level. In summer, when the Rhine receives an overflow of the waters of the Alps, this river also attains its *maximum* in height. The lake of Zurich produces thirty different species of fish, which Melchior Fussli has represented in two large paintings that embellish one of the vestibules of the Hôtel-de-Ville at Zurich. Great quantities of salmon, with trout, carp, &c. are found in this lake, and boats of several tons burthen navigate it. The upper part, extending from Schmerikon and Lacken to Rapperschwyl, is frozen almost every year, but the other parts are seldom covered with ice, excepting in very hard winters.

The shores of the lake of Zurich are certainly among the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Of forty castles, which formerly crowned this fine piece of water, the remains of four are only now to be seen. There are eighteen

parochial villages, which, with the houses of individuals on each side, contain from 30,000 to 35,000 inhabitants.

### *Excursion to Baden.*

Baden, so celebrated for its baths, is only four leagues distant from Zurich, and may be visited either going from Basle to Schaffhausen, or from Zurich; the road from the latter place is much the best, and the distance being so short, an excursion there and back may be made the same day.

The small town of Baden, situated on the Limmat, possesses an old parish church, with a chapter of canons, a convent of Capuchin friars, one of Capuchin nuns, and an hospital founded by Queen Agnes. The Town-house long served as a place of union for the Diet of the Confederation. In it also was held the Congress of 1714, which put an end to the war of the Spanish succession. It is in this town also that the Argovian government has established houses of correction and detention for malefactors. On the Stein, near the town, are the ruins of an old fortress, probably Roman, which, in 1386, served as a place of arms to the Austrians on their march to Morgarten and Sempach. In 1415 it was burnt by the Confederates, but in the seventeenth century was rebuilt. In 1713 it was utterly destroyed by the forces of Berne and Zurich.

About a quarter of a league above the town are the celebrated Baths of Baden, which are established along both sides of the Limmat, and divided into the Great and Little Baths. The former are frequented by persons of opulence from every part of Europe: the latter by the peasantry

and artisans alone. At the Great Baths are seven principal hotels, all provided with baths: the Little Baths have but four. The eminence above the Teufelskeller, the hills of Hertenstein and Martinsberg, are agreeable promenades and excursions, some of which present fine points of view. The private baths are one hundred and fifty in number. This bathing establishment is the most ancient in Switzerland.

### ROUTE 45.

ZURICH TO LUCERNE BY THE RIGHT  
OVER MONT ALBIS.

About 40 English miles.

There are three routes from Zurich to Zug. The road across the mountain is through Wallisshofen, one league; to Adlischwyl, one league and a-half; to Hussen, two leagues; to Cappel, half a league; to Zug, one league and a-half—in all, six leagues: the second is through Kronau, and the third through Horgen; at the latter place an omnibus waits the arrival of the steam-packet from Zurich, and goes direct to Art.

When travellers hire a carriage from Zurich to Zug, it is cheaper to start in the morning than the afternoon; see introduction, hiring carriages.

The view from the Albis mountain comprehends on the east the entire lake and a great part of the canton of Zurich; on the north, the prospect extends to the Black Forest in Germany. On the west it is bounded by the Jura, in the cantons of Basil and Solothurn; but extends in a south-westerly direction across the hills of Argovia and Lucerne to the Stockhorn and the Niesen, and the mountains of the Emmen Thal and Ent-

libuch, with the Pilatus terminating the chain. On the south, extend the lake of Zug, the small lake of Turler, great part of the cantons of Lucerne, Argovia, and Zug, with the whole chain of Alps from the Pilatus to Sargans, and thence to the Sentis in the canton of Appenzel, together with the Jungfrau towering above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Finsterahorn in the extreme distance.

### ZUG.

*Inns.* The only good hotel is the *Cerf*.

*Zug* is agreeably situated between the lake and mountain of the same name, and contains a population of three thousand inhabitants. The preservation of the old walls, towers, &c., gives the town a picturesque appearance. The opening of the year 1435 was so cold in Switzerland that even the lakes were frozen. On the 4th of March, when the ice began to melt, the earth was seen to open in that part of the town of Zug which was nearest to the shore. On the approach of night a frightful noise was heard, succeeded by the total disappearance of two entire streets with part of the town walls, which sunk into the lake. Among others, the chief magistrate perished; but his child, named Adelrich, who was found floating in his cradle on the lake, was saved, and became in process of time Landamman of the republic. The archives of the town were lost in the convulsion. Some public works, commenced in 1433, for the purpose of drawing off the waters of the lake, are considered to have been one cause of this catastrophe. In 1594 a similar calamity occurred, and in 1795 great part of the town was de-



stroyed by a conflagration. Zug is so ancient that its origin is past record; it is supposed to have been one of the towns destroyed by the Helvetic inhabitants, as mentioned in 'Caesar's Commentaries.'

The *Lake of Zug* is four leagues long and one wide, and in many places from 180 to 200 feet deep; it abounds with fish, though not, as some writers affirm, weighing from fifty to ninety pounds. I made every inquiry, and found, that the largest fish ever remembered to have been caught was a pike, of forty pounds weight; and the largest carp, fifteen pounds.

*Diligence.* To Lucerne daily, at half-past two, fare 4½ francs. To Zurich daily, at ten in the morning, fare 3½ francs. To Art daily, at half-past twelve, fare 12 batz. Luggage forwarded by diligence is charged two kreutzers the pound.

An *Excursion to the Battle-field of Morgarten* may be made from Zug. This region became remarkable by the famous battle of Morgarten, fought in the vicinity, on the 15th of November 1315, wherein Duke Leopold of Austria was defeated by a small force. Walter Fürst, of Attinghausen, and William Tell are said to have been present on this occasion. Morgarten is the name of a hill, three leagues and a half from Zug, rising above the eastern shore of the lake of Egeri, which, at the period when the battle was fought, rose much higher than at present. A chapel, dedicated to St. James, was subsequently erected upon the spot. Another battle was fought here, on the 2d of May 1798, between the Schwytzers and the French, wherein the latter were defeated. Indeed, in every direction, either

by land or water, delightful excursions may be made from this charming spot.

Boats may be hired to Art; the distance, either by the lake or road, is two leagues. The average time by the boat is two hours and a half; the diligence occupies one hour and a half; fare, twelve batz. The hire of a boat to Art, with three rowers, is two francs each person, when more than one.

*Art.* In the *salle à manger* of all the hotels in the neighbourhood of the Righi, are to be seen the usual mountain accompaniments consisting of long ash poles, pointed with iron; walking-sticks, with a chamois-horn at the top, and an iron spike, about four inches long, at the bottom; a great variety of flasks, capable of holding from a quart to half a pint, besides knapsacks and other small gear, too numerous to mention. Guides, too, may be hired in abundance; but it is not until one arrives at Art, opposite the Black Eagle, that an opinion can be formed of their numbers, sizes, ages, and importunities. There are boys from eight years old to men threescore and ten; but, except to carry your knapsack in mounting the Righi, they are perfectly useless, to say nothing of the expense. Some travellers hire a horse each and a guide, making the expense for going up the Righi eighteen francs; should you be unable to walk, and must have a horse (ladies, of course, always ought to ride up, but *walk down*), recollect that a man is always sent to lead the horse and bring it back, whose expenses (with the exception of drink-geld) is included in the nine francs; therefore, a guide to guide the man '*wots*' guiding your horse, cannot be necessary. If, instead

of giving nine francs for a guide, you were to give one franc for a mountain-staff, you would find it more serviceable than fifty guides (*Coghlan's Guides* always excepted); and if you gave a boy another franc or two to go up before you (the sooner the better), to bespeak a bed, you would be right again.

Starting from Art, take the high road to the ruins of Goldau, opposite the inn (the White Horse), turn to the right through some fields, follow the path for three hours, and you will find yourself on the summit of the celebrated Mount Righi; and if you cannot follow a broad path (the only one) up a hill without a guide, all I can say is, that I am very sorry for you.

The dreadful calamity which befel the village of Goldau has rendered this a fearfully interesting part of Switzerland. This valley, which lies between the lakes of Lowertz and Zug on the east and west, and the Ruffiberg or Rossberg, and Rigiberg or Righi, on the north and south, was interspersed with smiling villages, inhabited by an industrious population, until the fatal 2d of September 1806; when the Gnipenspitze, a part of the Rossberg, descended and crushed under its ruins both habitations and inhabitants. Such was the suddenness of this catastrophe, that out of a party of eleven persons from Berne, who were walking from Art towards Goldau, in order to ascend the Righi, seven who were a little in advance perished, while the others escaped unhurt. Five minutes were sufficient to destroy the five villages of Goldau, Röthen, Busingen, Huzloch, and Lowertz; the four former totally, and nearly

three-fourths of the last. The waters of the lake of Lowertz sustained so violent a shock that they overflowed the village of Seven, situated at its northern extremity, and caused considerable damage. Four hundred and fifty-seven individuals perished on this occasion, fourteen were severely wounded, and the survivors reduced to beggary. From Lowertz a path of five leagues conducts to the summit of the Righi. The high road subsequently passes among huge fragments of rock, which, to a great distance, mark the scene of desolation. The present Goldau consists of little more than a new hotel (the White Horse), built on the spot where the ascent of the Righi commences, and a new church. Here the tourist has to pay toll for the horses employed in the excursion.

Having provided yourself with a staff and a flask of weak brandy and water, start not later than two o'clock, or the sun will be down before you get up. If there should be a large party, the contents of the flask may be brandy or kirschwasser; and if one of the number is a member of the Temperance Society, let him take charge of it. Mixing a little of it at the running streams as it may be required; do not forget to provide a portable patent leather cup; walk slowly, and do not *try* to keep up with the horses; my attempting to do so, and having the brandy in my own keeping, nearly gave me a surfeit of the ascending system. Having stated the cheapest and the best way to get up to the top, I again repeat, that if you wish to *lie* down upon any thing soft when you get there, it will be necessary to send somebody up before you, or go up very

early yourself; but, arrive when you will, in one part of the building or other, the tables, chairs, and the floor will be at your service. I said lie down, because sleeping is quite out of the question. The rendezvous, or Righi Inn, as it is called, contains three floors, the *salle à manger*, guide's room, and kitchen, occupy the centre; the bed-rooms, or cabins, are over and under; making up about sixty beds, and sometimes there are two hundred people there. The lucky rogues, who by good management (I am candid to confess I was not amongst the number) secured a bed and retired below, had the delight of forty or fifty pairs of thick shoes dancing over their heads, and those who departed to the upper regions were well situated to hear every sound of the horn and tambourine; but perhaps you might console yourself with the expectation that those who were tripping it on the *heavy* fantastic toe, after four hour's ascending in the broiling sun, would seek a little rest for themselves. Vain are your hopes, if you calculate upon any such good luck! It is true, that fatigue overcomes both dancers and musicians; each seeks at length his pillow (*i. e.* a chair); then comes the arranging — the altering — the turning — the grumbling — the tumbling — till each, exhausted in search of rest, flings himself in despair on the floor; the lights are cautiously extinguished; and the attendants retire. Here, then, is some prospect of at least three hours' repose; every thing is quiet for not three hours, but half an hour, or perhaps less, when some unfortunate youth, as thin a Shakspeare's apothecary (a wooden bed does not agree with thin people), start-

ing up, swears the sun is rising, and, in his eagerness to get out, tumbles over chairs, tables, legs, and bodies, who immediately arise to see—not the sun—but the moon. Disappointment, sore sides, and a dread of losing what they toiled so hard to see, prevents any future repose to the inhabitants of Mont Righi. The confusion of tongues in almost every living language baffles all description. With the exception of sleep, the accommodations are good, and considering that every thing for the use of the visitors must be brought from the valley, the charges are reasonable. One hundred persons sat down to an excellent supper, the charge for which was three francs, without wine; breakfast one franc and a-half; beds, I cannot say the price from experience, but I believe the charge is two francs each person, which includes the privilege of flea hunting: the sport I understood was capital in that way. There is also a very good inn at the Staffel, half a league lower than the Culm. It may here be necessary to observe that the horn is sounded half an-hour before sunrise, and that those who may envelope themselves in blankets or counterpanes to go out and see it, are expected to pay for the washing.

In addition to the route from Art, or rather Goldau, there are seven others three only of which are practicable for horses; the shortest will occupy three hours, and the longest, from Gersau, four hours and a-half.

The object of visiting the Righi being to witness the effects of the rising and setting of the sun on the extensive range of mountains, lakes, valleys, and plains in the centre of which it is placed, tou-

rists must take their measures accordingly. Those who lodge at the Culm can reach the highest point in a few moments, where there is a sort of wooden stage, or open observatory, and a large cross, distinguishable, with a good telescope, from Zurich. Those who lodge at the Staffel should be ready to ascend from it three quarters, or, at least, half an hour before sunrise. They should also be provided with Keller's "Panorama of the Righi," on which the disposition of the surrounding objects is so accurately drawn as to enable the spectator to determine them with facility. These may be briefly stated to include a vast circuit of level and mountainous country, from the Black Forest, in Germany (including the heights above the Valley of the Rhine, and those above the Danube, in Suacia), through all the northern and central cantons of Switzerland, as far as Jura, the Vosges in France, and Alsace. Within this circuit is included a number of lakes, the chief of which are those of the Four Forest Cantons, Zug and Lowertz in the vicinity, with those of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldeg, or Heidegg, and Hallwyl. The others are either inconsiderable, or very partially or indistinctly seen. Some have fancied they had obtained a glimpse of the Lake of Constance: but accurate investigation has proved that it is merely the mist which usually broods over the lake that is distinguishable from the Righi. The castle of Tettang, situated upon a mountain two leagues more distant, and that of Waldburg, distant five leagues, are, however, visible. Among the mountains, those most interesting or conspic-

uous are the entire range of the Bernese Oberland, the Sentis, the Glärnish, all the lofty peaks of the Forest Cantons, and in particular those which environ the lake, such as the Pilatus, the two Mythen, the Haggen, &c. A complete view is also included of the unfortunate valley of Goldau, and the fatal Rossberg above it. The towns of Lucerne, Schwytz, Stantz, Zug, Art, Kussnacht, and Immen-see, &c., are, more or less distinctly visible. The foreground, consisting of the various undulations and projections of the Righi, complete the picture.

Mr. Cooper thus describes the effect of the first view from this celebrated mountain: "For myself, I can fairly say, that, the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun excepted, I never felt so deep a sentiment of admiration and awe as at that exquisite moment. So greatly did reality exceed the pictures we had formed, that the surprise was as complete as if nothing had been expected. The first effect was really bewildering, leaving behind it a vague sensation, that the eye had strangely assembled the rarest elements of scenery, which were floating before it, without order, in pure wantonness. To this feeling the indefinite form of the lake of Lucerne greatly contributed, for it stretches out its numerous arms in so many different directions, as, at first, to appear like water in the unreal forms of the fancy. Volumes of mist were rolling swiftly along it, at the height of about two thousand feet above its surface, and of as many below ourselves, allowing us to look through the openings, in a way to aid the illusion."

Its name is supposed to have

been derived from the Latin *Mons Regius*, "Royal Mountain," or, poetically, *Regina Montium*, "Queen of Mountains." Towering above the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and having two others in its vicinity, it forms a sort of elevated peninsula from eight to ten leagues in circumference at the base, which is studded with above ten villages. A number of *chalets*, are also dispersed about its sides. Its aspect presents a pleasing interchange of verdant lawns and dark pine forests, while the nature of its soil and formation afford abundant matter of research to the botanist and geologist. The Righi does not reach the regions of perpetual snow. The inn near the Hospice affords accommodation to invalids, for whom the milk diet, called *smolken*, is prescribed.

The following places may be visited on ascending or descending the mountain:

The *Hospice*. The *Chapel of Maria Zum Schnee*, or "Chapel of our Lady of the Snows," which is situated in the little valley of Imsand, was founded in 1689 by Sebastian Zay of Art, but rebuilt on a larger scale in 1719. This is at all times a favourite resort of pilgrims, and is full of ex-votos. The Hospice, which is opposite to this chapel, has a communication with it by a passage extending from its upper story across the road. Here constantly reside three Capuchin friars and a lay-brother. One of these has in latter years been employed upon a still unfinished model of the place. In addition to the *Sennenkilbe*, or "Shepherd's Festival," celebrated here on the 22d of July, being St. Magdalen's day, the birth-day of the Virgin Mary, the 8th of

September, attracts hither an immense concourse of people. A few minutes' ascent above the Hospice is a rock bearing a tablet, dedicated to the memory of the late Ernest II., duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The *Bruderbalm*. On the opposite side of the valley is a cavern, containing in some seasons stalactites. The access is somewhat difficult. This cave, which is called the *Bruderbalm*, or "Brothers' Grotto," extends very far into the mountain.

The *Kessisbodenloch*. On ascending from the Staffel towards the Culm, a pit is passed at a few paces from the road, on the left, which is called the *Kessisbodenloch*. It resembles a well, and is very deep. Its orifice corresponds with another observable on the northern side of the mountain, through which stones dropped from above will be found to issue.

The *Kaltenbad, or Schwesternborn*. The *Kaltenbad* or "Cold Baths," is one of the most remarkable places on the Righi. A descent of three-quarters of a league conducts to it from the Staffel. The situation of these baths is as romantic as the tradition connected with them. The water by which they are supplied issues through the crevice of a rock, and is excessively cold. During the reign of the emperor Albert, three sisters were, according to the legend, obliged to flee into these deserts, in order to escape the persecution of the Austrian bailiffs, who then domineered in this part of Switzerland, and the refugees inhabited this spot until their death. In an adjoining church is a curious Latin document, recording the history of the three sisters, and sundry mi-

racles. The water is conveyed in wooden tubes to the baths, which are much frequented, being considered efficacious against intermitting fevers, cholics, and rheumatism. A festival is held here annually by the shepherds, on the 10th August, in honour of their patron, St. Laurence.

#### *Descent from the Righi.*

As soon as the sun is up the visitors commence going down, and it is not a little curious to see the various groups taking different directions, those who have ascended from Art, will, of course, descend either by Küsnacht or Weggis: the latter is the shortest, the best, and presents an *entirely* new prospect to that obtained in ascending: whereas the descent to Küsnacht is only partially so; besides those who intend going to Lucerne by the lake, will be sure to find boats at Weggis; indeed, to those who don't care to visit the Chapel of William Tell, for there are many in this country, I would strongly recommend the Weggis path. There is a very comfortable inn, the *Lion d'Or*, at the door of which the boats are lying. Here persons may breakfast after their descent, but many breakfast on the top of the mountain. The path down to Weggis lies through an assemblage of rocks forming a natural arch; it also leads past a small chapel, full of ex-vetos. The old man who attends the chapel, some years ago fell off the rocks, by which he was made a cripple; he keeps a "leetle" drop in the bottle, for the accommodation of those who may require it.

*Weggis*, which is about the same distance from Lucerne by water as Küsnacht, is divided

into two parts, the Upper and Lower. In 1795 great part of it was destroyed by a torrent of mud, which descended from the Righi. Near Lower Weggis was formerly the castle of Burg am See, the seat of one of the first families in ancient Lucerne, or rather throughout Switzerland. Their original name, Absee, was exchanged for that of Hertenstein, meaning "hard rock," which the castle bore from its situation just above the lake.

*Küsnacht* is a large town of the canton of Schwytz, on the borders of the gulf of a lake, containing 2,200 inhabitants. On a hill not far distant from Küsnacht, are seen the ruins of a castle in which the bailiff Gessler intended to confine William Tell. The hero sprung out of the boat on the rock to which he gave his name, and waited for the tyrant in the "Hollow Way," where he slew him with an arrow; in commemoration of which event a chapel was erected on the very spot, in 1388. On the 21st of January 1828, Küsnacht was the theatre of a grand spectacle, representing the history of Tell and Gessler.

The distance from Küsnacht to Lucerne, by the lake, is three leagues. After descending the lake of Küsnacht some distance beyond the opposite villages of Greppin and Merlischachan, the imaginary limit between the cantons Lucerne and Schwytz is crossed. The village of Meggin, situated on the right, near the shore, was the original domain of the noble family of the same name, vassals of the dukes of Austria and bailiffs of Rothenburg, under their government. The church of this village is more than three centuries old. Beyond

Meggen, situated on the right shore, are the ruins of the castle of "New" Habsburg, a favourite abode of the Emperor Rodolph I., one of that family. It fell, after a siege of ten days, in 1352, during the general demolition of the castles of the nobles. Near the Meggenhorn are four islets, on one of which is a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of boatmen and fishers, on another a cross. The largest of the islets, called the Alt-Stadt, served formerly as a depository for merchandize. Here the Abbé Raynal erected in 1783, a little obelisk, to the memory of the three Tells, which he had wished to erect in Grütli. It was destroyed by lightning in 1795. At the other extremity of the Lake of Küssnacht, opposite to the Meggenhorn, is the promontory of Tanzenberg, on an advanced projection of which is the Zinnen, once a custom-house for the merchandize transported from the St. Gothard. This spot forms a very picturesque point of view. Further on is the site of the former castle of Wartenflue, and on the opposite shore the villa of Stutz. Beyond the site of Wartenflue are some remains of the old tower of Seeburg, built in the reign of the Emperor Albert of Austria, to preserve the approaches of the city from hostile attacks. Beyond Stutz, on the opposite shore, is the promontory of Tripschen. On approaching Lucerne, the view is further embellished by the agreeable uplands, called the Halden on the right, and those of the Moos and Bireck on the left; above which, in the distance, rises the mountain Pilatus. The aspect of the town itself at the extremity of the lake is very picturesque.

## LUCERNE.

*Inns.* *Swan*, good, commanding an extensive view of the Lake of Lucerne. *Balance*, an old established good house and moderate. *Cheval Blanc*, very ordinaire.

The town of Lucerne, containing a population of 8,150 inhabitants, is situated at the western extremity of the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, at the foot of a gentle acclivity called the Musegg, and at the junction of the river Reuss with the lake. At a short distance rise the mountains Righi and Pilatus, at opposite sides of the water. This river divides it into two unequal parts — the Grosse Stadt, on the north, extending also along the lake; and the Kleine Stadt, on the south. The former was in ancient times completely surrounded with water. A wall, flanked with numerous towers, which passes along the height of the Musegg, and encloses that part of the Great Town not protected by the water, adds to the picturesque appearance of Lucerne. This wall was built between the years 1360 and 1385. The Little Town is intersected by a canal. The appearance of most of the houses is antiquated, but there are some built in the modern style.

The wall which encloses the city on the north is furnished with towers, one whereof is surmounted with an armed figure. Close to the Government-house is also an old tower, built about 1350, on part of the ruins of the ancient town, and which belonged to the fortifications. It was probably intended for giving warning of hostile approaches from the lake. A rude figure of a giant in fresco,

now fast mouldering away, is painted upon it, to which popular traditions have attached great celebrity. A long inscription in old German verse, records the discovery of the giant's bones near the village of Râden.

The bridges of Lucerne are the most remarkable within its precincts. Mill Bridge, which is three hundred feet in length, was constructed in 1403, and is intended for pedestrians alone. The interior of the roof wherewith it is covered is divided by a great number of partitions, which contain a succession of thirty-six pictures with double faces, representing the Dance of Death. There are also other subjects; and the different pieces, the gifts of different individuals, have the names of the donors severally inscribed upon them. Reuss Bridge is the only uncovered bridge in the town; its length is one hundred and fifty feet, and breadth twenty-six feet. Chapel Bridge, which was built in 1303, is one thousand feet long, and traverses the lake at its junction with the Reuss. It is decorated with one hundred and fifty-four pictures, whereof seventy-seven represent the most remarkable epochs of the heroic times of Switzerland; the remaining seventy-seven, commencing at the chapel, are subjects taken from the histories of the two patrons of the town, St. Leger and St. Maurice. Close to this bridge, and nearly at its middle point, is the Wasserthurm (*Tour de l'Eau*), or "Water-Tower," rising out of the lake. This tower which has been erroneously ascribed to the Romans, was more probably used as a light-house at an early period, but not so remote as theirs. It is supposed

to have furnished Lucerne with its name, as derivable from *Lucerna*, signifying in Latin, "lantern." The last of the bridges, "Court Bridge," is the longest bridge in Switzerland, extending one thousand three hundred and eighty feet, and serves to connect the cathedral with the town. Like the others, it is covered and decorated with pictures painted on wood, and in number two hundred and thirty-eight. The one half, viewed in walking along the bridge towards the cathedral, consists of subjects taken from the New, the remaining half are from the Old Testament. These paintings have been furnished at different periods, commencing from 1564.

Lucerne contains eight churches, besides the cathedral, a Jesuit's college, a convent, and a great number of schools, a gymnase, four hospitals, a house of correction, with the usual public buildings in the shape of a town-hall, mint, custom-house, an arsenal, four public libraries, none of which are likely to be interesting to travellers; the principal lion being the *Lion of Thorwaldsen*.

This most remarkable object is in the immediate vicinity of the town, in the garden of Colonel Pfeffer, to commemorate the massacre of the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. on the 10th of August 1792. The model was designed by the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen. The monument represents a colossal lion dying amidst weapons and armorial bearings; the right paw resting upon an escutcheon, bearing the arms of France, which he is no longer capable of defending. It is hewn out of the living rock, which forms a grotto around it, forty-four feet long, and twenty-six high



The lion itself is twenty-eight feet and a half long, by eighteen high. The dying lion partly covers with his body a buckler, on which the *fleur de lis* is conspicuous, which he has no further power to defend; the lance which pierced his side remains, part of which is broken; the face expresses the grief of noble feelings and tranquil courage; his paw is extended, as if to defend itself against a fresh attack; his half-shut eyes seem weeping for the fate of France, and as about to be closed for ever. The sheet of water in front adds to the effect. The person who has the charge of the garden and monument, relates, in French, the dimensions from the head to the tail and from the tail to the snout, reports himself a survivor. I should rather think he is a survivor of a survivor of that bloody day. However, be he what he may, he has got his story very pat, and keeps the gate leading to the chapel locked. Opposite to the monument is a rustic lodge, wherein are sold a variety of Swiss views and costumes, together with an account of the monument. A small chapel, erected near the spot, as a further memorial of the Swiss Guards, contains a privileged altar. The covering is of crimson silk, embroidered by the hands of the dauphiness of France, by whom it was presented. The device is a lamb reposing upon the gospel in sleep. The following inscription records the donation: "*Ouvrage de S. A. R. Madame la Dauphine Maria Thérèse de France, en 1825. Donné à la Chapelle du monument du 10 Août 1792, à Lucerne.*" The next lion is not a lion, but a plan in relief of part of Switzerland (twenty-two feet long by thirteen wide); and it is extraordinary, but true, that the two

latest travellers who have favoured the world with an account of their marchings and counter-marchings, are both erroneous respecting this celebrated relief. One says, "having all Switzerland in a room, I was enabled to satisfy myself that my own discovery was really the Titlis." As he was so keen at discovery, I wonder he could not discover that the whole of Switzerland comprises twenty-two cantons, while this plan comprises only five and parts of six more! The other authority says: "It is composed of one hundred and thirty-six square pieces, which may be separated, and each viewed distinctly by itself." To view this plan, one Swiss franc is charged each person; the relief plan in the Wasserkerch at Zurich, through not on quite so large a scale, is equally distinct, with the advantage of seeing it for nothing. In the arsenal are several antiquities, on which the inhabitants set much value.

An *English Clergyman* performs Divine Service in Lucerne every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; the proprietor of the Swan contributes in the most liberal manner towards his support, tho' of course not sufficient to render the contributions of travellers unnecessary.

Mr. Meyer, near the Swan Inn is a respectable bookseller, who keeps an assortment of Maps, Views and Guide-books.

A *steamer* runs between Lucerne and Fluelen. (The furthest extremity of the Lake) touching at various points en route once a day, leaving Lucerne in the morning, and returning about 5 in the evening, occupying 3 hours each way, fare 6 francs 16 sous to Fluelen and back the same day; the row-boats,

cost, for each passenger to Fluelen, with three rowers, four francs, occupying, including a stoppage to dine, 6 ½ to 7 hours. The passengers embark and disembark in front of the *Cygne*.

*Diligences* daily from Lucerne to Berne, Zurich, Thun, Basle, Solothurn. *Letters* daily to England; four times a-week, on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at four in the afternoon; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at two o'clock.

There are four routes to Berne from Lucerne:

1. By Schupfhein Eschobz-matt . . . 17½ leagues
2. By Sursée, Zofingen . . . 20½ "
3. By Sursée and Sumiswald . . . 18½ "
4. By Samen and Kaiserstuhl . . . 25½ "

*Travellers who intend proceeding over the Grimsel to Interlachen, should discharge their vetterino at Lucerne, paying two days' return to Schaffhausen and one to Zurich.*

*The Pilatus.* The mountain Pilatus, Ebel says, was a place of fashionable resort before the Righi came into notice; it is situated to the south of Lucerne, nearly opposite to that mountain, and separated from it by the lake. The name has been by some derived from the Latin *pileatus*, because it is generally covered with a little cloud in fine weather; by others from Pontius Pilate, who is superstitiously supposed to have drowned himself in a small lake on the Bründlinen, or Bründlen Alp, an elevated pasturage of the mountain.

The Pilatus can be ascended by six different paths, four from the northern and two from the southern sides. The least fatiguing of these commences at Alpnacht. That lead-

ing from Lucerne is practicable for a horse as far as the chapel of Eigenthal, a distance of two hours and a half, which is reached after passing through Kriens and Hergettswald. At the latter place are a handsome church and hermit's cell, a favourite resort of pilgrims, and below it the castle of Schauensee. The Eigenthal is an agreeable valley, where, in the place called New Alp, some ruins of the ancient castle and village are still visible. Here many of the Lucernese reside in summer, for the sake of the milk diet called molken. On the Bründlen Alp is the famous, though diminutive, Pilater sea.

The violent storms which sometimes occur in the neighbourhood of this lake, bursting with violence over the town of Lucerne, were supposed to have been the ebullitions of the angry spirit of Pontius Pilate, issuing from the lake when any person had the hardihood to disturb its waters. Such was the credence bestowed upon this legend in the fourteenth century, that it was expressly prohibited by the government to approach the lake. In 1387 a party of ecclesiastics were imprisoned for attempting the ascent, and it was only by special permission that, in the course of time, some strangers of distinction were allowed to undertake the excursion: a curate of Lucerne, at length contributed much to dispel these errors, by practically exorcising the lake, into which he caused stones to be thrown, and people to enter for the purpose of fording it where it was shallow; thus proving that it was neither bottomless nor ready to vomit flames on being disturbed.

In the vicinity of the Bründlen Alp are two very interesting grottos. The one is called the Dominic-

loch, from a mass of whitish stone at the entrance resembling a human figure placed at a table, by some supposed to be nothing more than an aggregation of stalactites. At length, a chamois-hunter, undertook the investigation in 1814. He found the pretended statue to be a rock full of crevices, besides which was another resembling a table. The other grotto is grotesquely called the Mondmilchloch, or 'Grotto of Moon-Milk.' This Mondmilchloch separates into two branches, and emits a very cold stream, which occasions in the interior of the cavern a remarkable whistling sound. This grotto derives its name from a mineral agaric called 'mondmilch,' which abounds both in it and the other grotto. On the Bründlen Alp there is a remarkable echo.

On the right of the Bründlen Alp is the Ober Alp, the best pasture of the Pilatus; on the left that of Castelen. The seven peaks of the mountain which rise above the Bründlen Alp are the Esel, Oberhaupt, Band, Tomlishorn, Gemsmattlin, Widderfeld, and Knappstein. The Esel is difficult and dangerous of ascent, but commands a view more extensive than that from the Righi Culm. Ober Alp and Widderfeld; but the path is very fatiguing and dangerous: Tomlishorn can be reached from this peak. The Widderfeld, or Widderhorn, is the wildest part of the mountain, and is approached from the Bründlen by several paths, one of which passes the Mondmilchloch, and a place named Bubenhütte. The Knappstein, which rises above the Widderfeld, is so called from the Knappstein, or "Rocking Stone," on its summit, which, after being fortuitously detached from the great mass of

rock, has maintained its balance, and can be moved and poised on its pivot without danger.

### ROUTE 46.

TO INTERLACHEN, BY FLUELEN ST. GOTHARD, THE GRIMSEL PASS, AND MEYRINGEN.

Time occupied 3 days.

*The Lake of Lucerne*, called also the Lake of the Four Cantons, exhibits greater variety and more picturesque scenery than any other of the Swiss lakes. It is seven leagues long, in a right line, and three wide about Küsnacht; but the shape is very irregular. The whole south side is bordered by high mountains; but the north exhibits hills of no great height. The narrow gulf that extends towards the west, is bordered on the N. and N. W. by Mount Pilatus, which is a single mountain, rising boldly more than six thousand feet above the level of the lake; and on the south by Mount Burgenberg. Stantz-Stadt, belonging to the canton of Underwald, is on this side; and in this part the lake is deepest. Küsnacht is on the point of the other gulf, which extends towards the east, and is wider than the former. All the country to the west of these gulfs, and part of it to the north of the latter, belongs to the canton of Lucerne; but that which is to the S. and N.E. is dependent on the canton of Zug. All the mountains on the left shore of the lake belong to the canton of Underwald; those on the right, partly to the canton of Uri, partly to that of Schwytz, but principally to the canton of Lucerne.

The town of Lucerne forms a

fine object at one extremity. Mount Pilatus and the Righi are noble mountains; the first well known to naturalists for the variety of its plants and fossils; the second peculiarly fitted to give a view over great part of Switzerland. At the foot of this once existed the smallest republic, and perhaps the most perfect democracy in Europe, that of Gersau. The inhabitants were about a thousand; it was absolutely independent, and under the protection of the four cantons. The scenery of that part which is called the lake of Uri is particularly sublime: it is narrow, and edged on both sides with the most wild and romantic rocks, with woods of beech and pine down to the very water's edge.

But this fine lake is particularly interesting from having been the theatre on which the independence of Switzerland was originally planned. Here is the chapel of William Tell, on a rock jutting out into the lake under a hanging wood; and the village of Brunnen, where the treaty of 1315 was signed between Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. Schwytz, the capital of the canton, is but two miles from it. And hail the chapel! hail the platform wild!

Where Tell directed the avenging dart,  
With well strung arm that first preserv'd  
his child,  
Then winged the arrow to the tyrant's heart.

The Emperor Albert, having the ambitious design of conquering Switzerland, in order to make a patrimony of it for one of his younger sons, had by degrees succeeded in subduing the greater part; and, under false pretences, had sent arbitrary baillies and governors, who exercised much cruelty and oppression upon the people. The worst of these was Gess-

ler, a rapacious and ferocious man, whose castle in Uri was a continued scene of barbarity and plunder. Discontents had already taken place, and the people not only murmured, but had meetings on every fresh insult; when in the year 1307, Gessler, to prove his power, and indulge his vanity, erected his hat on a pole in the market-place of Altorf, and insisted on the people bowing to it as they passed. William Tell refused. The tyrant to revenge himself, ordered Tell's youngest son to be brought to the market-place, and, tying him to a stake, placed an apple upon his head, and desired the father to shoot at it with his crossbow. William Tell succeeded in hitting the apple; but when the tyrant asked him the reason of his having another arrow concealed in his dress, he replied, "*To have killed you, had I killed my son.*" The offended governor had Tell seized and bound, and placed in the same boat with himself, resolving to carry him across the lake to his own castle. A frightful storm (to which the Swiss lakes are liable) suddenly arose, and they were obliged to unchain the prisoner, who was celebrated for his skill as a mariner. He conducted them near a ridge of rocks, and vaulting from the boat, escaped.

*Meadow of Grütli.* Nearly opposite to Brunnen, and under the promontory of Wytenberg, or Wytenstein, is a solitary rock rising out of the water, which is called by the latter name, and formerly also the *Weiber-Morgengab*, or "*Ladies' Breakfast.*" A steep ascent from the place of debarkation leads to the celebrated spot where the three Tells, the early vindicators of the freedom of their

country, used to hold their nocturnal meetings. Their real names were Werner Stauffacher, Erni An der Halden (otherwise called Arnold of Melchthal), and Walter Fürst. On the 17th of November 1307, each of them, accompanied by a band of ten men, selected from the cantons of Schwytz, Underwald, and Uri, repaired thither, and concluded the solemn compact which led to the expulsion of the Austrian zwingherrn, or bailiffs. On the 23d of June 1313 the three cantons renewed their alliance in the Meadow of Grütli, and it was again confirmed for the last time, in 1713, by three hundred and sixty deputies. Three springs, over which a small cottage has been built, are revered as sacred, being supposed to mark the spot where the patriotic conspirators assembled, and which are said to have first gushed from the earth at the moment in which they bound themselves by oath to attempt the deliverance of their country. Another small structure stands near this, and the little field is itself planted with fruit-trees and covered with verdure. This site was first chosen by the Abbé Raynal for the memorial in honour of the three Tells: which he subsequently erected on an island near Lucerne, having met with some impediment to his original design from the proprietor of the Meadow of Grütli. On the height above may be seen the church of Seelisberg, a very picturesque object.

*The Tellensprung.* On the opposite shore is a level rock, whereon William Tell leaped from the boat in which the tyrant Gessler was conveying him as a prisoner to Küssnacht; while in the act of springing, he contrived to push back the boat with his foot into

the midst of the waves, so as to prevent immediate pursuit. Before arriving at this spot the village of Sissingen is seen, at the opening of the valley of the same name, and at the base of the Frohn Alps Rock, together with some traces of the calamity occasioned by a huge mass of rock, which, in the spring of 1801, fell from the heights above the village into the lake: the shock was so violent that the recoiling waters inundated the valley, and swept away a number of houses, mills, and other buildings, together with eleven persons. The effect of this concussion upon the lake was perceived even at Lucerne, and the waves penetrated into the villages of Flüelen and Bauen. The Tellensprung, or "Tell's Leap," is distinguished by a little chapel with an open portico of two arches in front, and decorated with a number of rude frescos, representing the principal personages and events of the period. There is also one of modern date, by Xavier Trinerr of Bürglen. This fane was erected in 1388, by order of the landsgemeinde, or popular assembly of Uri, and a festival is annually celebrated upon the spot. This is one of the most dangerous places on the lake.

The village of *Flüelen*, at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, or in particular of that of Uri, may be termed the port of Altorf. Its position is very commodious for the transit of merchandize between Italy and the north of Switzerland. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the stores. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boatmen. There are two hotels, *l'Aigle* and the *Croix Blanche*.

On Landing at Flüelen, we intended to proceed to Altorf for the night (it is now possible to reach St. Gothard to sleep the first night); but mine host of the *Eagle*, master Henry Gisler, was very anxious that we should patronize his house. Standing, as it does, on the very edge of the lake, we could not resist, and having refreshed ourselves with tea on a sort of shed top to get to which we were obliged to double up very small, the little man commenced the usual inquiries: "How far were we going?" "How did we intend to travel?" (there were four in the party) "good horses," "intelligent coachman," "*save* one day's back-hire by allowing him to suggest." The last hint was a knock-down argument, twenty francs to be saved, *how?* we all anxiously enquired: "By taking my carriage and pair to Andermatt, where the carriage-horses can be converted into saddle-horses, three days going to Meyringen and two back, making five days; suppose," said mine host, "you take my carriage and horses to Andermatt, I charge you two days," (how civil!) "you must then hire horses to Meyringen two days, and two back, making six instead of five!" We could not get over his *logic*; and as there were two ladies, who of course would require horses the whole way, we found it necessary to make the bargain. I would recommend others similarly situated to follow the same plan: not that Mr. Gisler favoured us, for it is the custom when you hire for three days, to pay but two return. At the *Croix Blanche* or at Altorf, the same accomodation may be had.

*Mem.* See that the little man does not charge more than the

following prices in his bill *he will if he can*.

Tea, 1 f. 5 sous; bed, 1 f. 10 sous; breakfast, 1 f. 10 sous.

The road from Flüelen to Altorf, distant a quarter of a league, passes through the opening of a valley, watered by the Reuss, which joins the lake between the former place and Seedorf.

The town of *Altorf*, otherwise called Uri, still bears traces of the appalling calamities it experienced at the close of the last century. In April 1799 it was destroyed by a conflagration. In a month after the inhabitants had to endure a hostile visit from the French; and subsequently, during the same year, it was successively traversed or occupied by the Austrians, by the French a second time, and by the Russians. It has been since rebuilt in better style than before. The Old Tower of William Tell is said to have alone escaped the flames. It is built on the spot formerly occupied by the lime-tree under which the hero's son was placed. The circumstances are represented by rude paintings on the exterior of the tower. There are four public fountains, two of which mark the spots where William Tell and the child stood, and are adorned with their figures; the other two are surmounted by those of saints.

The parochial church is a large and handsome structure. The Hall of the Grand Council contains but one picture, a copy of the portrait of William Tell, the original of which is preserved in the nunnery at Seedorf. The Convent of Capuchin Friars, in a romantic situation. The Convent of Capuchin Nuns, or Nuns of the Holy Cross. The Ossuary, containing a very fine crystal.

There are no literary or charitable institutions at Altorf, education being much neglected in the canton, and every commune obliged to support its own poor. The Capuchin Convent contains a library.

The village of *Burglen*, the native place of William Tell, is about half a league from Altorf. The situation is wild and romantic; it is entered by a bridge across the Schächen, which flows through the valley of the same name. In this stream William Tell was drowned at an advanced age, while endeavouring to save a child exposed to a similar fate. Thirty years after his death, his fellow-citizens erected a chapel on the spot where his house had formerly stood. It contains a number of rude frescos, representing the principal events of the period, with mottos in old German annexed to each. Near to this chapel are the remains of an Austrian bailiff's castle, consisting of a square tower overgrown with ivy, and now annexed to the parsonage. On the wainscot, in an apartment on the first floor, is the portrait of William Tell.

*Road from Altorf to Andermatt.* The great Italian route from Altorf, by Mount St. Gothard, follows the course of the Reuss, and passes at Stackeldorf, a ruined castle. Near Amsteg, where the carriage-road formerly terminated, are some ruins called Zwing Uri, said to be the remains of one of Gessler's castles, but which some take to be the ancient residence of the lords of Sillen. The Gestellenbach precipitates itself into the Reuss at Amsteg. Here the character of the scenery becomes exceedingly wild, and the rushing of the river so boisterous, that the valley is called the Krachen Thal, or "Resounding Valley." Be-

yond Amsteg is the Felli Brücke, or "Bridge of Fell." Near Wasen is a stone bridge, ninety feet high, called the Pfaffensprung, or "Priest's Leap." On approaching Wasen, the Schöne Brücke, or "Handsome Bridge," is crossed: on the left of which is seen the Rohrbach descending from an elevated rock. Near here there is a

Toll for a carriage with two horses.	38	batz.
Five persons bridge geld :	2½	-
Nearly 4½ francs.	30½	batz.

Between Wasen and the poor hamlet of Göschenen, the valley called the Göschen Thal opens on the right; a deep ravine, at whose extremity several glaciers are discerned, and through which flows the torrent of the same name. On the other side of Göschenen is the bridge called the Haderli Brücke. Here opens the gorge of the Schollenen, where the road winds over fearful precipices traversed by three bridges. That of Tanzenbein bounds the district of Urseren. The Teufels Brücke, or "Devil's Bridge," elevated seventy-five feet, is thrown across a deep chasm over the Reuss, which forms a considerable cataract down the shaggy sides of the mountain, and over immense fragments of rock, which it has undermined in its course. When the cataract is viewed from this spot, it presents a sublime scene of horror, which alike defy the representations of poetry, and its sister art, painting.

The old bridge was destroyed in 1799, and the torrent was passed by Marshall Suvorof, at the head of the Russians, when he made his celebrated retreat. Suvorof's picture of the sublime scenery, as well as the account of his bold and extraordinary achievement, in his

despatch to the emperor, are too interesting to be omitted.

"Our army left the frontiers of Italy, regretted by all the inhabitants, but with the glory of having liberated that country, and traversed a chain of dreadful mountains. Here, St. Gothard, the Colossus of mountains, surrounded by clouds impregnated with thunder, presents itself to our view; there, the Vogelbert, striving, as it were, to eclipse the former in terrific grandeur. Your imperial majesty's troops penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of the bridge, which joins two mountains, and justly bears the name of Devil's Bridge. Though the enemy destroyed it, the progress of the victorious troops was not impeded; *boards were tied together with the officers' scarfs*, and along that bridge they threw themselves from the highest precipices into tremendous abysses, fell in with the enemy, and defeated them wherever they could reach them. It now remained for our troops to climb Mount Winter, the summit of which is covered with everlasting snow, and whose naked rocks surpass every other in steepness. They were obliged to ascend through cataracts rolling down with dreadful impetuosity, and hurling, with irresistible force, huge fragments of rocks and masses of snow and clay, by which numbers of men and horses were impelled down the gaping caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty. It is beyond the powers of language to paint this awful spectacle of nature in all its horrors."

The scenery here becomes of a sublime and awful description. Proceeding on, the Teufels Berg,

or "Devil's Mountain," and then the subterranean passage cut through the rock, called the Urner Loch, or "Uri Cavern," are attained. The latter is two hundred and twenty feet long, fifteen broad, and twelve high: apertures, also wrought through the rock, admit a glimmering light. Emerging from this dark avenue, the character of the scene becomes totally changed, the wild gorges hitherto pursued contrasting strongly with the luxuriant vale of Urseren, which suddenly appears on the right. This valley was formerly accessible only by a chain-bridge, suspended at a great elevation above the Reuss, and called the Staubende Brücke, or "Drizzling Bridge," on account of the foam that perpetually involved it in humidity. The Urner Loch exists only since 1707. From this passage to Andermatt is a distance of a quarter of a mile.

#### *Hotel. The Drey Könige.*

There is also a tolerable inn at the Hopital, about a mile and a-half beyond Andermatt; those the *Lion d'Or*, we put up here and found tolerable accommodation; in an adjoining building is a collection of minerals, found in the neighbourhood, to which we were specially invited during the preparation of our dinner. In the same room is also a relief plan, of part of Switzerland, similar to those at Zurich and Lucerne, but upon a smaller scale; it is covered with a lid: the said lid is not removed without payment of fifteen sous from each person. Inquiring of the people as to the difficulties of the pass, it was represented as impassable without horses; it happened that there were no other travellers at the *Lion d'Or* from whom we could obtain information, so my Yorkshire friend and self found



our selves next morning outside two as sorry-looking beasts as one would desire to mount; and, as a further proof of the sincerity and consideration for our bodily comforts, the landlord recommended us to take provisions, in the shape of a cold fowl, a bottle of wine, and half-a-yard of bread; he even went so far as to give us a little salt. Later in the day I could not avoid recollecting my juvenile sports, when I would run after the birds, and try to put a little salt on their tails; for, as I was properly enough told, that if I could, a capture must follow: the only difference between my very worthy host and myself was, that he caught the birds first, and then applied the salt.

Two carriage-horses, as before stated, having been engaged for the ladies to Meyringen, it was understood that our two animals would take us only to the top of the Furca, and there be discharged, paying for each nine francs. The distance is about six leagues, half of which only is a gradual ascent.

The road from Andermatt to the mountain Furca leads through the entire valley of Urseren, which is a quarter of a league in breadth. It contains from twelve to thirteen hundred inhabitants, whose chief occupation is cheese-making. The first village beyond Hoptal is Zum Dorf, the next is Realp, from whence an ascent of three leagues attains to the summit of the Furca, a chain of mountains separating the canton of Uri and the Valais. Those who hire horses should not take them further than this spot: of course, this does not apply to ladies; for although we allowed ourselves to be persuaded into another nine francs expendi-

ture to the Grimsel, I never had less in the shape of horse-flesh for my money during my natural life; for, with the exception of rather a sharp ascent after passing the glacier of the Rhone, it is a steep and continued descent to the Grimsel. To account for this it will be only necessary to recollect that, for the whole way from Fluelen to Andermatt, and from Realp to the Furca, you have been continually ascending to the height of 7,795 feet.

As soon as we arrived at a point from whence we could see the entire glacier, it presented a sublime and beautiful object, the vastness and grandeur of which must be seen to be properly understood; from the glacier rushes a considerable body of water of a whitish colour, crossed by a wooden bridge, which brings us to the door of the only habitation to be seen in this secluded part of the world; here our guides suggested the propriety of discussing our cold fowl. We entered the house, wondering whether we could get the use of a glass to drink our wine out of, when lo! a sight presented itself in the *salle à manger* which brought to my recollection the birds and salt alluded to elsewhere. Cold ham, bread, butter, and cheese, wine glasses, and wine. All the above delicacies were being done ample justice to by a party of "travelling English," who had arrived about half-an-hour before us. I was busily engaged in looking about for the hamper in which I supposed the eatables had been conveyed, when I was nearly knocked off my equilibrium by the fat host hurrying in with a piece of roast veal, smoking hot. I now found that our friend at the Lion, or rather *Lying d'Or*, stated what was false, when he said that

nothing could be had to eat or drink except the Rhone water (which, whatever it may do elsewhere, does not look very tempting at its source), between the Hopital and the Grimsel. It is unnecessary to say, that we received but little civility or attention, and the offer of a two-franc piece for some water and the use of the apartment, was not sufficient to quell the anger of this caterer, who really appeared as if he considered his reputation was completely damaged. The ascent, which commences at the door of this *Pig and Whistle*, is about as steep as any in Switzerland; there is, however, one consolation, that if it is steep, it is also short: all who have strength sufficient should certainly walk.

"We crossed the Rhone by a bridge, a short distance from the glacier, and reached the foot of the Grimsel. The prospect was any thing but agreeable, as I stood looking up its steep side. The Righi, the heaven-ascending stairs excepted, was not any where so steep, though certainly much higher. The afternoon sun, too, was beating on the side of the ascent, and there was not a breath of air. The guide manifested what he thought of the matter, by very deliberately taking off the pack and beginning to strip. When he was ready we went at it with all our resolution. In about five minutes my coat was on my arm; in less than ten I began to look back wistfully at the glacier, which presented a most invitingly cool aspect. Luckily we got a little snow near the summit, with which to cool our parched mouths; but, from some cause or other (the heat, perhaps), this was much the severest ascent I had yet overcome. Once or

twice the throbbing of my heart was so severe, that I thought it would leap out of my mouth; and, as to the old guide, with whom it was a point of honour to refuse all aid in carrying the pack, he consoled himself at every halt, of which we made fifty, by exclaiming, "*Point de bagatelle, monsir!*"

We found some difficulty in crossing the summit of this mountain, which at the time was covered with snow. It is here advisable in all cases to dismount and walk through the snow, even should the ladies have thin shoes on, or be carried in a *chaise à porteur*.

The time occupied from the Rhone glacier to the Grimsel is about two hours.

The *Grimsel Hospice* is half a league below this summit, in a wild and dreary valley, to which we descended by a sort of natural stairs, some of which were sufficiently large to turn a coach and six on; high poles were here and there stuck, to mark the road when the snow lies on the ground. The building appears from a distance like a large block of greyish rock in the midst of others of a smaller size; near it are two small lakes, one of which is called the "Dead Lake." The person who farms the Hospice is bound to remain several months in the year; it is a large building, capable of accommodating a great number of persons; I think there could not have been less than fifty persons under the roof the night we took shelter, composed of English, Irish, Germans, French, Swiss guides, horse-keepers, chair-porters, ostlers, and servants: as to the number of goats, it was beyond human skill to count them, as they came down in all directions from the

mountains with distended udders to be milked.

In 1799, an Austrian patrol that arrived here was obliged to burn all the wood-work of the Hospice to afford them warmth. The communes of the valley of Hasli, to whom the Hospice belongs, restored it at a considerable expense; which benevolence is recorded by an inscription in the chamber of the person who farms the building. He is bound to afford gratuitous assistance to indigent travellers only, but is permitted to collect subscriptions throughout Switzerland, in aid of this pious duty. His cattle, which are very numerous, when assembled give this sequestered region of the Alps a patriarchal appearance. On the 30th of November, St. Andrew's Day, he annually quits the Hospice: leaving it, however, unlocked, and provided with refreshments for those who may attempt the passage subsequently to his departure.

A table-d'hôte was served at eight o'clock, by which time all expected travellers were supposed to have arrived. Plain and plentiful was the order of the supper; some preferred tea, and they had it. The bed-rooms (mostly double-bedded), are not remarkable for paint or paper; but musical, as the least movement produces a sound very like a drum; but it is not the time to be fastidious. I slept well after so many ups and downs; who could doubt it? One party, who came from Interlachen, rose early, went up to the pass which commanded a view of the Rhone glacier, and came back to breakfast, returning to Meyringen the same day. The bill for four persons, for supper, beds, and breakfast, was only twenty-one francs six sous, including two bottles of wine. After

a good breakfast, the company formed into two parties: one started towards the Furca and St. Gotthard; the other, consisting of thirty-three persons, towards Meyringen. Seven on horseback, three in *chaises-à-porteurs*, eight pedestrians; the remainder were composed of guides, porteurs, and horse-keepers. Advancing in front, it was really an interesting sight to watch the progress of the cavalcade, as they wound their way amidst the grandest scenery I had yet witnessed.

The *Sidelhorn*. The highest summit of the Grimsel is called the Sidelhorn, which rises three quarters of a league above the Spital. This summit commands a more comprehensive view of the configuration of the higher Alps (especially of those in the direction of Monte Rosa and the Simplon), than any other in the Oberland. Those who wish to enter the canton of the Valais can descend hence to Obergestelen.

The *Ober Aar*. The path leading towards the Ober Aar passes by the rock of Kessistum (which forms the base of the Sidelhorn), a little below the Lake of Trübten, and conducts to the Bürenech, whence the glacier of the Ober Aar can be distinctly seen, together with the Needle (*Aiguille*), of the Zinkenstock adjoining. This is, however, a difficult and somewhat dangerous excursion.

The Handeck-chalet, the first halting-place, may be reached in about two hours, by a gradual descent, crossing and re-crossing the Aar by little picturesque bridges, of which I think there are no less than twelve between the Grimsel and Meyringen, a distance of about thirty English miles. Here, also, bread, butter, cheese, and wine,

and excellent Kirschwasser, may be had; but the chief inducement for travellers to stop here is the celebrated waterfall of Handeck in the neighbourhood.

A foot-path leads to the dreary environs of the Handeck, at the foot of the Aerenhorn, whence descends a very rapid stream, denominated after that mountain. The cascade of the Handeck surpasses, in impetuosity, all others in Switzerland. There are several spots from whence it can be viewed to advantage. The morning, between nine and ten, or at latest, the hour of eleven, is the most favourable time of the day. From a jutting rock the spectator beholds the Aar on the right, rushing downward in a mass of foam; while on the left the Aerenbach is seen uniting with the greater stream. The abyss into which the great volume of water, of different colours, descends, is so profound, that the sun cannot reach it. It is well termed in a work on the Oberland, "a hell of water." The painter Wolff contrived to have himself lowered into it by cords, and succeeded in discovering the point of view for the picture he has drawn of this magnificent cascade. The wolf which appears in this now very scarce print, serves to indicate both the name of the artist and the wildness of the region it represents. There is a rocky projection above the cataract, where the poet Baggesen once seated himself to play upon his flute.

The two rivers coming in different directions, meeting at right angles, and shooting their united waters into the same gulf, renders this one of the most extraordinary falls in Switzerland.

A short distance before the traveller reaches Gutannen, there is another cascade formed by the Aar, at the side of the road. Having traversed the lovely valley of Hasli um Grund, a sort of formidable barrier seems to forbid any further approach; this is called the Kirchhet, which encloses the valley of Meyringen. It is particularly interesting, says a modern writer, to the geologist; but it is very far from being interesting to the pedestrian, who, after a march of thirty miles, finds his labours for the day must terminate with a hill short, it is true but very stiffish. Having reached the summit, two roads present themselves; the one straight-forward leads to the village of Meyringen, that on the left to the Hotel *Reichenbach* near the waterfall.

To the Reichenbach we proceeded. Nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this hotel; standing alone in a beautiful valley, it has more the appearance of a gentleman's seat in the centre of a park, than a house of entertainment. The interior distribution corresponds with the situation; a large and handsome saloon, bedrooms at all prices and sizes, billiard-room, and warm, cold, and mineral baths. Two table-d'hôtes at one and seven o'clock, price three francs. Those who might feel disposed to make a short stay in the house will be received as boarders, and pay accordingly.

*The Valley of Hasli*, which extends from the Lake of Brienz to the Grimsel, is ten leagues in length. It is enclosed on all sides by lofty mountains, except where it opens on the Lake of Brienz, and it is watered through its entire extent by the Aar. The chief occupations of its inhabitants are

grazing and cheese-making. There are no fewer than fifty-four Alps, or pasturages, in the valley. The men are considered to be the most expert wrestlers in Switzerland, especially in that modification of the exercise called *schrwingen*.\*)

*The Village of Meyringen* is the chief place of the Valley of Hasli. The large and spacious church is remarkable only as having a black line traced along the wall, indicating that, in 1762, the overflow of the streams, which descended from the Hasliberg, filled the church with water and rubbish up to that height. Being built near the foot of the mountain, it is continually exposed to more or less danger from the increase of the waters. A wall has been erected to stem the course of the Alpbach, the most dangerous of all the torrents that descend from the Hasliberg. The belfry is at some distance from the church. It is very solid, apparently of great antiquity, and was not improbably a military structure in its original destination. A vague tradition relates, that these two buildings were erected by two brothers, who, through animosity, built them thus disunited. Near the village are the ruins of the castle of Resti, the possession of a noble and respected family; which has frequently furnished chief magistrates to the valley, and which is supposed to be descended from one of the ancient Swedish or Frisic chiefs mentioned in the song of Hasli, as the original colonists of the valley.

In the village of Meyringen

there is also a good hotel, the *Sauvage*. At this house there are two table d'hôtes at one and four o'clock; at the first the price is three francs, at the second four francs.

A small Steamer plies on the Lake of Brienz.

There is a road across the Susten pass to Wasen, on the road from Altorf to St. Gothard; the Grindelwald; path commences behind the Hôtel des Bains.

The most interesting object in the valley of Hasli is the cascade of the *Reichenbach*. It may be seen from the platform of the church: but one of the bridges across the Aar affords a more advantageous point of view; whence about the middle of June it may be often seen embellished by a beautiful rainbow. There are in all seven falls. The highest fall should be seen in the forenoon: the afternoon, or the evening, is the best time for seeing the lowest. Those who commence from above may follow the course of the cascade in descending, cross it before arriving at the lowest fall, and return to Meyringen by the uncovered bridge of the Aar, below that village. Those who commence from below, should adopt the reverse of this. The highest fall is best seen from a platform on the right bank. On the descent a bridge of one arch, called the Bøgelein, affords another good point of view.

*The Alpbach* is a cascade situated in the mountain above Meyringen, and is approached by following the shortest route from

\*) The guides and porteurs entertained our party with an exhibition, during our halt at Handeck. Each wrestler ties a handkerchief tightly round his left thigh, this is grasped by the adversary—the pulling and hauling then commences, until one of them is laid prostrate.

the church to the Hasliberg. The wild and impetuous torrent which forms this cascade, has often spread devastation in its course, especially when the falls of the Dorfbach overflow at the same time.

*The Falchernbach* is a cascade worth visiting. It precipitates itself from a height of two hundred feet, at a little distance from Meyringen.

The expense of a guide from Meyringen to Grindelwald, Lauberbrunn, and thence to Interlachen, will be eighteen francs; a horse, twenty-seven francs, including one day's return for each.

#### ROUTE 47.

TO INTERLACHEN BY THE GRINDELWALD GLACIERS, AND STAUBBACH WATERFALL.

A very steep and stony ascent leads to the torrent of Reichenbach: from hence may be seen almost the whole vale of Hasli at one view. Beyond this, the country becomes very wild and romantic: the rocks covered only with pines, cascades tumbling from these rocks; torrents roaring along the valleys; when on a sudden a most fertile plain presents itself, studded with the wooden huts, where the peasants come to make their cheese. These verdant vales are small, and we soon plunge again into all the mountain horrors of this wonderful country.

When we have ascended for about four hours, we pass the region of trees and come to shrubs only. The upper part, however, of Scheidegg is by no means barren, but covered with most excellent pasture. On the left we see some glaciers in the distance, and

sometimes hear the fall of the avalanches, sounding like distant thunder. The eye, satiated with the splendour of these objects, now willingly seeks for repose on the green valley of Grindelwald, which presents itself as soon as we arrive at the top of the mountain, studded with its wooden houses, all seeming to proclaim, by their similar dimensions, the equality that reigns in these happy vales. The extensive verdure is interrupted only by these scattered habitations, and here and there by little patches of corn, hemp, and flax. The descent, though not so rude as the ascent, is almost too steep to ride down with comfort; especially as the whole mountain, on this side, is composed of slate, which easily shivers, and is very slippery. It will take nearly three hours and a half to ride, or walk, from the summit of the mountain to the inn; the whole time, from Meyringen to the inn at Grindelwald, is seven hours.

The valley of Grindelwald is bounded to the south by three lofty mountains; Eiger to the right, Mettenberg in the middle, and Wetterhorn to the left. Between the two first descents is the inferior, or little glacier, and between the second and third, the superior glacier.

There are two hotels at Grindelwald: the *Ours*, which is at the entrance of the village from Interlachen and Lauterbrunnen, and the *Aigle Noir*, at the entrance coming from Meyringen; the latter is, therefore, about a mile nearer to the superior glacier. The other inn is the most convenient to stop at coming from Interlachen. A guide is unnecessary for visiting the glaciers — they

expect three francs; the path lies to the right after you pass the church. Travellers coming across the Scheidegg, may, by descending a little out of the path, visit the upper glacier before entering the village.

The valley of Grindelwald is divided into seven communities, called Alps, each of which has its separate commons. The peasants have all a right to keep as many head of cattle as they can maintain during the winter. First: they feed on the pastures of the valley; and as the year advances, the cattle go gradually higher up the mountains: as the year declines, they descend in the same manner; and, in the mean time, the inhabitants lay in winter provisions for them from their home pastures. The number of cows, sheep, and goats, is estimated at about five thousand; of these, two-thirds are large cattle. This valley is a perfect model of the patriarchal manners, when the head of a family established his children around him, and they their children in succession.

In the cemetery, and close to the wall of the church, is a monumental stone erected to Aimé Mouron, a young clergyman from Yverdun, who perished in a chasm of the lower glacier of Grindelwald, on the 31st of August 1821.

*The Upper Glacier of Grindelwald.* In the valley which separates the Wetterhorn from the Schreckhorn and Mettenberg is situated the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald. It occupies a large space, extending across fertile meadows to the verge of the rising grounds of the Scheideck, and is supposed to be of greater extent than the Inferior or Lower

Glacier; but the difference, if any, must be slight. Each is about a quarter of a league wide at the extremity. The breadth of the Upper Glacier being perhaps a little greater, has acquired for it the name of Great Glacier. Near its source it extends to the breadth of about two leagues. In order to visit this glacier from the village, it is necessary to advance for about an hour across an uneven tract, crossing the rivulets of Muhlibach and Bergelbach. In the direction of the Wetterhorn the ice is very much loaded with the matter called *gufér* (gravel and stones). The torrent of the Weissbach descends from the Wetterhorn, that of Milchbach from the Mettenberg. These two rivulets, uniting beneath the platform of ice, form the two principal sources of the Upper Lutschinen.

I cannot here omit mentioning the conduct of the man who occupies the chalet near the Superior Glacier. This person has a blunderbuss, which he discharges for the amusement of those travellers who may require it. Having walked from the inn alone, I was proceeding near the premises, when I was rudely accosted by this man; I however declined both his services and his blunderbuss. On my return from viewing the Glacier, he demanded *drink-geld, for walking over his land*; this I refused, upon the principle that in submitting to this, I would be liable to a tolerable round sum during the remainder of my tour; but I bought a chain made of hair from one of his children. This did not prevent my being followed and insulted by the most indecent gestures, and finally assailed with stones as I descended into the valley. Having learnt the man's

name, I lodged a complaint against him with the *Prefect* at Interlachen; for the benefit of future travellers, as I understood that all persons who had resisted his illegal demand were insulted in a similar way.

*The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald.* The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald is also called the Ladies' Glacier, on account of its facility of access. Like many others, it advances and recedes. In 1561, it impeded communication with the Valais so slightly, that a nuptial party was able to pass from that country into the Grindelwald. In 1578, a baptismal procession passed by the same way, and in 1605, a second nuptial party. A forest of pines is said to have then existed on the space now occupied by the ice. But at the end of the seventeenth century, the glacier advanced a full quarter of a league beyond its ordinary limit, forced the Lüttschinen to alter the direction of its channel, and committed some ravages on the neighbouring district. An easy walk of half an hour conducts to this glacier, opposite to which is a commodious seat for viewing a handsome natural arch at its base, through which flows one of the tributary streams of the Lüttschinen. The visitant may visit the Nellen Balm (Bell) on this excursion, before returning to the village.

*The Faulhorn.* One of the finest views in the Oberland is obtained from the summit of the Faulhorn, which therefore forms the object of one of the most usual excursions from Grindelwald, and can be ascended without any danger. The path which conducts to it from Grindelwald exhibits alternately a variety of smiling

meadows, gloomy forests, rocks, *chalets*, a cascade, rich pasturages, and lastly, a still and solitary lake. At the pasturage called the Bach Alp, lodging may be obtained in a *chalet*, by those who intend remaining above to witness the sun rise. The most elevated station of the Bach Alp is in the Bachthal, whence there is a fine view of the two glaciers of Grindelwald, which appear much larger than when seen from below. It is in this solitary valley that the inhabitants of Grindelwald and Brientz assemble to celebrate the Bergdorset, or *Festival of the Mountain Village*. Here is situated the lake above-mentioned, called the Bachsellin, which forms lower down, under the name of Mühlibach, the principal, and almost the only cascade of the valley of Grindelwald. This region has a wild and gloomy appearance, heightened by the aspect of the dilapidated summit of the Röthhorn, which is gradually falling into decay. From the Bach Alp there are only two leagues to the summit of the Faulhorn. Towards the north-west appear the Suleck, the Niesen, and the Stockhorn, with the mountains of the Siebenthal, almost as far as Zweysimmen, and, as some believe, the Dent du Midi. Part of the lake of Thun is also seen from Spietz to the lower extremity; but the town is concealed by the promontory of the Nase. Further on is an immense tract beyond the Burgistein, wherein some think they have had a glimpse of the city of Berne. The view extends to the Jura, the lake of Neufchatel, Mount Chasseral on the lake of Bienne, the Hasenmatt, the Weissenstein behind Solothurn, and



the Hauenstein, where it melts away in the distance. Some assert that even the Vosges and the Black Forest are visible in this direction. More to the east, and at a little distance, are seen the Beatenberg, the Gemmen Alp, the Harder, the Augstmatthorn, the Brientzer Grat, and the Rieder Grat, above which the Hohgant elevates itself, and beside it the Scheibenhue, with the Zerkrautenberg (which, as tradition has it, was scratched by Satan, and bears the marks of his talons). Further on are the Pilatus, the Sattal, the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, that of Zug, with the capital of the same name, and at a great distance, some parts of the cantons of Zurich and Thurgovia; the Righi, the Mythen, above Schwitz, and the mountains of the canton of Unterwalden.

Pursuing the torrent formed by the two Glaciers of Grindelwald, till they join the torrent that comes down the valley of Lauterbrunnen, (pedestrians cross the Wangern Alp,) we now turn to the left, into the latter valley. Huge masses of rock, with trees growing in the most grotesque manner out of them, and thrown about irregularly, characterize the entrance into this picturesque and romantic valley, which is in general very narrow, in many parts leaving barely room for a little road between the torrent and the mountain. Frequently vast rocks that have fallen from the impending mountains, almost stop the course of the torrent, and make it rage with redoubled fury. The stupendous *Hunnenflue*, resembling a gigantic bastion, seems

to forbid our proceeding any farther; rocks, despoiled of all their verdure, threaten a sudden fall, and frequent cascades tumble down the precipices.

The road next winds through dusky pines, where a stern silence is interrupted only by the Lüt-schinen beating furiously against rocks that strive in vain to detain him prisoner. Sometimes the mountains seem to close, as if to forbid farther passage; but at length the valley opens, and the little scattered village of Lauterbrunnen shows its smiling face; the simple wooden mansions, situated in green pastures, give at once repose to the eye and tranquillity to the mind. The church, lately built, and the residence of the minister, soon come in sight, and a little beyond, the *Staubbach* is seen pouring down its waters from the top of the mountain. It is in these delightful excursions that the pleasures of pedestrianism, so eloquently described by the poet, are gratified so the fullest extent:

No sad vicissitudes his heart annoy;  
Blows not a zephyr, but it whispers joy;  
For him lost flowers their idle sweets  
exhale:

He tastes the meanest note that swells  
the gale;

For him sod-seats the cottage door adorn,  
And peeps the far-off spire, his evening bourn!

Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,  
And dear the greensward to his velvet tread;

Moves there a cloud o'er mid-day's flaming eye,

Upward he looks, and calls it "luxury;"  
Kind Nature's charities his steps attend,  
In every babbling brook he finds a friend,  
While chast'ning thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed

By Wisdom, moralize his pensive road.\*

\* Wordsworth's Poems, Vol. I., p. 70.

When the sun appears over the mountains, and darts his rays upon the waterfall, is the proper time to view it. The Staubbach is then finely illuminated, and the Iris appears at the bottom in full splendour. The water falls nine hundred and thirty feet perpendicular, and being broken into spray, is dispersed by the wind which the cascade itself continually creates. After great rains, the force of the water is considerable enough to carry the fall quite clear of the rock; but at other times, though the mountain is almost perpendicular, the water breaks against some projecting parts, and is thus more dispersed.

Lauterbrunnen may be named the valley of cascades. The Staubbach is by no means the only one: ten may be counted from one point near the parsonage-house, and there is double that number, at least, in a very small space; deeper in the valley are many more, among which are two that fall from a greater height than even the Staubbach; but as they do not descend at one leap, they are not so remarkable. The view from the village is closed by Mount Jungfrau, whose summits, called Jungfrauhorn, are distinctly seen; together with the isolated rock at the extremity, called the *Monk*, round which the daring hunters will sometimes creep, with the assistance of their hooked knives, in pursuit of the chamois, which abounds in these parts. Still more distant appear the glaciers that descend from the steep rocks of *Grosshorn* and *Breithorn*.

*The distance from Grindewald to Interlachen by the valley is reckoned about four leagues and a-half; to cross the Wengern*

*Alp, and by Lauterbrunnen, nine leagues.*

#### INTERLACHEN.

Nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this now English! colony. A broad road, about a mile in length, bordered with immense walnut trees, may be considered the high street of Interlachen. On the right side, proceeding from Brienz, surrounded by tastefully laid-out gardens, are a great number of large, well-built modern houses, commanding a fine view of the valley, terminated by the snow-capped Jungfrau. Here and there, the word "*Pension*," may be seen. Besides those flanking the road, there are several *Pensions* pleasantly situated in different parts of the valley; they all wear a gay and cheerful aspect outside, blended with "good entertainment" within. This spot may be considered as the Bank of Switzerland, being the chief place where travellers *exchange notes* without any deduction. It may also be considered in the light of an exchange, for persons may be *spoken with* from all parts of the globe; it is, likewise, a rendezvous for the lame and the lazy. "I say, Wilkins—nice place this: lots of pretty girls;—amiable people the Murrays—very!" "My dear fellow, as I am a little lame, you and Jenkins had better finish your tour without me—can't go, positively." The married ladies are so delighted with it, that on no account will they allow their spouses to deny themselves the pleasure of making excursions. "You know, my dear, how poorly I am when I travel over these frightful mountains: really you *must go* and see all you can; never mind me, I'll do very well

here. I can't travel about any more; you'll find me here when you come back; there now, don't be longer than a month away; there's a dear!"

If a friend has cut you during your tour, ten to one but you'll catch him cutting mutton at *Muller's*. If you have been journeying in the society of a pleasant party, don't grieve at parting; or if you have fallen in love, *en passant*, with some travelling beauty—don't despair of seeing her again, for you'll be sure to find her and her mamma at the *Cassino*.

Mr. Muller has also an Hotel as well as a boarding-house, where travellers making but a short stay will be well accommodated at the following prices, bed from 1½ francs to 3 frs. according to size and situation, breakfast 1 fr. 50 ct. Table d'hôte at one o'clock 3 frs., at 4 o'clock 4 frs.

Although there are a great many boarding-houses in Interlachen, the above-named are the best. The inferior houses charge, six francs a-day; for this sum every thing is included, with the exception of wine and washing: the latter villanously dear. Breakfast at nine, tea, coffee, bread and butter, and honey; eggs and meat charged extra: dinner at four, consisting of soup, fish, joints, and made dishes, besides other nic-nacs, too numerous to mention, and dessert. Wine (*ordinaire*) is charged thirty sous a bottle. Tea, at eight, *à l'Anglaise*, bread and butter and honey again. The size and situation of your bed-room will depend upon the number of persons in the house before you arrive; but as changes are daily taking place, by a little management you may, in time, get the

best room in the house. Boarders are received for single days, or by the week, or month!

There are no shops in Interlachen; but a few, of a very ordinary description, are to be found in Interseen, which, in fact, may be considered the faubourg of Interlachen. Ladies, aware of this, will, of course, provide any articles they may require at one of the towns through which they may pass; but visitors desirous to purchase carved wood imitation Swiss cottages and other wood ware peculiar to the country, will find at the *Temple of Minerva*, a choice collection, the proprietor Mr. Wyder undertakes to forward articles purchased from him to England or elsewhere.

The present village of Interlachen consists of few ancient buildings, with the exception of the old church and some remains of the ancient convents, which, since the Reformation, have been in part modified into the residence for the Prefect, and in part converted into an hospital for the indigent and insane. Before that period, there existed at Interlachen two Augustinian convents, the one for fifty monks, and the other for forty nuns, within the same building.

The convent of Interlachen was founded about the year 1130, or 1133, by Selinger Von Obenhofen, and subsequently placed under the protection of Berne, by Henry VI., emperor of Germany. In process of time the discipline of this establishment became so relaxed, that the Bernese government found it necessary to prefer a complaint to the Pope on the subject. The female convent was suppressed in 1431, and its revenues transferred to the Chapter of St. Vincent, at

Berne. A hundred years later the monks of Interlachen were the principal instigators of the opposition made here to the progress of the Reformation, which was not overcome without the effusion of blood.

The valley of Interlachen was, in the thirteenth century, subject to inundations, which rendered the soil sterile and the air unwholesome. The boisterous Lutschinen, which then descended to join the Aar, was the cause of these inconveniencies, for which a remedy was found in the opulence of the abbey, which diverted its course to the Lake of Brienz, at an almost ruinous pecuniary sacrifice, although aided by the lords of Unterseen and Unspunnen. At present the character of the soil is so altered, that the valley is frequently covered with flowers so early as February.

*Divine Service* is performed every Sunday during the season, at eleven in the morning and six in the evening, in a neat but small chapel attached to the old church; it is capable of holding about two hundred persons. The clergyman (who, I understand, comes every year from Nice), is a very efficient minister, for, in addition to reading the prayers and delivering an excellent discourse, he gives out and leads the psalms in very good taste; he is supported by the voluntary contributions of the visitors: for that purpose books are left at each of the boarding-houses.

The *Post-Office* is in Interseen. Letters arrive daily at four o'clock, and depart at three. Letters to go the same day must be put in by two o'clock.

*Fares of Cars and Horses from Interlachen.*

To Grindelwald, and return same day:

1 horse . . . . .	9 francs
2 horses . . . . .	18 "

To Lauterbrunnen and back:

1 horse . . . . .	6 francs
2 horses . . . . .	12 "

To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, and return same day:

1 horse . . . . .	10 francs
2 horses . . . . .	18 "

Saddle horses and mules are the same expense.

To accomplish both comfortably, it is necessary to start by six o'clock in the morning. It may be right to observe, that the people who let the cars will try to make two days' work of the excursion to both places: should this be attempted, it will only be necessary to produce the tariff, which will at once set the matter at rest. Lauterbrunnen should be visited first. \*)

A *Steam-packet* from Neuhausa to Thun, daily, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past three in the afternoon: fare three francs.

A diligence leaves every day, one hour before the starting of the steam-packet from the Hotel Muller, with passengers and luggage: fare one franc. A car will take two persons also for one franc each, including luggage.

\*) The ridiculous recommendation in Murray's hand-book to leave Thun at 8 in morning visit Interlachen, the Glaciers of Lauterbrunnen, the Staubbach Waterfall, and return to take the Steamer from Neuhaus to Thun at 1/2 past 2 is impossible. It took myself and friend an entire day, leaving Interlachen at 6 in the morning.

*Environs of Interlachen.*

*The Hobbühl.* It requires only a quarter of an hour's walk to arrive at the summit of the little hill of the Hobbühl. The way lies across the Zollbrücke, or "Toll-bridge." The view is superb from the Rotundo, or summer-house, supported by twelve columns, which is built on this elevation. The return may be varied by striking in upon a romantic but difficult path, which leads to the Goldey, a small plain between the Harder and the right bank of the Aar, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau. Near the Goldey are some grottos in the rocks, whereof one, distinguishable from the rest, is called "Cavern of the Dwarf Kings." On quitting the Goldey, the tourist has his choice of returning at once to Interlachen, or ascending still higher, by following the route of the Beatenberg, in the direction of Oberhohen, Luchenbühl and Waldeck.

*The Gemmen Alp.* The mountain called the Gemmen Alp commands one of the finest views in the vicinity. The summit can be attained on foot in four hours. The path leads through Waldeck and the Küh Alp, where pines of an extraordinary size may be seen.

*The Castle of Unspunnen.* About a league from Interlachen is the ruined castle of Unspunnen. Of the original building little more remains than a semicircular tower, supported by a more elevated square one. The interior is quite choked up with foliage and rubbish. The origin of this castle is lost, even to tradition. An obscure legend is still extant, which represents one of its ancient proprietors as a sort of Blue-Beard,

who immured his wives in dungeons to espouse others.

*Matten and Bönigen.* By proceeding straight forward along the western wall of the old convent of Interlachen, the village of Matten is reached, one of the most ancient of the district. The principal object in it is a large basin for water, formed of Goldschwyl stone. One house is adorned with stained glass, dated two centuries back, among the devices represented on which is an armed bear, carrying some turnips in his belt, also an old iron spur, found not many years since in the ground, beside an old oak, near the castle of Unspunnen. Beyond this village the road traverses the rich plain which extends from Wilderschwyl, and the ruins of Unspunnen, to the lake of Brienz. On the right is seen the church of Gsteig. A bridge crosses the Lüttschinen, beyond which the road branches into two parts; the one conducting to Gsteig, the other to Bönigen. Above this village appears the Schüttiberg, which, according to a nearly obsolete tradition, is nothing more than the wreck of a fallen mountain, that in its descent overwhelmed a castle. Situated in the plain, with some few of its houses built on the slope of the Schüttiberg, is a rock called the Stockbalm; it is said to conceal a grotto, inhabited by the gnomes, or dwarfs of the mountain. A rivulet runs along the entire length of the hamlet, or village of Bönigen. Beyond the village is the station for boats, formed by a small arm of the lake. After re-crossing the Lutschinen by a bridge lower down, and nearer to Bönigen, a new path is met: the road passes near the Bürgleim, an eminence which forms a fine point of view,

and the lake of Goldswyl. At a little distance is the handsome village of Ringgenberg, and afterwards a mill, situated on the Spülbach, a canal which connects the Aar with the Lutschinen, and of which one arm traverses Interlachen.

*Goldschnyl.* Those who wish to visit the northwestern shore of the lake of Brientz arrive first at the village of Goldshhwyl, situated upon the Aar, between Interlachen and the lake. After passing the Zollbrücke a large path is found, which conducts to the village. Near Goldschwyl is a hillock, crowned with the ruins of its old church, an interesting object. In 1674, the parish of Goldschwyl was transferred to Ringgenberg. Farther on is its lake, formerly called the Fallensee, where a baron of Ringgenberg, while amusing himself with angling, was surprised by his enemies, and carried prisoner into the canton of Unterwalden; at the same time, his son was expelled, his castle burnt, and the village of Brientz occupied. The Bernese, however, coming to his assistance, effected his prompt deliverance.

*The Village of Gsteig* stands on the Lutschinen. One road leading to it passes through Matten, another through Wilderschwyl, so that the visitant may at pleasure vary his route. Between Matten and Gsteig is the hamlet of Gsteig Alment. An ancient custom exists in this district, which may partly explain the luxuriance of its foliage: on every nuptial occasion some young trees are planted on the territory of the commune, which becomes the property of the future family and their posterity for ever. From Gsteig a cross-road leads direct to Wilderschwyl;

the course can, however, be lengthened, by proceeding to the healthy hamlet of Gsteigwyler, or Wyler, almost quite concealed amid its abundant orchards.

## ROUTE 48.

### INTERLACHEN TO BRIENTZ.

Those who may have crossed from Meyringen to Interlachen by the Grindelwald Gletschers and Lauterbrunnen, will make an excursion to the *Giesbach Waterfall* from Interlachen.

*A Steam-boat* goes twice a day to and from Brientz, touching at the waterfall; fare, each person, one franc-

The lake is three leagues in length by half a league in breadth. It receives the Aar at its northern end and discharges it at its southern extremity, near which it also receives the Lutschinen. A chain of very steep mountains borders its south-eastern shore, where there are only two villages. The best fish in the lake are called after it, brientzling.

### *Tariff of row boats navigating the Lake of Brientz.*

For each person from

	francs.	cents.
Interlachen to the Griesbach . . . . .	1	78
Ditto to Griesbach, then to Brientz . . . . .	2	21
Ditto direct to Brientz . . . . .	2	0

If there are less than three persons, then each rower is paid the above-named sums.

The most interesting places along the lake are:

*Iseltwald.* A path which crosses the Lutschinen at Bönigan, leads to Iseltwald, passing by a group of houses called Senegg, and leaving on the right the small cascade the Mutschbach. The village is built in the depth of a

small bay, wherein is an islet named the Island of Bönigen, because the first individual that cultivated it was an inhabitant of that village, but more anciently Schnecken Insel, or "Snail Island." The situation of the village, and the view it commands, are equally delightful. A window of stained glass in the village of Matten, between Interlachen and Bönigen, represents, as has been mentioned, in one of its compartments, an armed bear with some turnips in its girdle. With this emblem is connected the following tradition: Three robust giants, always clad in the skins of bears, or wolves, dwelt at Iseltwald, and were sent as the contingent of the district, when the emperor of Germany called upon his subjects of the Oberland for troops. The Emperor, being indignant at the paucity of the forces of Iseltwald, the giants calmed him with the assurance that they were equivalent to the entire hostile army; then repaired to the neighbouring wood, and, providing each a huge trunk of a tree, made good their assertion. When the Emperor inquired what reward he should bestow upon them, they merely requested for their commune the privilege of bearing the Imperial eagle on its banner, whenever it should be able to furnish a hundred men more for His Imperial majesty's service; and for themselves, the liberty of gathering three turnips in the plantation of Bönigen, which was part of the territory of the empire, whenever they should feel thirsty while walking along the lake, whereof they were to carry one in their hand and two in their belt. The request being granted, they regaled themselves

with turnips at a place between Iseltwald and Bönigen, called Am Stadel; but the little hamlet of Iseltwald has never been able to furnish the hundred stipulated combatants. According to tradition, the promontory which forms one side of the Bay of Iseltwald was once an island, and the original domain of the lords of Matten. Ancient documents exist which prove that one Minna of Matten made considerable donations to the church of Interlachen, and some have fancied they had discerned in a sunk square inclosure in the neighbourhood, the site of a large tower, beneath which were the subterraneous dungeons of the castle, hollowed out of the rock.

*The Tanzplatz.* Near the Giessbach is the Tanzplatz, or "Dancing Place," a projecting terrace on the slope of the mountain, covered with verdure. Tradition relates that, during a festival enlivened by the dance, two lovers being led too near the edge of the precipice by the evolutions of a waltz, fell over and were drowned. It was supposed by some that they did it intentionally in order to die in mutual embrace.

*The Giessbach.* The celebrated cascade of the Giessbach is at the opposite side of the lake from the village. It is formed by a torrent which descends from the Hagel See, joined by another from the Hexen See two small lakes of the little valley of Hühnerthal. This united torrent traverses the pasturage of Ischingelfeld, on its way to the lake of Brientz. The Giessbach consists of a number of beautiful waterfalls, the second of which from the lake is considered the finest. There is an upper cas-

cade, which is seldom visited, being at the distance of two leagues and a half from the lake, and accessible only by a difficult path.

The hotels at Brienz, the *Croix Blanche*, and *L'Ours*, are pleasantly situated at the end of the lake; saddle horses, cars, &c. for excursions. The distance from Brienz to Meyringen is three leagues.

A new hotel, the *Belle-vue*, has been opened a mile short of Brienz. To this place only the Steamer proceeds.

The village of Brienz is situated between the lake on the south and the Brientzergrat on the north. The church is built on a commanding rock, whereon there are also some ruins, which renders it probable that the mansion of the ancient counts of Brienz stood here. According to tradition the last of this race perished in a crusade about the beginning of the twelfth century. The girls of this village are celebrated for the fine tone of their voices. Companies of these Alpine songstresses are always ready to attend at the inn, or accompany visitants in their excursion upon the lake.

*The Mühlibach and the Rothhorn.* Near one extremity of the village of Brienz is a cascade called the Mühlibach, or Planalpbach, which, although not so celebrated as the Giessbach, still merits a visit. When time permits, it would be worth while to ascend to the fine pasturage of the Plan Alp.

#### ROUTE 49.

INTERLACHEN TO THUN.

*The Lake of Thun* is in length between four and five leagues, in

breadth one. On the right, not far from Thun, is the opening of the canal of the Kander, the greatest public work that has ever been effected in Switzerland. This torrent (which descends from the glacier of Kander, in the vicinity of Gemmi), surcharged with the wreck and rubbish accumulated in its course, formerly flowed into the Aar below Thun, at times encumbering its channel and devastating the valley. To obviate this inconvenience the present canal was formed, which occupied between two and three hundred workmen for three years. On each side of the lake is a road: that along the north-eastern shore is a new road, and practicable for carriages; that on the south-western is only practicable for carriages to a little distance beyond Faulensee. These two roads unite at Unterseen. Most of the interesting places along the borders of the lake can be conveniently visited in boats. Tourists generally embark at Hofstetten, sometimes at Scherzlingen. At Schadau the entire lake opens on the view; on the right are seen the Nienen, and the range from the Blümlisalp to the Abendberg. The Engel, the Dreyspitz, the Hundshörnes, the Schwalmeren, the Schnabelhörner, and the Suleck, would appear to form one immense mass of mountain, but for the light vapours which generally define their outlines. On the north-eastern shore is seen the church of Hilterfingen, on the opposite side the tower of Strattingen, and the canal of the Kander.

The most interesting spot perhaps in the vicinity of the lake of Thun is the Beatenhöhle, or Grotto of St. Beatus, situated upon



the Beatenberg, a mountain called after the same saint. About seventeen centuries since, according to fabulous tradition, St. Beatus, a native of England, took up his abode in this cave, having first ejected its former occupant, a dragon. Here he gained a livelihood by plaiting nets and and baskets, while employed in the pious labour of converting the Swiss to Christianity. Seated upon his miraculous mantle, he traversed the air, for the more ready communication with the heathens of the environs. He was always clad in hair-cloth, and often fasted three successive days. He died in 112, at the age of ninety. His interment on the spot attracted a great afflux of pilgrims, and an annual festival was instituted, which was held on the 9th of May. His skull was venerated in the cavern down to the year 1528, when it was removed by order of the Bernese government, and interred at Interlachen. As, however, the pilgrimage still continued, orders were issued to wall up the entrance, which were, in 1566, put in execution. It has since been re-opened, and appears to have been once divided into many cells or compartments. From Merlingen one may ascend on foot to the cavern in one hour, and those who double the promontory may reach it in a quarter of an hour. The path which conducts from Merlingen is traversed by several ravines. Several handsome cascades diversify the route, the greatest torrent, which descends from the cavern, and is thence called the Beatenbach, is heard at a considerable distance. On approaching the Beatenhöhle, it is better not to advance by Leerau, but to ascend

upon the left. About a league from Merlingen is a place called the *Rosstall*, or "Horses' Stable," consisting of a sort of grotto hewn in the rock, to serve as a shelter for beasts of burthen belonging to pilgrims. Here are seen some traces of an ancient road and an arch, which probably belonged to a chapel no longer in existence. The ancient hermitage commands an admirable view, especially of the mountain. Niesen. It properly consists of two contiguous caverns, the appearance of which would lead to the supposition that the waters of the lake once ascended to this height, and hollowed the rock into its present form. The grotto of the torrent is very deep, and variously stated by the peasantry to extend to Entlibuch, the Black Forest, and the Tyrol. There is considerable danger in entering it, as the stream often swells to an alarming height, almost instantaneously. The people of the vicinity assert that this swelling of the water is connected with a supterraneous roaring like that of thunder, which is heard even on the opposite side of Beatenberg, in the pasturage of Seefeld. This noise, perceptible at the distance of two leagues, is termed the review of Seefeld, from its resemblance to a volley of musquetry, interrupted by an occasional discharge of artillery. Near the lake under the Beatenberg is a small patch of greensward, whereon a gentleman of Berne had formed an agreeable retreat. The church of Beatenberg is at a considerable elevation on the mountain, and can only be reached by an ascent of a league along a steep and fatiguing path.

## THUN.

*Hotels.* There are six hotels at Thun, four of which are available for English travellers; namely, the *Belle-Vue*, *Faucon*, *Bateau à Vapeur*, and *Freyhoff*. The first is undoubtedly the best, in point of situation. The *Bateau* is on the edge of the lake. The *Freyhoff* is dirty, although recommended by the *Bergue* at Geneva; and the *Faucon*, a new and well furnished house (from the Belvedere of which there is a beautiful view), little known, but deserving patronage. The *Croix Blanche* is one of the *has beens*, and was considered the best some twenty years ago. The *Belle-Vue* and *Bateau* belong to the Messrs. Knechtchenhofer, the proprietors of the steam-packet, who are notorious for their uncouth manners, want of civility and extravagant charges; travellers proceeding either to Interlachen or Berne should recollect that at both of the above named places, they can attend divine worship as well as at Thun. Although to induce persons to remain at one of their houses Messrs. Knechtchenhofer have built a chapel on their premises.

There is also a boarding-house, called the *Beaumgarten*, pleasantly situated, where boarders are taken upon the same terms as at Interlachen.

*Thun* is agreeably situated on the Aar, near its junction with the Thuner See, or lake of Thun, and contains about four thousand eight hundred inhabitants. Above the town, on the right, is the castle, with its round towers. On the same hill is the parochial church, formerly dedicated to St. Maurice, which was rebuilt in 1768, but without any architectural beauty.

The ascent to the cemetery, in the midst whereof stands the church, is by a long flight of wooden stairs. On the same hill are also the habitations of the clergy, and the public schools. Thun and its environs are seen to great advantage from this spot: the most favourable time is about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, when the mountains are, in bright weather, illumined by the sun.

The appearance of one street is very remarkable. It is a somewhat steep acclivity, with a horizontal terrace on each side, supported by low columns, gradually diminishing in height, and divided into square compartments by an iron railing in front of each house. The Quarter of Belliz, which occupies the western part of the town, is situated on an islet, formed by two branches of the river, and traversed by a single street, the *Rosengarten*. On each of the two branches of the river are constructed two bridges the one covered, the other uncovered. Those at the extremities of the town are provided with gates: a third gate conducts to Berne, and the fourth, the gate of Lauvi, to the handsome promenades on the mountain of Grösberg. Traces of part of the fall of this mountain still appear above the envioning verdure. The place is called *Lauvine*, in memory of this circumstance. Tradition says that the mass of fallen matter filled up an arm of the Aar, which once flowed behind the hill whereon stands the castle.

After the extinction of the family of the counts of Thun, the town became successively subject to the dukes of Zähringen and the counts of Kyburg. The territory of Count Hartmann of Kyburg ex-

tended, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, over the entire Oberland, as far as the High Alps, over the Emmenthal, as far as Landsbüt and Burgdorf, and over a great number of lordships in Argovia. Hartmann, his son, was killed in a quarrel which occurred during an entertainment given to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother Eberhard, whom he had confined in the fortress of Rochefort, near Neufchâtel. Eberhard, to ensure his safety, procured from the Bernese his admission into the rights of perpetual burghership, on the cession of the sovereignty of Thun, together with part of his estates; and, in 1375, his son, also named Hartmann, assured to the Bernese the possession of the town.

*Panorama of the Righi*, belonging to the Messrs. Schmid, affords beautiful and interesting views, as seen from the summit of this celebrated mountain. Admission one Swiss franc. They have also a *Cabinet of Arts*, containing an extensive collection of Swiss views, figures, costumes, minerals, insects, and alpine plants, &c.

*A Steam-Packet* to Neuhause twice a-day; on Sundays three times; at six, ten, and two in the afternoon. Fare: best cabin, 3 francs; second cabin, 1 franc 50 cents. Time occupied between Thun and Neuhause, about one hour. Diligences and cars in attendance to convey passengers to Interlachen.

*Diligences* to Berne three times a day: at six in the morning, eleven at noon, and six in the evening. Fare: in the coupé, 16½ batz; inside, 14 batz. Hire of a carriage with two horses, starting in the morning, 18 francs; one horse, 12 francs; returns, 9 and 6 francs;

distance, 5½ leagues; time, three hours; walking, 5 hours 10 minutes.

Diligences to Lucerne four times a week.

## ROUTE 50.

### THUN TO BERNE.

#### 17 English miles.

Thun to Kiesen . . .	85 minutes.
Kiesen to Neuhause . . .	60 .
Neuhause to Münsingen . .	15 .
Münsingen to Allmendingen .	75 .
Allmendingen to Muri . .	30 .
Muri to Berne . . .	45 .

hours 5 10 minutes.

The road from Thun to Berne presents some of the most agreeable scenery to be met with in Switzerland, leading through a number of villages, inhabited by peasantry who appear to be in possession of every comfort, and commanding fine views of the Alps and valley of the Aar, parallel to which the road runs.

The *Castle of Kiesen*, built upon a low hill, is a handsome object.

Near *Wichtrach* the brave General Von Erlach, descended from the Swiss heroes of that name, fell an innocent victim to popular fury, on the 5th of March 1798, shortly after the battle of Grauholz.

*Wichtrach*, or *Wichdorf*, consists of two parts, Nieder (Lower), and Ober (Upper). Adjoining, is the fine country seat of Neuhaus, laid out about a century ago by Mr. Steiger of Münsingen, and since highly embellished. Among other ornaments are busts of Haller and Gessner, supported by elegant pedestals, near the bank of the Aar.

*Münsingen*, where, according to tradition, once stood a Roman town not inferior to Aventicum. In 1550, Nägeli, the Schultheiss of Berne, conqueror of the Pays de Vaut, built a castle here; and, in 1571,

another Schultheiss, named Steiger, once the mortal enemy, but subsequently the son-in-law, of the former, erected another.

*Allmendingen.* On the right of the road is a hill named Hühulein, the summit whereof is crowned with ruins, which appear to belong to a very remote period. Some have supposed it to be a place of Druidical assemblage, or sacrifice, deriving the name Allmendingen from Allmeen "community," and ding "tribunal." However, it was formerly written Allwanderingen. In the middle ages there was an old castle at this place, on the right of the road, where a combat took place between forty Bernese returning from Thun with booty, and some cavalry who were in pursuit of them. The former having entrenched themselves behind a hedge, kept the latter at bay until succour had arrived from Berne. This village has been, in some degree, connected with the fortunes of the Schultheiss, or chief magistrate Steiger, whose monument is in the cathedral of Berne. While making his escape, he sat down upon a stone at the extremity of the village, awaiting a chariot which was preparing for him in the adjoining house, but was meanwhile recognised by a peasant of Amsoldingen, and conveyed safely to Thun, whence he proceeded to Unterseen, and made his way thence through the canton of Unterwalden, to the eastern parts of Switzerland, and finally, into Germany.

At the village of *Muri*, which is very ancient, some Roman remains have been dug up: for instance, a bronze group of a female satyr with a child, found in 1660, which has been deposited in the museum of Berne, several medals,

&c. A tomb has also been discovered at Mettlen, in this vicinity, which contained bones and a sabre. The name of the village is derived from some ruined walls that once stood here.

### THIRD JOURNEY.

*Berne, Bienne, Solothurn, Neufchatel, Morat, Avenicum, Friburg, Lausanne, Vevey, Bex, St. Maurice, Martigny, Grand St. Bernard.*

*Hotels at Berne.* There are but two good hotels in Berne, the *Faucon*, and the *Crown*, both situated in the High-street: the *Faucon* is decidedly the best, but that secret appeared to be well known, as all the travellers seemed to flock there. This will account for the proprietor having added a second, indeed I may say a third house, to accommodate his numerous guests. Certainly the number of travellers in Switzerland must have increased, for, go in what direction you will, new hotels are either being erected, just built, or "improved, altered, and enlarged." The new *Faucon* is a distinct building, containing a great number of moderate-sized sitting, and single-bedded rooms, furnished with taste and elegance. There is also a separate ménage to each floor; on the roof is a Belvedere, from whence a fine view of the Alps is obtained.

The terms at this house are the same as elsewhere: dinner, one o'clock, three francs; four o'clock, four francs; breakfast, one franc ten sous; bed-room, two francs.

There is one plan adopted by the proprietor of this hotel which I consider an advantage. He receives no boarders *during the summer*; wherever it is the case, they always take the best places at the table,

and must be helped first; although, by their contract yearly, perhaps they do not pay above two thirds what is charged to travellers.

*Berne* is situated on the peninsula formed by the Aar, a considerable elevation above the river. The approach from Thun is very agreeable, though at present the entrance is by a very rapid descent, and then some steep and rather dangerous hills. It is, however, proposed to erect a suspension bridge across the Aar, from the high embankment outside the gate to the head of the High-street. *Berne* contains a population of 19,849 inhabitants.

The city may be briefly said to consist of three parallel avenues, or lines of streets, increasing in number to six or seven near its western, and diminishing to one near its eastern extremity, and traversed at right angles by a number of smaller ones. The principal streets are watered by a rivulet, or canal of running water, which supplies a number of fountains, generally surmounted by the figure of some sacred or heroic personage. The houses are mostly built on low arches, forming long arcades, called *Lauben* (a provincial word), which run along both sides of the streets, and effectually preserve pedestrians from the rain and sun. The clock tower, called *Zeitglockenthurm*, contains a clock of very curious mechanism, the internal structure of which is worthy of examination. The striking of the hours is announced by a procession of small figures, the crowing of a cock, &c., after which a steel figure, representing a warrior in complete armour, strikes the hours with a club.

In 1528, the Reformation was introduced at *Berne*, by *Haller*. Ever

since the conquest of the *Pays de Vaud*, the territory of the canton has been fixed; but most of the beautiful houses and the finest buildings in *Berne* have been erected since 1762. But all the glory and prosperity of this canton was destined to undergo a lamentable reserve from the French Revolution. In 1792, the *Bernois* had the fortitude to refuse the acknowledgment of citizen *Barthélemi*, as ambassador from the French Republic, during the whole of that year.

*The Cathedral*, formerly the Church of St. Vincent, was commenced in 1421 and finished in 1502, by *Matthias Oensinger*, or *Ensinger*, of *Strasburgh*. It is a handsome Gothic structure. The principal entrance opens upon the *Gross Kirchplatz*. Over the gate is a very curious piece of sculpture, representing the *Last Judgment*, by *Erhard Kùng*, or *König*, a *Westphalian*. The choir is adorned with some carving in wood, by *Jacob Ruesch*, and *Henry Sewagen* (which were damaged at the period of the Reformation), and some specimens of stained glass, executed in 1448, by *Master Bernard*. Some vestments of *Charles the Bold*, and other relics of antiquity, are also shown. This church contains two conspicuous monuments: the one was erected in memory of *Nicholas Frederick Von Steiger*, who was a chief magistrate of *Berne*, at the period of the French invasion in 1798. Adjoining to this are six tablets, containing the names of those who fell in defence of their country at the same period. In another part of the church is a large and gaudy monument, full of escutcheons, &c., erected in honour of *Berchtold V.*, the reputed founder of *Berne*.

*The Public Library* contains thirty thousand volumes in print, and about fifteen hundred manuscripts, chiefly relating to Swiss history. It also possesses a rich cabinet of medals, and some good pictures. The *Musée*, annexed to the library, contains a great variety of objects connected with natural history, especially of Swiss birds and minerals. The skin of the dog *Barry*, long a faithful agent of the monks of the Great St. Bernard, in whose service he saved the lives of no fewer than fifteen individuals, was stuffed after his death, and stands here in a conspicuous situation. There are besides a number of ethnological specimens from the Pacific Ocean, among which the principal are a collection made by the artist Weber, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world. The most of these are from Otaheite. The portraits of all the chief magistrates of Berne, several Roman antiquities found in various parts of the canton, bas-reliefs of different regions in Switzerland, and a variety of other objects, are also to be seen at the Museum. The *Arsenal* contains several figures in complete armour. Of these the most conspicuous are Berchtold V., and the Schultheiss Bernard Von Nageli, the conqueror of the Pays de Vaud: the latter is on horseback. Besides these, there is a figure representing William Tell in the act of shooting at his son: a number of halts brought by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, for the purpose of hanging the Swiss, when he made an unsuccessful attempt to conquer their country; a variety of ancient arms, &c.

The establishments devoted or subservient to the purposes of

education are numerous, as also several private collections.

The Jardin Botanique is rich in plants, both indigenous and exotic, alpine and tropical. It is adorned with a bust of the great Haller. There is a second botanic garden, situated on the Längmauer, which is very favourable to the cultivation of certain plants.

The Abbayes, or Corporations, are in number thirteen: the Abbaye des Tanneurs, des Cordonniers, du Lion d'Or, des Tisserans, des Maréchaux, des Charpentiers, des Boulangers, des Bouchers, des Marchands, des Bateliers, du Singe, du Maure, and des Gentilshommes.

At the above-named Abbayes, apartments may be had, and dinners are provided; but they did not appear to me to be calculated for travellers.

*Promenades.* The Terrasse is a handsome promenade adjoining the cathedral, which is shaded with fine alleys of walnut-trees, under which are a number of benches. It is elevated one hundred and eight feet above the Aar, and commands a magnificent view extending to the Alps. An inscription on the parapet records the wonderful escape of a student named Weinzäpfli, whose horse, on the 25th July 1654, being irritated by some boys, sprang over the wall into a garden of considerable depth, with his rider upon his back. The horse was killed, but the student recovered, although his legs and arms were broken.

About nineteen years ago an unfortunate female, condemned to labour at the public works, while employed in sweeping this terrace, sprang over the wall, being encouraged by the slender hope afforded by the escape of Weinzäpfli, but was killed on the spot;

two years later a thief, pursued by the military, made a similar attempt, but with no better success.

Passports can be signed at Berne.

*Baths.* There are houses on the banks of the Aar, in which both hot and cold baths are to be found. Those on the island are also much frequented. The charge is one franc, including the use of linen. The baths of Blumenstein, about three leagues and a half; and those of Gournighel, six leagues distant from Berne, are also much celebrated.

*Gymnastic Fêtes.* The first Monday after Easter, the most experienced wrestlers from the country about Hasli, Brientz, Ementhal, and Schwartzenberg, exhibit the spectacle of an athletic combat upon the city ramparts, from nine in the morning till noon.

*The Cattle Fairs.* The first Tuesday in each month, a great show of cattle is exhibited at Berne; a very interesting spectacle to a stranger, in consequence of the great number of country people then to be seen from the adjacent parts, habited in all their variety of costume.

*Environs of Berne, and fine Views of the Alps.* The promenades out of town are to l'Enghe, a quarter of a league distant, which is delightful in summer. From an open space at the entrance, there is the most extensive view of the Alps that can be seen in the environs of Berne.

At the extremity of this last promenade there are two different paths by which we may return to the town; one of them runs directly through an alley skirted with firs to Reichenbach, the ancient residence of Ulrich and Ro-

dolph D'Erlach: the first of these heroes commanded his fellow citizens in 1291, at the glorious battle of Donnerbuhel, against the Austrians and the knights, their partisans. The son, worthy of such a father, immortalized himself in the fields of Laupen. Free from ambition and vanity, this citizen, contented with the laurels he had gained, cultivated his lands at Reichenbach, till he was far advanced in years, when he was assassinated by his own son-in-law, of execrable memory. This murder was the consequence of an altercation relative to the debts contracted by this assassin, who was a gentleman from Underwald, named Rudenz. From Reichenbach, passing through Worblaufen, we may return to Berne in the course of an hour; or otherwise we may enter the city by the Pont-Neuf. Several picturesque views are met with in the course of these walks.

Another road on the left leads, in the first place, to the forest of Bremgarten, in which there is an opening with a number of benches for the traveller's convenience, and a delightful prospect. From Bremgarten we may return to Berne by the high road. The heights of Stalden, and the fine alleys of trees that ornament the highway from Soleure to the left, and Thun to the right, offer beautiful prospects of the city of Berne and its environs. Leaving the lower gate, and following the Aar on the left, we proceed to the summit of the Altenbergh, where an open space commands a view of the whole city of Berne, and the whole range of the Alps. There is a little wood at a small distance, and from hence we may go on to Ostermannighen, where a remark-

able echo may be heard in the quarries. The rural beauties with which this walk abounds render it highly interesting. If we proceed on to Dieswyl and Stettlen, we may have a sight of the bottom of the valley of Worb, with the Schreckhorn and the Wetterhorn, the Hochgant, and several other mountains, towering above the château of Worb, and forming a *grand coup d'oeil*. The philosopher's walk here leads to Donnerbuhel, the situation of which is equally admirable. This spot is considered very interesting, as being the theatre of the battle in 1291. It is also an agreeable promenade, as leading to a bathing-house; when, after passing by the side of the infirmary and traversing the wood, we may return to Berne through Bollingen.

To ascend the hill of Panthigen in this district, it is necessary to be furnished with a guide. Upon the Emmenthal road there are many other villas extremely well situated, besides Worb; and the fields on the south are not less charming. The views of the Aar, near Wabern, and those of the city and the chain of hills forming the Jura, in which Hasdematt, above Solothurn, is easily distinguished, with the silver summits of the Alps, are extremely grand and striking. The Gourten is another mountain, within an hour's walk of Berne, but the Langhenbergh is some leagues from this city, though both are remarkable from the beautiful sites and the magnificent views which they exhibit. The same may be said of the heights of Ramlighen and Burghestein four leagues from Berne. On the other hand the country on the western side of

this city scarcely offers any kind of variety.

*Monument near Berne.* This tomb is erected in the church of Hindelbank, two leagues from Berne, to the memory of Madame Langbans, who died in childbed, in the year 1760, the beautiful wife of the pastor of this place. This lady is represented, as breaking her tomb with one hand, and with the other holding up her infant son. It is by the celebrated Nahl. Hindelbank is also remarkable for two castles and estate of Erlach.

*Hofwyl*, so celebrated all over Europe on account of the agronomical institutions of M. de Fellenberg, is only two leagues from Berne. For some years past a number of travellers have frequented this place, to witness the extraordinary ameliorations which this respectable man has introduced into agriculture, and the machines of his invention. Several rustic fêtes are celebrated here. An agricultural school for young farmers was established here by the cantonal government, in 1808; and similar institutions were formed by two convents in Friburg and Thurgovia, in 1807.

Travellers intending to leave Switzerland by Basel, should proceed from Berne by Friburg, Vevey, Martigny, St. Bernard, and return to Martigny a cross the Tête Noir; to Geneva by Chamounix; from Geneva to Lausanne by Steamer, by road to Yverdun, Lake of Neufchatel. Neufchatel, Bienne, Soleure to Basel.

Intending to leave by Geneva, proceed from Berne to Soleure or Bienne. Neufchatel, Yverdun, Lausanne. Vevey, and continue same as first route.



## ROUTE 51.

## BERNE TO BIENNE.

The distance from Berne to Bienne is six leagues. The road leaves Berne by the forest of Bremgarten, and passes by Maykirch to Seedorf. Near Seedorf is the small lake of the same name, and the castle of Frenisberg, formerly a convent. Beyond this village, and four leagues from Berne, is

## AARBURG,

a small town in the Aar, which insulates it when the waters are high, so that the town is then accessible only by a covered bridge. Roads from Berne, Solothurn, Bienne, Neufchatel, Yverdon, and Lausanne, centering here, tend to animate the town. A strong old fortress, the castle of Aarberg, formerly stood near the town on the south. Within half a league of the next town, a fine view may be obtained from the hill of Bellmonde. The ancient town of Nidau is situated at the junction of a branch of the river Thiele with the lake of Bienne, and consists of one handsome street. Near a fine bridge over the Thiele is the castle, founded so early as 1165, and once inhabited by the powerful counts of Nidau.

2¾ leagues from Aarberg is

## BIENNE.

*Hotel*, the *Jura*, very good, at the foot of the mountain of that name. Table d'hôte at ½ past 12 o'clock 3 francs; bed-rooms from 1 franc 10 sous to 3 francs; hire of a carriage with two horses, 16 francs a day.

Bienne is situated at the base of the *Jura*, a short distance from the

lake of the same name. The river Suze, formerly two canals, flows through the town. Its population is about two thousand five hundred. Every thing in Bienne possesses an air of antiquity. The public fountains are very numerous, and, as at Berne, surmounted generally by some warlike or scriptural figure. The manufactories are very considerable. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood of Stauden and Ttribei. Bienne possesses an hospital, gymnasium, and public library. There is a grotto worth visiting in a rock above the town.

## ROUTE 52.

## BIENNE TO LAUSANNE BY NEUFCHATEL AND YVERDUN.

60 English miles.

*Lake of Bienne and Island of St. Peter.* The island of St. Peter is distant two leagues from Bienne. Travellers from Berne, whose sole object is to visit the island, have no necessity to proceed to Bienne; but may quit the road from Berne to Aarberg, and proceed by Walperschwyel and Teufelen to Gerolfingen, a league and a quarter from Aarberg, and thence by boats to the island, which is distant half a league from the shore.

The Lake of Bienne is three leagues in length, by one in breadth. In addition to the island of St. Peter, celebrated as the residence of Rousseau, it contains a small sandy islet, which has, since his time, borne the name of *Isle aux Lapins*, or "Rabbit Island," from his exploit of stocking it with those animals, as mentioned in his "Solitary Wanderer." In the year 1765 Rousseau passed three months on the island, which

he describes as the happiest of his life. At the end of that period, being expelled by the Bernese government, who rejected even his proposal of submitting to perpetual imprisonment in order to secure an abode, he took refuge in England. The house was originally a convent, and is at present both an inn and farmhouse. Around three sides of the inner court is an open gallery the third by the proprietor, and the fourth is reserved for strangers. The court is shaded by a fine walnut-tree. The apartment once occupied by Rousseau remains in its original state. The walls are almost covered with the poetical effusions of visitants, the Album intended for them not having been found sufficient. On the summit of a hill which occupies the centre of the island, is a small forest of ancient oaks, some of them twenty feet in circumference, which is intersected with avenues, and resembles an English garden. It contains an octagon pavilion, wherein the youth of the neighbourhood dance on Sundays, during the festival of the vintage, which is here celebrated in a brilliant manner. The directors of the hospital of Berne, to which establishment the island belongs, take especial care to protect this sylvan shade from the ravages of cultivation. The island is a quarter of a league in circumference. Previously to 1485, it was inhabited by monks, whose convent was in that year suppressed by the Pope, and their domains made over to the canons of Berne. On the secularization of the chapter, the island was bestowed upon the hospital of that city.

*Pierre Pertuis.* A very interesting excursion may be made to Pierre Pertuis, or Pierré Port. The

road passes through the handsome village of Boujean (*Boetzingen, G.*), and above the forges of Frainvilliers, where there is a fall of the Suze called the cascade of Rondchâtel, and a view of the charming valley of Orvins. A quarter of a league farther are the forges of the Reuchenette, beyond which, at the distance of a league and three quarters more, is Sonceboz. At this place is the cascade of Pissot, one hundred and fifty feet high. Half a league farther is Pierre Pertuis, a curious aperture wrought through a solid rock, whether by art or nature is uncertain. The following inscription, cut rudely on the rock above the passage, shows that it existed in the time of the Romans, and that the road which passes through it was made by them:

NUMINI AVG  
VM  
VIA CTAPERT  
DV VMPATER  
II VIR COL HELV.

The dimensions of the aperture are very irregular: its breadth varies between thirty and fifty feet. Its height has been variously stated, some assigning to it forty or fifty, some only twenty feet. The defile, of which it forms the entrance, and through which flows the Birse, is of a wild and extraordinary character. The road which passes through Pierre Pertuis forms two branches, whereof one leads through the Münster Thal to Basel, the other to Bellelai and Parentui.

### ROUTE 53.

BIENNE TO SOLOTHURN.

Distance 10 English miles.

*Hotels.* The *Crown*, the best, charges bed 2 frs., breakfast 1 fr. 50 c. Table d'hôte 3 frs.

*Solothurn* is situated above the Aar, on the slope of a gentle hill, in the middle of a fertile valley. It is only half a league from the base of Mount Jura, and is traversed by a stream called the Goldbach. The streets are tolerably broad, and adorned with several fountains.

*The Cathedral* was erected by Pisoni, of Locarno, between the years 1762 and 1773. The architecture is Italian; the front in particular is built with considerable taste. A staircase of great breadth, adorned at its base with jets of water, leads to the three principal entrances. Many fine altar-pieces by Dominick Corvi embellish this cathedral. In the treasury of the church are preserved an ancient copy of the Four Gospels, and some remains of the tents of Duke Charles of Burgundy. From the top a beautiful view is obtained. *The Jesuits' Church* also possesses a fine altar-piece. *The Town-House*, conceived in a handsome style of architecture, and adorned with several pictures. It contains also a bas-relief by Eggenschwyler, representing Cleobis and Biton, and a bust of St. Nicholas Von der Flue, by the same artist. These two casts obtained the prize in Paris in 1812. Several portraits of the chief magistrates, a fine staircase, and several Roman inscriptions inserted in the walls of the porticos, are also worthy of notice. *The Clock Tower* is a singular building, situated in the middle of the town, which is thought by some to be of Roman construction, by others referred to the epoch of the first kingdom of Burgundy.

*Environs of Solothurn.*  
*The Hermitage of St. Verena.*

This place, which is half a league from the town, may be attained by several roads. The most agreeable is a convenient path winding along a rivulet, which is frequently crossed, and which sometimes exhibits interesting cascades. A small chapel, hewn out of the living stone, is a great resort of the peasantry on Good Friday; as is also the spot where, according to tradition, Saint Verena fastened herself to the rock in order to avoid the torrent which threatened to overwhelm her, and Satan, irritated by her virtue, attempted to crush her with large stones. Upon an eminence, situated on the west of the entrance, is a monument dedicated to the Shultheiss Wenge.

*The Weissenstein* is on the summit of the Jura. This excursion may be undertaken on horseback, on foot, or in a *char-à-banc*. The view embraces a comprehensive range of mountains and glaciers, from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. The Sentis, the Niesen, the Blümlis Alp, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin, are among the most conspicuous objects; the sun-rise, and sun-set effects are beautiful. Good accommodation at the hotel on the summit, where they make up thirty beds; a table d'hôte, baths, &c.

*The Hasenmatt* is another summit of the Jura, more elevated than the Weissenstein, and attained in an-hour's walk from it. In addition to the objects just specified, the prospect hence includes the mountains of Alsace and Burgundy. A path which leads from Hasenmatt to Court, in the valley of Moutier, traverses that of Châluat, chiefly inhabited by Anabaptists. Another path leads from Weissenstein by the village of Gänsbrunnien (or St. Joseph) to

Moutier in three hours. Those who wish to proceed thence to Basel may, by crossing the Birs at Aesch visit the battle-field of Dornach.

NEUCHÂTEL.

*Hotels.* The *Faucon*, and *Poste, Croix Federal*, and *Hotel du Port*. The first is considered the best; here may be had the celebrated wine called *Cortaillod*.

*Neufchâtel* is situated above the lake of the same name, on two small hills at the foot of the Jura, which are separated by the Seyon. The private edifices are not of striking appearance, with the exception of those in the suburb. The street so called was constructed about seventy years ago, against the slope of the Jura, and in the centre of a large vineyard. The town is adorned with a number of fountains, surmounted by gigantic figures, which sometimes represent warriors of the fifteenth century, sometimes allegorical personages.

The *Cathedral*, a Gothic building erected in 1164 by Bertha de Grauge, spouse to Count Ulrich de Vinez. The statues of nine Counts and four Countesses, seen in the choir, form part of the monument constructed in 1373, by Count Lewis. This temple, probably built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, was consecrated to the Virgin Mary. Its dedication as a collegial church took place on the 8th of November 1276. It is at present appropriated to the Calvinistic service.

The *Hotel de Ville*, a handsome massive structure, erected chiefly at the expense of the patriotic citizen, David de Pury, who having also founded several public schools and other charitable institutions, opened new roads, bequeathed at

his death a large legacy to the corporation. The house contains portraits of four kings of Prussia, and it also possesses the more appropriate ornament of a bust of De Pury, who, from the fruits of his over industry, was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, to the extent of four millions of francs, or £ 160,000 British money.

The "*Cathedral Terrace*," wherein stands the sepulchral stone of William Farel, the Reformer, commands a magnificent prospect. This promenade, which is between the Cathedral and the lake, is planted with trees, and extends to the hill of the Crêt. There are many other interesting walks about Neufchâtel, but without specific names.

*Environs.* The Abbaye de la Fontaine André, half a league from Neufchâtel, the Rocher de la Tablette, near the summit of the mountain of La Tour, the Jardin de la Rochette on the east of the town, and the Jardin du Chânel, on the west, are among the most interesting objects of the environs, which are very picturesque, principally from their proximity to the mountains and lake. The fine bridge of Serrières is also worth a visit.

*Excursions from Neufchâtel.*

A *Steam-packet* makes a tour of the Lake of Neufchâtel, to *Yverdon* daily, at six in the morning; touching at Cortaillod, St. Aubin, and Concise.

To *Morat*, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at one o'clock.

To *Nidau* and *Bienne*, touching at Neuveville and Ile de St. Pierre, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: returning from Yverdon at ten in the morning, and from Morat at five in the evening.

*Fares in 1843.*

		1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.
Neuchâtel to Cortaillod	6 batz	4 batz	
St. Aubin	12	8	
Concise	18	12	
Yverdon	24	15	
Neuveville	12	10	
l'île de St.			
Pierre	18	12	
Nidau	24	15	

## ROUTE 54.

## NEUFCHÂTEL TO LOCLE.

	leagues
Vallengin	1
Vaudervilliers	1/2
Loges	1
Chaux de Fonds	1 1/2
Locle	1 1/2
	5 1/2

## THE CHAUX DE FONDS

is a large and handsome burgh, scattered along a considerable extent of the Jura, through a valley two leagues in length. It is distant five leagues and a-half from Neuchâtel. The road first reaches Vallengin, one league from the capital. This town, formerly the chief place of the country of the same name, is situated at one extremity of the Val de Rug. On a rock may be seen the remains of its ancient feudal castle. From the summit of the Jura, at a place called Les Loges, there is a very extensive and fine view. The valley of the Chaux de Fonds is destitute of trees, but remarkable for the industry of its inhabitants, and the great number of mills and factories dispersed throughout it. The manufactures, especially those of watches and lace, are carried on to a very great extent. Here may be seen very curious subterranean mills, and some automotons, made by one of those ingenious mechanics named Droz. The church of the Chaux de Fonds, lately erected, is remarkable for its oval form; it occupies the site of the chapel of St. Hu-

bert, which perished in the general conflagration of Chaux de Fonds in 1794.

*The Locle.* The Locle, like the Chaux de Fonds, from which it is two leagues distant, is occupied by a multitude of artisans. It also contains subterranean mills. The celebrated Droz, one of the family just mentioned, was a native of this part of the Jura. The road from the Chaux de Fonds is bordered by a nearly uninterrupted line of houses, and passes through Les Eplatures and the Crêt du Locle. The large burgh of the Locle is traversed by the Bied, the waters of which are confined by a canal cut in the rock to the extent of one thousand feet. These waters, by forming a cascade above a precipice one hundred feet deep, turn three mills placed almost vertically one over another. The Roche Fendue, through which is obtained a view of Franche Comté, is near these mills.

## MORAT.

The small, but handsome town of Morat is three leagues from Friburg; it is of an antique appearance; many of the houses are supported by low arcades. It acquired much celebrity from the signal defeat of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which is commemorated by the lime-tree in the Place des Tilleuls, at Friburg. Morat was originally founded by the Romans. It contains an old castle, some handsome buildings, a distinguished seminary, and a well-regulated hospital. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, especially at Münchwyl, where some remains of ancient buildings may be traced in the walls of the houses. In the castle are six inscriptions,

from which it would appear that this place was once a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*, and contained a temple, dedicated to the goddess Aventus. On the wall of the church of St. Maurice, near Morat, there is also an ancient inscription.

Four years after the battle of Morat, the bones of the Burgundians who fell on that memorable day were collected into a heap, forty-four feet long by fourteen broad, and a chapel erected on the spot, called the Ossuary (or bone-house) of Morat. The chapel was rebuilt by the cantons of Berne and Friburg, in 1755.

*Hotels. Crown and Aigle.*

*The Lake of Morat* is only two leagues in length, half a league in breadth, and its greatest depth one hundred and sixty-two feet. The Broye, which falls into it below Avenche, leaves it near Sugier, to fall into the lake of Neufchatel. Facing the town of Morat rises the hill of Vully (Mistelacherberg), from the top of which you enjoy a beautiful prospect of the town and lake of Neufchatel, of the lake of Morat, of part of that of Bienne, of the extensive marshes as far as Aarberg, and of the chain of the Alps.

This monument of the defeat of their ancestors was destroyed by the Burgundian soldiers of the army of Brune, in 1798, when the French penetrated into this country. The spot, which is about a quarter of a league from Morat, on the high-road leading to Lausanne, was subsequently marked by a lime-tree. A column erected by the Friburghers in 1822, may also be seen beside the road.

#### AVENTICUM.

The metropolis of ancient Helvetia,

is distant two leagues from Morat, and is, perhaps, the most interesting spot throughout Switzerland for antiquarian research. Although reduced to nearly the compass of one solitary street, which is on a considerable elevation, and in the centre of the original city, it is supposed to have once extended its precincts nearly to the lake of Morat. This town is probably one of the most ancient existing, at least if the presumption be well-grounded which assigns to it a date 589 years anterior to the Christian era. Aventicum was in its most flourishing state from 69 to 77, during the reign of Vespasian, to whom it is supposed to have given birth, but was subsequently ravaged, first by the Allemanni, and afterwards by Attila. It is one of the first towns that became episcopal sees. The church of St. Symphorien, now no longer existing, contained the tombs of twenty-two bishops. The hamlet of Donatire, at one extremity of ancient Aventicum, is said to owe its name to a temple consecrated to Domna Thecla, one of the most ancient saints in the calendar. The remains of the city are very numerous: the principal are the following; part of the walls, fourteen or fifteen feet in thickness; the angle of a very splendid building, still standing, which has on one side a half column of the Corinthian order a pilaster, the entire formed of marble; a magnificent carved cornice of white marble, nine feet long, four broad, and three thick; part of the ancient port, with the outer palisades whereon it rested; the amphitheatre, containing the den for the wild beasts; subterranean aqueducts to the baths, the mosaic pavements whereof are still in

part remaining; some remains of a temple of Apollo &c.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are some isolated columns and numerous fragments, many inscriptions in the walls of the houses and churches, &c. Several busts of deities have also been found here, and placed upon the public fountains: many other interesting remains have been placed in museums, and private collections. The walls are supposed by some not to be Roman, but built by the Burgundians in place of the original walls. The remains of an old tower stand near the entrance on the Morat side. A castle was built at Avenches, in 605, by Count Wivilo, or Willi, from whom it derived its German name, "Wiflisburg." The church is also very ancient; it is built on the site of a cathedral which appertained to the bishopric. The most remarkable inscription found here was one connected with the subject of Mr. Wiffen's poem, entitled "Julia Alpinula." She was priestess of the temple of Isis, when the Roman general Caecinna captured Aventicum, who put her father to death notwithstanding her tears and supplications.

### ROUTE 55.

BERNE TO LAUSANNE BY FRIBURG.

*Hotels.* The *Zaeringen* (the best); close to the bridge. Charges beds, 2 to 3 francs, breakfast 1 fr. 50 c. Table d'hôte 3 frs. The *Marchans*, and *Faucon*.

*Friburg* contains a population of 8533 inhabitants. The appearance of the town, especially as seen from the north, is very remarkable. It is built partly on the top of a precipice, nearly perpen-

dicular, partly on the banks of the river Sartine, which makes here a semicircular bend, dividing the city into two regions, which are also separated by language — French being spoken in the lower, German in the upper town. In some of the central streets both languages are spoken. In one place the acclivity is so sudden that a flight of steps has been provided for communication, instead of a street. Many of the houses are built at an extreme height, on the very edge of a precipice, and provided with exterior wooden galleries projecting over it. The new suspension bridge was erected in 1834.

There are many gardens and even orchards, within the precincts of the city. The gate called the *Bürglenthor*, or *Pforte de Bourguillon*, is a very conspicuous object, being placed between two precipices, and apparently half suspended in the air. The mill of the *Motta* is in a very remarkable situation at the end of the *Pertuis*, opposite the convent of *Maigrange*.

The *Cathédrale*, or *Eglise de St. Nicolas*, a plain specimen of the thirteenth century. It was begun in 1223, but the tower, which is the highest in Switzerland, rising to an elevation of three hundred and sixty-three feet, was not erected until 1452. It was commenced on the arrival at Friburg of several councillors who had been confined by the Austrians in the prisons of Freyburg, a town of the *Brisgau*. The bells are esteemed the finest in Switzerland. Over the principal entrance is an extraordinary and well-executed piece of carving, which represents the Day of Judgment, with Heaven on the one side, and Hell on the other. Within the church are a number of

tablets, inscribed with epitaphs, and a few old specimens of stained glass. Among the pictures are the Birth of Jesus, and the Institution of the Lord's Supper, painted by an artist named Sutter. Another represents the Martyrdom of St. Meinard.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is built on the site of the castle of the dukes of Zähringen. From the castle this quarter of the city is called the Burg. A trench separated the ancient building from the rest of the city. In 1463 the tower was pulled down; and the materials thrown into the trench. Above it were constructed an arch, and a street called Pont-mouret.

Friburg possesses a great number of religious establishments. It contains in all two chapters of canons, four friaries, and five nunneries.

*Promenades.* The Place des Tilleuls, or "Limes," so called from a lime or linden planted here in 1476, on the 22d June, it is said, the day on which Charles the Bold was defeated at Morat: the bearer of the news having presented himself with a lime or linden branch in his hand. This venerable tree, which is twenty feet in circumference, was much damaged by a storm a few years since, but great care has been taken for its future preservation. Its lower branches rest upon a frame of wood, supported by four pillars, and there are seats round it which are a favourite lounge of the Friburgers. The Place d'Armes, called also the Grande Place, is the principal promenade without the city.

The best situation for viewing the city and environs is the tower of the cathedral.

The *Hermitage de la Made-*

*leine* is about a league from the city; it is a very curious excavation four hundred feet in length, which is wrought in a rock on the bank of the Sartine. It consists of a church, surmounted by a tower eighty feet high, a kitchen and a cellar, with chambers, porches, and staircases. This pious and patient labour was accomplished by John Dupré, of Gruyères, assisted by his servant alone, between the years 1670 and 1680. He was drowned in 1708, while assisting some strangers across the river, who had come to visit him.

	leagues
To Villars . . . . .	1
Nierwz . . . . .	1
Romont . . . . .	3 1/2
Rue . . . . .	3 1/4
Carouge . . . . .	3/4
Mont-Preveyne . . . . .	1/2
Lausanne . . . . .	1 1/2
	11 1/4

#### LAUSANNE.

*Hotels.* The *Gibbon, Faucon, Lion d'Or, Angleterre, the France, Crown and Balance*, none of them good, excepting the two first, which are rather dear: the prices charged — dinner, four francs; bed, three francs; breakfast, two and a-half francs. The *Ancre* at D'Ouchy, is a good and pleasantly situated house.

*Lausanne*, the capital of the canton de Vaud, is built upon three hills and the intervening valleys, about half a league from the shore of the lake of Geneva. The population in 1835 was recorded at 14,738 inhabitants: the climate is milder than that of Berne, but not less healthy; the streets are narrow, steep, and winding; but the situation is one of the most lovely that can well be imagined, from every part of the town, being 533 feet above the level of the lake.



The ancient *Lausonium*, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, having been ruined by the fall of the mountain of Tauretune, the inhabitants took refuge upon the heights round the hermitage of the Venetian Prodasius, who became a refugee there in the year 500, from scourges that afflicted Italy.

In the year 1456 this city came under the jurisdiction of Gundiock, first king of Burgundy. In 1479, the bishop and chapter of Lausanne formally cited the *locusts* to appear before them, on account of the ravages committed by these insects. About the year 580, Marius bishop of Avenche, in Burgundy, transferred his episcopal seat to this place, which from that period took the name of Lausanne. This translation, with the relics of St. Anne, a piece of the true cross, one of the ribs of Mary Magdalen, some hairs of the Virgin, a piece of the holy cradle, and a rat that had eaten the sacramental bread, drew a number of pilgrims to Lausanne, and contributed very much to the enlargement of the place.

During the tenth century, the *grandeets* of Burgundy held two diets at Lausanne. When the kingdom of Burgundy ceased and fell into the hands of Conrad, emperor of Germany, he granted this place several privileges. Berne, Friburg, and Solothurn were often obliged to interfere between the inhabitants of Lausanne and their bishops. During one hundred and fifty years before the Reformation, Lausanne had exhibited a spectacle of the grossest superstition and a dreadful depravity of morals. The church of St. Anne was surrounded with houses of ill fame, and the clergy were not ashamed

of taking up their residence in these places of prostitution. And, as similar disorders prevailed at Geneva and other places, the enormity of the evil prepared the remedy in the Reformation that followed. When the Bernois declared war against the duke of Savoy, in 1536, the bishop of Lausanne declared for the latter, which caused his ruin. After this period, the bishops of Lausanne resided at Friburg; and their château at Lausanne became the residence of the Bernois bailiffs. In 1798, Lausanne was declared the chief place of the Canton de Vaud under the French government.

The magnificent site of Lausanne, and the manners and address of the inhabitants in general, who have all the politeness, without the vices and unbounded luxury of great cities, joined to the facility offered here of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, have contributed for many years past to make Lausanne a favourite spot with foreigners from all parts of Europe. Among these, several English noblemen, as well as the celebrated Gibbon, have been residents here.

The *Cathedral*, formerly the Eglise de Notre Dame, is considered one of the finest gothic churches in Europe. It was founded about the year 1000, by Bishop Henri, and consecrated in 1275 by Pope Gregory X., in presenece of Rodolph of Habsburg, and many other illustrious persons. In 1335 it was much damaged by fire, which reduced nearly the entire city to ashes. It was rebuilt by Bishop Boniface and his successor. It is situated on an elevation which commands the city. On the exterior wall are ancient inscriptions, now difficult to decypher. This

church is built in the form of a Latin cross, and was surmounted by two high towers, one of which was destroyed by lightning on the 24th May 1825. The principal entrance is adorned with a variety of carved figures. The most remarkable tombs are kept carefully locked up. The most conspicuous is one of white marble, erected to Henrietta, the first wife of Stratford Canning, Esq. Above is the bust of the deceased, and below the following figures: Painting, Music, Study, Hymen, Fidelity, Maternal Affection or Charity, and Prudence. Hymen and Study are the workmanship of Canova. There are two inscriptions; that which records the date is as follows: "*Harriet Canning, née Rankes, décédée le 17 Juin 1817.*"

The *Château*, situated in the most elevated part of the city, and close to the suburbs, was founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Bishop John de Cossonay. It consists of a large square mass of building constructed in cut stone, flanked at the four angles with brick turrets, connected by an outer gallery that runs all round the edifice. The majority of the apartments have been new-modelled into public offices. The apartment, however, of the bishop is still shown, the ceiling whereof is in its original state. Here stood a chair, moving on rollers, which formerly concealed an aperture now walled up, whereby the bishops had free egress to the neighbouring convents, and other places, by means of subterraneous passages. It was thus that the last bishop, Sebastian de Montfaucon, escaped from the castle in 1536, when it was besieged by the Bernese. Part of the court of this castle forms a small terrace shaded

by acacias, which commands a magnificent prospect. This court is bordered on two sides by elegant buildings, erected in 1802, which may be considered as appendages to the castle. The *Collège*, or *Académie*, a considerable building, was founded in 1587.

The *Cantonal Museum*, among other interesting objects, antiquarian and scientific, contains the following: a leg-bone of Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus, brought from Rome, an antique lamp found at Nyon, very large and fine; an Egyptian bottle, containing rose-water; a salver, representing the parturition of Leda, with Mercury holding the two eggs; Roman weights of red earth, found at Vevay; a glass bracelet, found at Bex: fragments of porphyry from Titus's baths at Rome, presented by Kemble, the tragedian. The *mineralogical* department contains a variety of Alpine and other specimens, in addition to two collections — the one arranged according to the system of Werner, and the other according to that of Haüy. Another collection, consisting of Russian minerals, was presented by General de la Harpe. The zoological collections were sent from Turkey. The collected pictures of Mr. Ducroz, a native of Lausanne, who spent forty years in Italy, also adorn the museum.

Close to the terrace of the cathedral is an old building, called the *Evêché*, one part of which contains the prisons of the tribunal of the district, another is to be converted into a Lancasterian school. The *Casino*, near the Place de St. François, is a handsome building. The new promenade is close by it. The *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the episcopal pa-

lace, was constructed in 1454, and contains the usual public offices. At the bottom of one of the corridors, and on the door of the great hall, is an allegorical picture bearing the date 1684, and a Latin inscription, *nihil silencio utilius*.

*Views, Promenades, &c.* The principal are the terrace of the Cassino, from the cathedral; from house where Gibbon composed part of his History of the Fall of the Roman Empire; others from the promenade of Montbenon, going out of the gate of St. Francis; from Signal, a place about half a league above the town, near the forest of Sauvabelin: near the country-houses of Bellevue, Beau-lieu, Vennes, and Chablières; from St. Sulpay, a village on the borders of the lake. These easy promenades or excursions present a number of beautiful and striking situations.

*Baths* are to be had at the hotel Lion d'Or, on the place Riponne, at Roverat, Vallon, Chailly, and D'Ouchi.

*Steam-Packets* embark and disembark passengers on their way to and from Geneva. It is impossible to give the exact time of their arriving, as they frequently change the time of starting \*) from Geneva and Ville-neuve. The fare in the best cabin from Lausanne to Vevay is three francs; from Lausanne to Geneva, six francs.

*Diligences* to Berne, from Geneva, daily; to Geneva, from Berne, passes through about three in the morning; the office is in

the same building with the *Post-Office*; Place St. François, open from eight in the morning till twelve, and from three till eight in the evening.

*English Divine Worship* according to the rites of the church of England is celebrated in the new chapel (built expressly for the English residents) every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

*Passports.* Travellers intending to visit Chamounix before visiting Geneva should procure the Visé of the Sardinian Minister, who resides here; fee 2 francs.

Strangers are admitted to the Cassino, when introduced by a member.

The village *D'Ouchi*, near the lake, half a league from Lausanne, may be considered as the port of Lausanne. The tower here was built in 1160 by Bishop Landerick, of Dornach. From D'Ouchi to Cour, and the environs, the walk affords a number of the richest prospects. The same may be applied to the Cherry Farm, some time the residence of the celebrated M. Huber, a pupil of Bonnet's.

The banks of the Venoge, which takes its source in the valley of Romain Moitier, are delightful; and following the course of this rivulet, it leads into other valleys, here and there presenting groups of mountains, little cascades and coves, with cottages and villas, surrounded with gardens, vineyards, &c. In the course of this promenade, we meet with the villages of Renens and Mezeri: from the terrace of

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\*) In September 1843, the boat from Geneva arrived about three in the afternoon. To Geneva about ten in the morning.

the latter there is a fine prospect. At Chalet de la Ville, a house situated a quarter of a league beyond Lausanne, in a meadow encircled with trees, a very extensive view may be enjoyed, M. Tisset used to pass whole months at this place.

### ROUTE 56.

#### LAUSANNE TO MARTIGNY BY VEVAY AND CHILLON.

The road to Vevay follows the lake, and passes through Pully, Paudex, Lutri, Villette, Cully, and St. Saphorin. Entering Vevay, we cross a fine bridge, constructed over the impetuous torrent of the Veveyse, which rises in Mount Molesson, in the canton of Friburg. The whole of this route is a continued succession of enchanting and delicious views. To enjoy them it is advisable to leave Lausanne about four in the afternoon.

Distance from Lausanne to Vevay about four leagues. Pedestrians should avoid walking this road, as it lies between two high walls nearly the whole way.

On the road to Vevay, a little without the suburb of Etraz, are the villas of Villamont and Monrepos. In Villamont is a simple and interesting monument erected to the great Haller by his son, an officer in the French service. Monrepos was once the habitation of Voltaire.

On the high road to Berne is the cemetery of Pierre de Plan, the entrance to which is by a handsomely planted promenade. At the further extremity of this burying-place are seven groves, rendered more conspicuous than the rest by the pains taken to inclose them with iron railings. In

the third of these is interred the tragedian Kemble. The monument bears the following simple inscription: "*Sacred to the Memory of John Philip Kemble, Esq., who departed this life 26th February 1823, aged 66 years.*" Another conspicuous monument on the left of the entrance, in marble, was erected by the Rev. Richard Allott, dean of Raphoe in Ireland, to his wife and daughter.

#### VEVAY.

One of the best *hotels* in Switzerland is the *Three Crowns* at Vevay. The proprietor, Mr. Monnet, speaks English, and is both attentive and polite to his guests. He has lately built a new house on the edge of the lake, elegantly fitted up, and well adapted for families. Charges, Breakfast 1 fr. 50 c., Table d'hôte 3 frs. at 1 o'clock, 4 frs. at 5 o'clock. On the top is a Belvidere, from whence there is a beautiful view. The *Ville de Londres*, *Croix Blanche*, *Aigle*, &c. are only second rate-houses.

A diligence runs between Vevay and Bex daily: fare 2½ frs.

Vevay is a pleasant town, and very rich in vineyards. It is tolerably well built, stretching along the side of the lake of Geneva, at the distance of half a league from the foot of the Alps, at the centre of a deep gorge or opening, formed by the Veveyse. The number of inhabitants is about 2,000. Here are watch-makers, jewellers, tanners, and hatters; the resort of French Protestants hither having contributed greatly to render this place flourishing. There are many good houses; a handsome *hôtel de ville*; a public walk, with rows of trees; a castle, rather a

mean building; a large pleasant market-place by the lake: two churches, and a college. The country being delightful, the air soft, the prospects agreeable, and much good company residing in it, many persons have been induced to fix their residence at Vevay.

*The Cathedral* is a little out of the town, and elevated above it. The date of its erection is 1498. It is surrounded by a planted terrace, commanding a magnificent view. On the left, looking towards the lake, are the distant mountains of the Valais; and still farther, the glaciers of the Pain de Sucre; a part of the Grand St. Bernard still farther; on the same side, but nearer, are the Aigle, the Dent de Jaman, and others; on the right, a variety of fertile hills, with the Jura in the distance; and in front the lake of Geneva, the rocks of Meillerie, and the Alps of Chablais. The church contains two very interesting monuments; that of Edmund Ludlow, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. of England with a long inscription; and that of Andrew Broughton, who read his sentence of death. These two Englishmen, being obliged to flee their native land, sought refuge at Vevay, where they were protected by the Bernese, who then held the jurisdiction of this country, notwithstanding repeated applications by the English Government for their surrender.

There exists at Vevay a society of a singular description, called the Abbaye des Vignerons, which, from very remote times, have superintended the labours of the vintager. A deputation is sent by this society every spring and autumn, to inspect the vineyards of

the commune, and award prizes wherever merited. Previously to the Revolution, these prizes were distributed at a festival called the Fête de l'Abbaye des Vignerons, during which a procession of a most extraordinary nature was led through the streets of Vevay. After an interruption of twenty-two years, this old custom was revived on the 5th and 6th August 1819. Pagan ceremonies, scriptural scenes from the Old Testament, modern usages, were all blended together; patriarchal and mythological personages appeared in appropriate habiliments. Pallas, Ceres, Vulcan, the Cyclops, Bacchus, Silenus, all with their proper attributes; Noah, the large cluster of grapes brought by the spies from Canaan, two groups, called the Vintagers of Spring, and the Vintagers of Autumn, figure in this procession, which attracts strangers from all quarters. These rites appear to be of the most remote antiquity.

The mountain rise from the town in the form of an amphitheatre, the lower part of them covered with vineyards; half way up some castles, campagnes; and farm-houses; above these, woods, fields, and meadows; on the brow, thick forests; on the other side, across the lake, which is here three leagues over, are seen the dark rocks of Meillerie; in the distance are the glaciers of the Valais, the mouth of the Rhone, and a fertile country with numerous villages.

*Steam-Packets* call at Vevay on their way to and from Geneva and Villeneuve.

Two leagues farther, beyond Vevay, is the celebrated castle of Chillon, on which the well-known poem of Lord Byron: "the Priso-

ner of Chillon," has conferred additional celebrity, it is built on a rock in the lake, upon a peninsula, with scarcely room for a road between the castle and the mountain. It has three courts, with galleries, battlements, loop-holes &c., and was very strong before the invention of artillery, but it is entirely commanded by the mountain. When the Bernois conquered the Pays de Vaud, this, and the castle of Yverdun, were the only places that made any resistance.

Between Vevay and this castle, you pass through the parish of Moutru, consisting of about twenty farms, dispersed about the hills among the vineyards. They make excellent cheese here, and the vintage begins sooner than in the other parts of the Pays de Vaud.

Beyond the castle of Chillon is the new *hôtel Byron*.

*Villeneuve*, a little town, consists of one long wide street, situated at the head of the lake of Geneva, near where the Rhone enters it. A conveyance attends the arrival of the Steamers to convey travellers to Bex. From Vevay to this place, the mountains are one continued cultivation of vineyard and orchard, with forest trees above them; the grounds and habitations are disposed in the most picturesque manner, and there are frequent cascades tumbling from rock to rock.

*Hotels. Croix Blanche and Lion d'Or.*

We now quit the lake, and go south by Roche to Aigle, two leagues from Villeneuve. A little beyond this town are quarries of black, brown and white, red, and red and white marble.

Having left Villeneuve, we en-

ter a deep valley, a league wide, with the Swiss Alps on one side, and those of Savoy on the other, and traversed by the Rhone. The road, which is very good, lies almost close under the Swiss mountains; these are generally covered with shrubs or trees, and their ruggedness is finely contrasted with the extreme fertility of the valley, which is a chain of meadows as far as Aigle, where there are vineyards.

*Aigle* is a large bourg, built chiefly of black marble, which gives it a dismal appearance. The salines, or salt-works; are at a little distance from the town; the graduation-house is nine hundred feet long; the water is pumped up to the top of this building by fourteen pumps, which are worked by a wheel thirty-two feet in diameter; hence it drips through a vast layer of thorns into wooden vessels at the bottom, resembling great brewing coolers, until it is of sufficient strength for the boiling-house. Here, and in the other works at Bex, they do not make more than ten thousand quintals of salt, which is about a tenth part of the whole consumption of the canton of Berne; the rest is procured from Savoy and France.

*Goîtres*, or swelled necks, begin here to be not uncommon, though neither so frequent, nor so enormous, as in the Valais. Idiots, called *cretins*, are also numerous. This disorder has a connection with the goitre, and probably proceeds from the same cause. The body becomes dwarfish, the physiognomy ugly and unenlightened, and the mind is deprived of all its powers. In some subjects there remains nothing but a slow and awkward

motion, with a vacant grin upon the countenance, to show that the cretin is a living animal.

The mountains between Aigle and Bex are picturesque and highly romantic.

*Bex* is a considerable town, and its fairs and markets are much frequented. It is in a large plain, abounding in corn and pastures; the *Avançon*, a large and rapid brook, runs through it, and the ruins of a castle are yet seen on an eminence. The *Union* is a good hotel.

The *souterrains* of the salt-works are at a place called the *Fondement*; and the graduation buildings and coppers are at *Bevieux*, upon the same construction as those at Aigle. The *souterrains*, dug three thousand feet within the earth, are extremely curious: it will take an hour and a-half to ride there, the same time to survey them, and an hour to return.

From Bex it is only half a league to the entrance of the Valais, at the bridge of *St. Maurice*. This bridge is of one arch, one hundred feet wide, and full seventy feet above the bed of the river. It abuts on the extremities of two lofty mountains, which have been rent or worn just as much as was necessary to let the Rhone escape here, as it does again below Geneva, at *Fort l'Ecluse*, between Mount Jura and the *Vouache*. The bridge separates the two sovereignties of Berne and the Valais. Entering the latter canton, passports are demanded.

At the end of the bridge commences the bourg of *St. Maurice*, a small town in the Lower Valais, on the Rhone, on the high road of the Simplon, between the *Dent de Midi* and the *Dent de Morcles*. It contains one thousand inhabitants, and is small, but regularly built.

### *Hotel. l'Union.*

There is a singular hermitage cut in the projection of a rock which overlooks the town. It contains a small chapel and garden, surrounded by a frightful precipice it is worthy the attention of strangers. One league and a quarter farther is the fall of the *Pisse-vache*, or the cascade of the *Salanche*, which descends eight hundred feet on a sloping rock, and is one of the highest waterfalls in Europe. It appears to most advantage at a distance, where the higher falls can be perceived; the best view of it is from the opposite side of the Rhone. The last fall is about two hundred and seventy feet; just beyond is the torrent of the *Trient*, which issues from a cleft in the rock, where it has dug itself a bed.

*Martigny*, situated in the Lower Valais, consists of two distinct parts, at a little distance from each other the burgh, and the town, or village. This burgh is situated in the valley of the *Dranse*, which descends to the village of *Martigny*, near which it joins the Rhone. The honey of *Martigny* is considered the best in Switzerland. On a precipitous rock are seen the remains of the castle of *La Bathia*, which was inhabited by the bishops of the Valais until the wars, and frequent inundations of the *Dranse*, obliged them, in the sixth century, to transfer their seat to *Sion*. The round tower is said to have been erected by *Peter of Savoy*, about 1260. Here may be seen the cathedral or church of *St. Marie*, where there are some Roman inscriptions; and the presbytery or priory of *St. Bernard*, which furnishes eight canons to the Hospice of *St. Bernard*, and two to that of the Simplon. At this village the Rhone, after descending from the east, makes a sudden bend

towards the north, nearly at right angles with its original course, which has on several occasions overflowed and committed great ravages; in 1595 three houses only escaped destruction by the flood. In 1818 the Dranse overflowed, and caused a loss to the inhabitants of the valley of upwards of 300,000 francs. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of such dreadful visitations, the ancient aqueduct, which had been allowed to fall into decay, was repaired in 1822.

Martigny, being situated on the high road between Geneva and Milan, leading also to the Great St. Bernard and Chamounix, is a place of considerable traffic.

The principal hotels are the *Cygne* and *Grand Maison*. I put up at the former, and found it a comfortable and reasonable house. There is a table d'hôte at twelve and seven o'clock, price, three francs, including wine.

### ROUTE 57.

#### MARTIGNY TO THE GRAND ST. BERNARD.

	Hours.	Min.
St. Brauchier . . . . .	2	0
Orsières . . . . .	2	0
Liddes . . . . .	1	15
St. Pierre . . . . .	1	0
Canteen . . . . .	1	0
Hôpital and Dead-house . . . . .	0	30
Convent . . . . .	1	0
	Hours 7	45

The expense of a mule to St. Bernard and back is twenty-four francs, a distance of only eight leagues, one day up, and down the second. A car cannot well go further than Orsières, although, when the new road is completed, it will be practicable for carriages to St. Pierre; at the time I went over the road that was impossible. For pedestrians, the best plan is to walk to Orsières, a distance of ten

miles, or to Liddes, which is about half way. The following are the prices for mules from each place:

#### From Orsières.

	francs.
To St. Bernard only . . . . .	6
Up, and return same day . . . . .	7
Up, and return the following day . . . . .	10

#### From Liddes.

	francs.
To St. Bernard only . . . . .	4
Up, and return same day . . . . .	6
Up, and return the following day . . . . .	7

#### Orsières to Martigny.

	francs.
Mule . . . . .	3
Char-a-banc, 1 person . . . . .	4
ditto 2 ditto . . . . .	5
ditto 3 ditto . . . . .	6
Char-a-côté, 1 person . . . . .	6
ditto 2 ditto . . . . .	7
ditto 3 ditto . . . . .	9

The foregoing fares for mules and cars include the drivers and guides; it will therefore be seen that by walking to Orsières, and hiring a mule to St. Bernard and back the same day, with a car to Martigny, will cost ten francs instead of twenty-four walking only ten miles out of fifty. In this case, it would be the best plan to sleep at Orsières the first night, start for St. Bernard by five the following morning, arrive at half-past ten, remain at the convent two hours, descend to Orsières by six, from whence to Martigny being down-hill, may be walked in two hours and a-half.

The inn at Orsières, the *Mont St. Bernard*, and *Col Ferrêt*, is a large new house, and the proprietor is remarkable for low charges going up, and high ones coming down; *don't leave your bills unpaid till your return*. The *Union*, at Liddes, is reasonable and clean, but the accommodation is not very good. At the convent the dinner hour is half-past twelve:



but travellers arriving at any other time, are immediately served with refreshment if they desire it.

The road from Martigny to St. Bernard follows the course of the Dranse, sometimes termed, in contradistinction to that which flows into the lake of Geneva between Thonon and Evian, the Valaisan Dranse. Beyond the burgh of Martigny is the hamlet of La Vallette: in this district are mines and ironworks. At the burgh of St. Branchier, two hours from Martigny, two great branches of the Dranse unite; and three valleys, those of Martigny, Entremont, and Bagnes (so called from its once celebrated baths, which no longer exist). Through the last flows the impetuous Dranse, which, in 1595, totally destroyed the village of Bagnes by an inundation, wherein one hundred and forty lives were lost. A similar inundation occurred in 1818, occasioned by the fall of part of the glacier of Chédroz. A lake was thus formed which overflowed, and, defying every effort to check its course, spread ruin as far as Martigny, where traces of its devastations still exist. A rock which commands St. Branchier has on its summit a small chapel, and the ruins of an ancient fort that protected the valley. Beyond the Dranse are the remains of the castle of Etiez. Proceeding through the valley of Entremont, the road, after an hour and a quarter, traverses the village of Orsières. Orsières was formerly commanded by the Châtelard, some traces whereof still exist. In the valley of Ferret, which leads to the Col, are three small lakes, bordered by glaciers: near the latter stands the chapel of Notre Dame de la Neige. A league and a quarter farther is Liddes, below

which, in the depth of the valley, is the handsome village of Dranse. Half a league beyond Liddes is Alêve, where large quantities of beans, which the inclemency of the climate does not suffer to come to maturity in the fields, are ripened by artificial means. The burgh of St. Pierre, half a league above Alêve, is the last on the Swiss side of the frontier. The bridge here is called after Charlemagne, who is supposed to have had it erected. At St. Pierre, in the church-wall, may be seen a Roman military column, erected by Constantine the younger. Beyond St. Pierre, on the left, is a waterfall. The path then traverses a forest of larches, far below which is descried the course of the Dranse, and we reach what may be fairly called the Valley of Stones; in this there is a house of entertainment called the *Canteen*. In an hour the Hôpital is reached, consisting of two small buildings. To one, intended for the refreshment of travellers, the domestic of the convent conveys bread, cheese, and wine, during the winter months. The other building is for the reception of such as perish on their way, who are laid out in their own clothes for inspection. The air of these regions is so cold, and unfavourable to putrefaction, that a corpse can be preserved several years without being too much altered for recognition.

*Passage of St. Bernard.* From the time of Augustus, the route of the Roman legions destined for Helvetia, Gaul, and Germany, was across the Great St. Bernard. The troops of Aulus Cæcinnæ, the captor of Aventicum, traversed it in 69, on their way to encounter Otho, in Italy; an army of Lombards in 547; and others

under Charlemagne, his uncle Bernard, the cruel Margrave Boniface, and the archbishop of Milan. During the wars of Charles of Burgundy, also, it was sometimes crossed. About the end of the ninth century, an army of Saracens coming from Piedmont passed the St. Bernard, and took possession of St. Maurice. Between the spring of 1798, when the French penetrated into Switzerland, and the year 1801, more than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers ascended this mountain. Between the 15th and 21st of May 1800, Buonaparte, then first consul, passed at the head of the French army of reserve, sixty thousand strong, with his artillery and cavalry. Sixty-four men were employed to draw each piece of cannon from St. Pierre to the height of the passage. This was the great army that defeated the Austrians at the battle of Marengo. A monument to the memory of General Dessaix, who fell in that engagement, is erected in the church of the convent.

The *Convent of St. Bernard*, founded in the year 968, is situated 7,548 feet above the level of the sea, and is undoubtedly the most elevated habitation, not only in Europe, but over all the ancient continent. No *chalet* is to be met with at that height. It touches the boundaries of everlasting snow. In the height of summer, the least breeze makes the cold quite unpleasant. The thermometer in this season descends almost every evening nearly to the freezing point, and below it if the wind be northerly. M. de Saussure observed it below Zero on the 1st of August, at one o'clock p. m., though the sun was continually piercing through the clouds.

The little garden of the monks

produces, with the greatest difficulty, by the end of August, a few stunted lettuces and cabbages, a little spinach, and some sorrel; all the necessaries of life, as bread, wine, flour, cheese, dried fruits, and wood for fuel, are brought at a great expense from the neighbouring valleys.

The ecclesiastics who live in the convent are from ten to twelve in number, and are regular canons of the order of St. Augustin. Their active humanity saves many lives every year, and the hospitality with which all strangers are received, reflects the highest honour on the order to which they belong. Every one is treated with the greatest affability. The sick find all the relief which medicine and surgery can afford them, and that without distinction of rank, sex, country, or religion. For all this care and trouble, nothing is demanded of the traveller but to inscribe his name in a book kept for the purpose: *but few persons, who possess the means, leave the convent without putting a suitable contribution in the box placed in the church.*

This, like the other mountain convents, is allowed to make an annual collection in the neighbouring parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy.

From November to May, a trusty servant, accompanied by an ecclesiastic, goes every day, half way down the mountain, in search of travellers. They have with them one or two large dogs, trained for the purpose; these will scent a man at a great distance, and find out the road in the thickest fogs, storms, and heaviest falls of snow. Suspended from their necks are little baskets with meat and drink, to refresh the wearied traveller.

These dogs are of a dusky fawn colour, mixed with white spots; they never offer to bite strangers, and seldom bark.

The fathers themselves also perform this work of humanity. Often are they seen anxiously looking out, from the highest summits of the rocks, for the storm beaten traveller. They show him the way, lead him along, holding him up when unable to stand alone; sometimes even they carry him on their shoulders to the convent. Often are they obliged to use violence to the traveller, when, benumbed with cold, and exhausted with fatigue, he earnestly begs that they will allow him just to rest, or to sleep for a few moments only on the snow. It is necessary to shake him well, and to drag him by force from insidious sleep, the fatal forerunner of death. Nothing but constant motion can give the body sufficient warmth to resist extreme cold.

When the fathers are compelled to be out in the open air in severe frosts, and the depth of the snow prevents their walking fast enough to keep the blood in circulation, they strike from time to time their hands and feet against the great staffs shod with iron, which they always carry with them, otherwise their extremities would become torpid and frost-bitten. Scarcely a winter passes, however, that some traveller or other does not perish, or have his limbs bitten with the frost. In all these cases, the use of spirits, strong waters, or sudden warmth, are highly pernicious, rubbing the body with snow, or immersing the limbs in ice, is the only certain remedy. An Englishman of the name of Woodley, who accompanied M. Bourrit in his ascent to Mont-

Blanc, was compelled to keep his feet in ice and salt for thirteen days; another companion lost his sight for three weeks, and a third suffered a long time from having his hand frost-bitten.

When the snow has covered any one to a great depth, the fathers take long poles, and sounding in different places, discover, by the resistance which the end of the pole meets with, whether it be a rock only, or a human body. In the latter case, they soon disengage it from the snow, and have often the glowing, heart-felt satisfaction of restoring to "light and life" one of their fellow-creatures.

Every year seven or eight thousand persons traverse the Grand St. Bernard, and sometimes six hundred have passed in a day. In the year 1782, the same evening there were five hundred and sixty-one travellers, who consumed four oxen; twenty sheep, and three large sacks of flour. From 1798 to 1806, one hundred and fifty thousand persons have lodged in this convent; besides which, for a whole year, it had a regular garrison of six hundred men. In the year 1799, the Austrians climbed these mountains, and attempted to destroy the hospice and the poste. They fired all day from the rocks; but the French, who had possession of the convent, kept up such a well-directed fire of musquetry and small artillery, that the Austrians could not force it; the troops who were at St. Pierre, also hastened to the assistance of their brethren in arms, and soon put the Austrians to flight. A singular spectacle this for the fathers to behold from the windows of the convent! It was, doubtless, the first, and we hope the last of this nature.

Who would imagine that this solitude, rendered sacred by the exercise of all the virtues, should be subject to the depredations of robbers? Some thieves having entered the convent as guests, soon displayed their real character by levying a contribution on the good fathers; they, however, undismayed, feigned consent, and while arranging the terms of capitulation, their captain, Prior Murrith, followed by those brave *soldats*, his dogs, entered, and immediately, at the word of command, flew upon these wretches, and would have torn them to pieces; but for the intercession of their master. Instead of plunder they asked for pardon, and were suffered to depart under an escort of the next travellers who arrived at the hospice.

The descent from the monastery to Aoste is very rapid and fatiguing, occupying nearly seven hours. At St. Remy, the first Italian *douane*, there is a good inn; having passed this village, there is a sensible difference in the climate, and we begin to breathe the mild and warm air of Italy. At Aoste is a triumphal arch erected by Augustus, the remains of a circus, and a town-wall built in the time of the Romans.

From Aoste the route to Turin or Milan may be taken. The former is highly romantic, and may be made in about twenty hours. Those who do not wish to pursue the tour of Italy, may return from Turin to Lyons, by Chambéry.

#### *Posting in Italy.*

The usual length of a post in every part of Italy, excepting the Sardinian territories, is between six and seven English miles; but the miles of Italy differ in extent,

that of Piedmont and Geneva being more than an English mile, in Lombardy about sixty yards less than in Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State one hundred and fifty yards short of an English mile. The Neapolitan miles are two hundred and fifty yards longer. The Sardinian post is the same length as a French post sixteen and three-quarters.

#### *Posts from Aoste to Turin.*

	miles.
To Chatellon . . . . .	3 1/4
Donas . . . . .	3 1/2
Ivree . . . . .	3
Caluse . . . . .	2 1/2
Cherasso . . . . .	1 1/2
Turin . . . . .	3

### FOURTH JOURNEY.

#### ROUTE 58.

#### *Description of Geneva, and Lake, Baths of Leuk, Gemmi Mountain.*

*Hotels.* There are no less than twenty houses of entertainment in and near Geneva, ycleped hotels, not more than seven of which can really be considered as such; they are the *Bergue*, *Ecu de Genève*, *Crown*, *Balance*, the *Europe*, the *Secheron*, and *des Etrangers*. The two last are situated, one about a mile, the other half a mile outside the town, and may be considered as exclusively aristocratic.

The *Bergue*, extravagantly dear.

The *Ecu de Genève* is a large new hotel, well situated, the accommodation is very good; the charges reasonable, and excellent attendance

*Crown*, good and well situated.

The *Balance* several years ago was considered the best in Geneva; it is not bad quarters now, but it cannot be considered more than a second-rate house.

*Geneva* is situated partly upon a hill, eighty or ninety feet above the lake. The Rhone divides this city into two unequal parts, and its waters are of a beautiful sea-green. The air here is colder than at Paris, which, however, is  $20\frac{1}{2}$  degrees farther north. This difference arises partly from the elevation of Geneva, and from its vicinity to the snowy mountains. The population in 1834 was 27,177, of which number 10,162 were foreigners, 227 English, 52 Italians, 933 Germans, 1,964 French; the remainder were natives of the neighbouring cantons, in 1842 it contained 30,000.

Geneva is very ancient; it was a city in the time of Julius Caesar; a strong place, and encircled with walls. Its position, however, did not secure it against the invasion of the northern nations who attacked the Roman empire. It was frequently destroyed, built, and rebuilt, increasing in extent with almost every change. Under the lower empire, its bishops increased their authority in appearing to divide with the people, and thus enabled the latter for a long time to resist the neighbouring princes, who wished to subdue them. Their native love of liberty encouraged the citizens to make the greatest sacrifices in its defence; and when the Reformation was introduced in 1535, this change of worship gave birth to alliances which secured the happiness and safety of the republic for at least two centuries. Yet Geneva, like other states and republics, has not been without its convulsions, and even during the Revolution, did not submit to the French without stipulating by a solemn treaty for its worship, its temples, its academical and religious institutions,

together with the funds annexed to them. Upon these conditions it was united to the French empire in the summer of 1798.

In advancing to the city of Geneva from France, Mont Jura no longer serving as a curtain, the prospect opens to the admiring sight, displaying an immense lake, with a coast of eighty leagues in the extent, studded with towns and villages in the most agreeable manner; with good roads leading to them, a beautiful city, and a richly cultivated country, all as it were beneath his feet.

The first street in Geneva which presents itself, runs with a gentle inclination towards the Rhone. On the other side of this river the ramparts command a view of the Petit Salève. Above this eminence are seen the three smiling summits of Mont Blanc, with the Grand Jorasse, and the Géant, those gigantic heights, the bases of which rest upon Italy.

Next to this street, which the traveller leaves to the left, is another very large one, distinguished, particularly on one side, by its late improvements. This street, enlarging as it proceeds, forms a square, embellished with a fountain, and leads to two bridges built over the Rhone. This square is remarkable on account of a deception of the sight which takes place here for that part of the city which is actually on the other side of the river, appears exactly as if it was really at the foot of Mont Salève, though the latter is more than a French league distant. Here the Rhone is divided into two streams; and an old tower which serves for a clock, was built upon the foundations of that erected by Julius Caesar to defend the pas-

sage of the river against the Helvetians.

The square of Bel Air, near this spot, is the rallying point for the inhabitants of both quarters of the city. To the right of Bel Air the new street Corraiterie commences, which leads to the square of the theatre, and to La Porte Neuve. This latter square is the most spacious, as well as the finest, in Geneva, on account of its handsome houses, and their situation. This gate is of modern construction; the bridges are handsome, and ornamented with iron balustrades, and the ditches filled with fresh water. The bastions and works of defence about it are kept in the best order, and the verdure which the ground exhibits around this spot is truly delightful.

The stranger entering Geneva this way, is naturally struck with the beauty of the edifices which present themselves. The imposing fronts of the houses, upon a terrace elevated sixty feet, have more of the air of royal palaces than of private houses. The theatre for comedies is another embellishment to this entrance into the city. Proceeding on the right towards the Menage and the Botanic garden, we enter the Treille, formed by a line of handsome houses, and arrive in the bastion St. Antoine. The points of view from this spacious terrace are magnificent. The village of Cologny to the east, and the number of villas about it are beautiful.

From the level which embraces all these objects, we descend to the Port de Rive; then turning to the left, proceed along the street of the same name to the corn market, and from thence to the lake; here is the *Port au bois*, where a number of barques are al-

ways lying charged with fuel; the dock-yard in which they are built; and the slaughter-houses upon the lake, which being kept uncommonly clean, have no bad effect upon the salubrity of the air.

The street called *La Rue de Derrière la Rhone*, extending in its whole length from this part of the city, terminates in the square of Bel Air, which, with excursions upon the lake, are, for strangers, among the most agreeable enjoyments to be procured at Geneva. The new quay is a fine promenade.

An arcade, formerly one of the ports of the lake, separates Mollarg from the square of the custom-house. From Bel Air we pass under an arcade called the *Mint*, near to which, two streets present themselves; that *de la Cité*, which leads to the upper part of the town, and that of the *Rue Basse*. They are both full of magazines and shops. The centre of *Rue Basse* is occupied by wooden houses or stalls, where furriers, hatters, and hosiers, are to be found: the shops attached to the houses at each side of the street are furnished with every description of London and Paris goods.

The *place de l'hôtel de Ville*, though small, contains a number of pretty houses, and a fountain embellished with a marble column. To the south, an open portico presents a view of the distant country.

In addition to the *Ile* already mentioned, which is sometimes called the *Ile du Rhône*, there is another small island in the river (the *Ile des Barques*), which is tastefully laid out with walks, trees, shrubs, and benches, form-

ing one of the prettiest spots in Switzerland. A monument to J. J. Rousseau ornaments the centre.

The *Cathedral* de St. Pierre, situated in the cour of the same name, and supposed to have been founded about the end of the tenth century by Conrad the Pacific. It is surmounted by three towers, commanding a fine view of the city and its environs. In one of them is the musical clock of St. Peter, and in another the largest bell of Geneva. There is also a silver bell, which is rung on the breaking out of a conflagration. The Church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The modern front, which has been substituted in place of an ancient Gothic portal, demolished in 1749, is of the Corinthian order, and erected in imitation of the Pantheon at Rome. The interior presents but little matter for observation, except the tomb of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigny, a warrior and learned theologian, and friend of Henry IV. of France. Another celebrated monument of black marble, erected to Henry, Duke de Rohan, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the great Sully, was removed by order of the French Government, on the 18th February 1794, but has been since restored.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, situated near the most elevated part of the city, at one extremity of the Grande Rue, is an edifice of irregular construction. The northern and western fronts, rebuilt about the year 1618, are rather handsomely executed. The square pavilion, in which the latter terminates on the side towards the adjoining promenade, appears to have belonged to the ancient wall erected round Geneva at the end

of the fifteenth century. The principal staircase, constructed about the year 1570, consists of a number of paved inclined planes without steps. This contrivance was to enable the members of the Council (who were at that period generally far advanced in years) to ascend on horseback, or in sedan chairs. Here are a number of coloured alpine views, by Linck.

*Strangers claim their passports here, between the hours of nine and twelve, and three and six in the evening.*

Opposite to the Hotel de Ville is the *Arsenal*, a building of similar architecture, and probably the same date, supported by arcades. Here may be seen, in addition to the modern, a variety of ancient arms; the ladders on which the Savoyards attempted to scale the walls of Geneva; the armour of the Duke de Rohan; a curious emblem of the union between the Protestant powers of Zurich, Berne, and Geneva; petards wherewith the Savoyards intended to blow up the gate of the city; handsome pistols taken from the Spaniards, &c. — The *Hôtel du Musée*, in the Grande Rue, is the principal building devoted to scientific and literary purposes. It contains a library, with a news-room, museum, lecture-rooms, &c. The library consists of several small apartments, in one of which literary societies sometimes meet. Strangers, on being introduced, are allowed to read gratuitously, and even to take books home with them, upon proper application. — The *Casino* is a plain, but commodious building. Here musical assemblies, balls, &c. are held. — The *Theatre*, or Salle de Spectacle, was formerly used as an assem-

bly- and ball-room. It is agreeably situated in the Place de la Comédie, near the Porte Neuve, and has a handsome coffee-house attached to it. — The *Musée Rath*, opposite the theatre. — The *École de Dessin*, or Calabri, situated at one extremity of the promenade called Le Petit Languedoc. This building contains a collection of pictures. Opposite to the Calabri is a small edifice inscribed "*Artibus Promovendis*," which may not improperly be designated the Salle de Sculpture, although it appears to have no determinate name. It contains a collection of models, casts, &c. — The *Maison d'Eynard*, or Hôtel Eynard, is a fine palace supported on Ionic columns, situated near the two last-mentioned buildings. It was built in the Italian style by a gentleman who resided for a long time in Tuscany, and is by far the most splendid private residence in Geneva. — The *Observatoire*, close to the Place Maurice, possesses some remarkably good instruments for astronomical observations.

At Geneva there are also a great number of institutions for the promotion of science and education.

*Promenades.* The principal promenades are either on, or adjacent to, the bastions. In the Quartier de St. Gervais, the Bastion Royal, or la Nouvelle Promenade, commands an extensive view of the Jura, the Vouache, Mont Sion, the Alps of Savoy, the Grand and Petit Salève, the Voirons, the hills of Cologny and Boisy, which overhang the lake of Geneva. Below is the new wire bridge, which connects the hamlet called Les Paquis with the Rue du Cendrier. At the oppo-

site side of the Porte de Cornavin is the Rue des Terreaux de Cornavin, a promenade bordered by a range of very handsome houses, which are seen to much advantage on entering Geneva by this quarter. — The *Rue de la Corratorie* is a favourite promenade. In this street, which forms the communication between the Place de Bel Air and the Porte Neuve, are several good shops. It terminates at the entrance to the *Jardin des Plantes*, established in 1816 and 1817 by the celebrated De Candolle. In front of the orangery are busts of six distinguished Genevese botanists: Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier. Four of these were executed by Italian artists — the two which are considered the best, are by Pradier, a Genevese. — Between the Jardin des Plantes and the city moat is another promenade, that of the *Bastion Bourgeois*, which formerly extended across the space now occupied by the garden. It contains fine avenues of trees, forming some of the most agreeable walks within the precincts of the city. The garden is bounded on one side by a second exterior promenade, extending across. On the other it is limited by a third, the Rue de Sous la Treille, formerly called Le Petit Languedoc. At its eastern extremity the Hotel Eynard is seen to great advantage. An ascent on the left, from the Place de la Comédie, leads to La Treille, the most celebrated of all the Genevese promenades. It is situated in the most elevated part of the city, contiguous to the Hotel de Ville. So early as 1539 there was here a plantation of white mulberry trees. At present



the promenade consists of an allée of horse-chestnuts, provided with seats and a handsome railing. It commands a beautiful view of the environs of Geneva, and the mountains in the distance. A short distance beyond La Treille is another row of fine houses, forming one side of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard, and leading to the Place Maurice, formerly the Place St. Antoine. This is a fine promenade, commanding an extensive prospect, especially of the lake, which is seen to the greatest advantage from its further extremity. — Near the junction of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard and the Place Maurice, is the new promenade of the Bastion du Pin. Near the descent from this promenade to the city is the Bastion de Hesse, whereon is built the new Pénitenciaire. — *St. Jean*, an eminence to the left of the Lyons road, diversified with a number of elegant country-seats, and intersected by paths leading to some distance along the course of the Rhone, and commanding fine views of Geneva and the surrounding country, with the Alps, &c. in the distance. Here is situated *Les Délices*, a villa inhabited by Voltaire, previously to his residence at Lausanne. Some of the paths form a sort of promenade, called the Tour de Sousterre, descending almost to the bank of the Rhone. Opposite to *St. Jean*, and on the left of the two rivers, is the hill of La Bâtie, which, near their junction, is very steep, but easy of access elsewhere. Its summit is a large platform commanding very agreeable prospects, and formerly crowned with a forest, which was hewn down by the Austrians in 1813. On the edge

of a ravine, near the most elevated part of the platform, looking towards Geneva, are the ruins of an ancient castle. — *Les Jardins*, a large space of ground occupying the angle formed by the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, and containing a number of kitchen gardens. An agreeable path, the Tour des Jardins, leads along the banks of both rivers, passing by their confluence at a short distance from the city. — *Plain Palais*, a spacious plain, bordered on three sides with a double row of trees, and at times appropriated to military exercises — *Les Tranchées*, occupying part of the fortifications. Here is an establishment for the amusement of shooting with the cross-bow. A suspension bridge forms a communication between this promenade and that lately opened on the Bastion du Pin, adjoining the Place Maurice and the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard.

*Steam-Packets* leave Geneva every morning at nine o'clock for Villeneuve, and touching at the under-mentioned places; every Sunday one or two boats make a tour of the lake.

#### *Fares from Genève,*

	1st place.	2d place.
To Coppet . . .	12 batz.	8 batz.
Nyon . . .	16 "	8 "
Rolle . . .	25 "	13 "
Morges . . .	34 "	17 "
Ouchy . . .	42 "	22 "
Vevey . . .	56 "	30 "
Villeneuve . . .	65 "	35 "

Pleasure-boats for excursions on the lake may be hired on the quay nearly fronting the Crown Hotel, with a man, at three francs the hour; a boat without a man, one franc the hour.

*The Coach-Offices* are in the Rue du Rhone, corresponding

with the Messageries Générales de la France, and Messagerie Royale in Paris. also with Milan, Lyons, and all parts of Switzerland. The hours of departure are frequently changing, as well as the fares. Coaches to Chamounix every morning at six o'clock. The diligences occupy 74 hours to Paris, 24 to Lyons. Berne in 20 to 24, Basel in 42, Milan in 74 hours.

*Post-Office in Rue de Rhone.*

Letters daily for England in six days, France, Holland, and Belgium, depart at 12 o'clock at noon, and arrive at 8 in the morning.

Letters daily for Lyons, and South of France, Spain, Portugal, and America, depart at 11 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at 9 or 10 in the morning.

Letters daily for Italy, depart at half-past 11 o'clock in the morning, on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrive at 8 or 9 in the morning, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

Letters for England, France, Holland, and Belgium or Germany, are not obliged to be paid for.

*English Divine Service* is performed every Sunday morning at 1½ past 11 in the Hospital Church.

*Booksellers.* Ladouble, Guers, Desroyes, Darier, and Messrs. Brigest & Co., all respectable establishments where travellers will find every description of Maps, Guides, and Panoramas necessary for a tour through Switzerland.

*Geneva Watches.* A great mistake exists in England, respecting these articles, all bad watches, are erroneously supposed to be made here. When, on the contrary, all that are made in Geneva, which cannot be purchased for less than 300 francs, are of the best description; the cheap trumpery articles which are sold in Paris and London under the name of Geneva Watches are made either at Chaud-de-Fonds, or Locle, above 70 miles from Geneva.

*Passports* are demanded at the Gates of Geneva; they can be recovered at the Town-hall in the course of the day.

*Environs of Geneva.*

The environs of Geneva are so delightful, and comprise so many roads and walks, that there is no end to their variety. About a quarter of a league from Geneva, on the Swiss side of the lake, we begin to perceive the Mole, a high mountain of a pyramidal form, covered with pasturage. To the right of this, that is, to the west, is the Petit Salève, remarkable for the whiteness of the rock of which is formed. Les Voirons is a woody height, extending pretty far to the left towards the east. In advance of these is the pretty hill of Montoux. To the southward, between the Mole and the Salève, are the mountains of Brezon and Vergi, above which Mont Blanc majestically rears its head.

Between the Mole and the Voirons, also east of Mont Blanc, we perceive the Aiguille d'Argentiers, and farther on, the rounded summit of the Buet. There are several places on the Swiss side, from whence two naked points are barely perceived, which are known by the appellation of Dents d'Oche. They are near each other between Meillerie and St. Gingoulph. From thence turning to the north-east, all the mountains extending from Montreux and Chillon to Molleson, are seen. Molleson is situated above the Gruyères, in the canton of Fribourg, more than fifteen leagues in a right line Geneva. To the west and the north, the horizon is circumscribed by the long wall formed by the Jura; and the three highest summits of this chain are easily distinguished.

Among other promenades is the Tour sous Terre, upon the summit of St. Jean, near the villa where Voltaire resided sometime: from hence we may descend through a narrow green alley, nearly overshadowed, which leads to an opening of indescribable beauty. A similar view may be enjoyed after descending from the heights of the Grand and Petit Saconnex, through another umbrageous path, which has a sudden opening upon the country at large.

To have the best view of Mont Blanc, it will be proper to quit the city towards evening, about an hour and a half before sun-set, taking the road to Ferney by the Grand Saconnex, as far as the eminence, within a quarter of a league of this village, there to enjoy the prospect of Mont Blanc gilded by the last rays of the setting sun.

The promenades upon the opposite bank of the lake are various, and some of them present a number of picturesque and even romantic views.

*Chateau of Voltaire at Ferney.* When Voltaire purchased Ferney, one league and a half from Geneva, in 1759, it contained only eight cottages; but at his death in 1775, there were eighty houses and 1,200 inhabitants. During this interval men of rank and talent from all countries resorted to Ferney. His bed-room is still in the situation in which he left it when he went to Paris, a short time before his death. The terrace of the garden commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Omnibusses leave the place Bel Air every hour for Ferney, fare ten sous french.

The environs of Geneva, as well as the neighbouring mountains,

offer a rich harvest to the amateurs of botany.

### *Lake of Geneva.*

According to M. de Luc, the lake Keman is 1136 feet above the level of the sea; according to M. Schuckburgh, 1152; and, according to M. Pictet, 1134 feet. During the highest tides it never rises more than six feet above its ordinary level. Its length along the Swiss shore is eighteen leagues and three quarters; but this same length, measured in a right line across from Chaiblais, is only fourteen leagues and three-quarters. Its greatest breadth between Rolle and Thonon is upwards of three leagues and a quarter.

Besides the Rhone, forty-one small streams empty themselves into the lake. Excepting during some very severe winters it never freezes but a few paces from the shore, and between Geneva and the great sand bank. The Rhone, leaving the lake, divides into two arms, which, after forming an island, unite again a little lower down. Below Geneva this river receives the waters of the Arve, the sudden swell of which frequently forces back the waters of the Rhone towards Geneva. In 1711 these two rivers were in a state of agitation during sixteen hours, and considerably increased the swell above a league beyond Geneva.

The Leman has long passed for one of the finest lakes in the south of Europe, and is perhaps only rivalled by that of Constance. Voltaire used to say at Ferney: "My lake is the first."

On the side of the north-east, the east, and south-east, its reverse is encircled with mountains from four to five thousand feet in height.

A little beyond Evian, the mountains of Savoy present a level, or a range of little hills, from two to six hundred feet high, behind which, to the south, a chain of mountains may be seen extending to Mont Blanc.

The shore on the Swiss side rises gradually to an elevation of fifteen or sixteen hundred feet, and is supported by the barrier of Jura, which is from two to four thousand feet high. In some parts Savoy presents rather a desert prospect, as only a small number of villages are to be seen. On the other hand the opposite shore has its magnificent gulphs, where numerous towns, chateaux, and villas, make a brilliant display of cheerfulness, opulence, and beauty. Rousseau has given us magnificent descriptions of the eastern part of this lake; in fact, in the country between Lausanne and Villeneuve, nature has displayed all that happy union of charming landscape and sublime mountain scenery, so peculiar to this part of Switzerland.

### ROUTE 59.

#### GENEVA TO LAUSANNE.

The distance is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  leagues. Leaving Geneva, we soon pass by the Pays de Gex, and arrive at the beautiful village of Genton, belonging to the Genevese. A short distance farther is Versoy, where the French once intended to have made a port and built a town, which was to have rivalled Geneva in extent and celebrity. On the left is Ferney, the chateau of Voltaire.

As soon as we had quitted Versoy, we entered the charming Pays de Vaud, and the first place of any consequence which we pass

through is Coppet, two leagues from Geneva. It is a bourg, enclosed with walls, in an agreeable and fruitful country, abounding in orchards and vineyards. Here the celebrated Madame de Stael once had an elegant chateau, beautifully situated. In going from hence to Nyon, we pass by Seligni.

Nyon is one of the four principal towns of the Pays de Vaud. It is well situated on a hill, and partly at the foot of it, on the edge of the lake. There are yet some small remains of its ancient splendour under the Romans, as an old tower, one of the gates, several inscriptions, &c. Some beautiful mosaic pavements have been found here. On the outside of the tower is the statue of a Roman emperor; and in the wall of the church a statue of a Flamen, under Augustus, much disfigured. The castle overlooks the lake, and on that side there is a charming walk, with a view of the lake in its full extent, and of the country to Geneva one way, and to Vevay the other, with the lofty and dusky rocks of Meillerie and St. Gingoulph opposite. The Burgundians frequent the fairs of Nyon, and often the weekly markets.

Half a league from Nyon is the village of Prangin. The castle is a large modern building, handsomely furnished, on a rising ground, looking towards the lake.

After travelling two leagues we arrive at Rolle, a pretty town close to the widest part of the lake. It has many good buildings, and is delightfully situated at the foot of a slope covered with vines, from which excellent wine is made. The castle is ancient, large, and spacious. Rolle has neither walls nor gates. The mineral waters

near it were formerly in some reputation.

From Rolle, the distance is one league to Allaman. The river of Aubonne falls into the lake near this village. Here ends the country called *la Côte*, so famous for an excellent wholesome white wine. Seen from the lake, this country forms a fine amphitheatre of vineyards and cultivated fields, thick set with towns, villages, castles, and country-houses.

Another league from Allaman, is St. Prez, and a good league farther is Morges. This is a neat town, and one of the four principal ones of the Pays de Vaud. It is close to the lake, in a plain of fields and vineyards. The castle is at one end of the town, and the church at the other. The latter is a handsome building, dedicated by an inscription over the great door *a la gloire de Dieu*, 1772. The pulpit is placed in a recess, where our communion-table stands; and the area is filled with rows of seats, facing the pulpit. Here is a harbour large enough to contain a hundred vessels, with a quay and market-house. The country is charming, and full of vineyards, down to the lake. Leaving Morges, we pass Prevenreges, St. Sulp, and a league and a-half more, reach Lausanne, already described at page 311.

### ROUTE 60.

TO THE BATHS OF LEUK AND THUN  
BY THE GEMMI PASS.

The Valley of the Rhone is the largest in Switzerland, being from 112 Jura Alps, where it begins, to the lake of Geneva, where it ends, between ninety and one hundred miles in extent. On leaving Martigny we drive for some

time between sterile rocks and mountains; but the prospect soon changes, exhibiting fine pastures, remains of ancient castles, churches, and villages, and the approach to Sion, through the valley of the Rhone, displays much noble scenery with cheerful beauty.

*Sion*, anciently *Sedunum*, the capital of the Haut Valais, is seated partly on the right bank of the Rhone, and partly on the river Sitten. This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, convents, and an hospital: the great church in the centre of the town is a handsome edifice, the hospital is a fine modern building, and the convent belongs to the order of the Capuchins. Each of the three hills on which this town stands is crowned by a castle, and above Sion, to the right, are two other castles, Seon and Montorges; on the opposite side there is a church, convent, kitchen, and a few cells, all hewn out of the solid rock. Near Sion flows the Morges, which is the boundary between the Haut and Bas Valais.

From Sion we proceed to *Sierre*, through a fine rich country, watered by the Rhone. *Sierre*, seated on the stream whose name it bears, is a pretty little town; it has a church and some good buildings. The road on issuing from that city enters the valley of Louèche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brigg is at times termed, although the valley of Louèche, properly so called, branches off to the north of this valley. Beyond the village of St. Leonard it crosses the Mendiripi, and afterwards reaches *Sierre*, distant three leagues from Sion. Here reside the richest of the Valaisans. In

some private houses Roman inscriptions may be seen. The large fortress of Alt-Siders and the castle of Beauregard are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre. From this town to the baths of Leuk the distance is above five leagues. It is usual to leave the carriage at Sierre, and employ mules.

The village of Salges and the village and mountain of Faxen are then passed, after which the path enters a pine forest and emerges near the top of a steep acclivity. The passage which is here hewn out of the rock hangs over a fearful precipice above the river, or torrent, of Dala. This dangerous pass is called the Galerie. Beyond it are several fine Alpine pasturages, succeeded by a forest of larch. At the village of Inden this road unites with that leading from the burgh of Louèche to the baths. Beyond this is the village of the baths, called Baden.

*The Warm Baths of Leuk*, reputed the most salutary in Switzerland, are found beneficial in a variety of diseases, and are of three different descriptions. The springs are twelve in number. They were discovered so early as the twelfth century, by some shepherds or hunters. John Mans erected a tower for their defence, and a sort of wooden entrenchment was constructed to protect them from the bears and wolves, by which these solitudes were then infested. Bishop Siémen founded in this place the church of St. Barbre, and some of the Valaisan nobles erected houses. In 1501 Cardinal Schinner erected an inn, and effected other considerable improvements about the principal baths. Some other individuals,

imitating his example, constructed a square adorned with porticos, which served as promenade, and a handsome street, all of which were swept away by an avalanche eighteen years afterwards. A recurrence of this fatality in 1749, and again in 1859, destroyed successively a part of the village. At present there are accommodations for a hundred bathers. The buildings are of wood, with the exception of one, erected in 1817, entirely of stone. The interior of these wooden buildings is divided into four large square compartments, each large enough to accommodate twenty persons. The two-sexes bathe together, remaining at first half an hour in the water daily, but gradually increasing to ten or twelve. They sit upon moveable seats, and are furnished with floating tables, whereon breakfast is served, and books, dice-boards, &c. deposited. The fashionables of the baths form a society, to which no new-comer is welcome, except those who are affected with some malady, and intend remaining some time at the baths. A wart is considered passing genteel, and a scar takes the precedence of all ailments. At certain hours in the day strangers are admitted to contemplate the motley and grotesque assemblage.

*The Gemmi.* The passage of this mountain is perhaps the most extraordinary in the entire range of the Alps. The southern side, which is nearest to the baths of Leuk, is almost perpendicular. After starting from Sion, and arriving at the baths, the tourist, having provided a guide, proceeds towards the mountain, and, in about half an hour, arrives at the bottom of a path, ten thousand one hundred and twenty feet long

wrought by the Tyrolese between the years 1736 and 1741, which ascends in such a zigzag manner, that it becomes at every instant invisible. There is no danger whatever in the ascent, but persons subject to giddiness should descend with great caution. Many invalids, on their way to the baths are transported across the mountain on a sort of bier by eight men. On arriving at this appalling passage they turn their back towards the descending path, or have themselves blindfolded. This perpendicular and winding road is, however, practicable for mules and horses. At about one-half of the ascent the overhanging rock forms a sort of vault, called the *Grandes Galeries*: at about two-thirds, a solitary pine may be observed, rising over a fearful precipice. Some years since, a Valaisan had the hardihood to mount to the top of this tree, and break off the loftiest branch. On the right, beyond the precipice, is a little square opening: this leads to the dangerous path by which the summit of the mountain was formerly attainable. After about an hour and a half, the chalets of the Gemmi are reached, and a very magnificent view obtained from a sort of cabin or penthouse, near the top of a rock at the summit of the ascent. The highest part of the mountain, called the Daube, is about half a league further. On the east are seen two similar peaks, to which the mountain probably owes its name, which means "twins," from a corruption of the Latin word *geminii*. Monte Rosa is visible from this elevation, and also the Weisshorn, the Arc du Zan, and all the southern chain of the Valaisan Alps. In the midst of this desert, as it may be termed,

is the Lake of Daube, nearly three quarters of a league in length by one quarter in breadth, which is frozen during eight months in the year. From this point the tourist has his choice of returning to Louèche, or continuing his course to Thun in the canton of Berne, the route will be found both safe and agreeable. A little beyond the frontier which separates the cantons of the Valais and Berne, the path begins to accompany the river Kander, which descends from the glacier of the same name. The path afterwards passes near some chalets, and begins to descend through a narrow defile. On issuing from this defile, the Valley of the Kander is perceived immediately beneath. After a very steep descent, and the passage of the Nüschinen, which forms a handsome cascade, the tourist finds himself at the base of the Gemmi, and within half a league of Kandersteg, the only village on the road through the Kander Thal, and which is considered to possess a good inn. At this village, distant six leagues from the baths, one of the vehicles called *petits-chars* may be procured, with the assistance of which the entire journey from the baths of Leuk to Thun may be accomplished in one day, provided the tourist has started from the former place not later than five in the morning. Those who intend crossing the Simplon, will return to Leuk.

# FIFTH JOURNEY. ROUTE 61.

GENEVA TO CHAMOUNIX.

*From Geneva to Martigny, through the Valley of Chamounix, including a description of the Mer de Glace, Glaciers, Source of the Arveron and Mont Blanc, or vice versa.*

Travellers going to Chamounix should send their passports a day or two before to the Sardinian consul, (if not already signed by a minister of that country, either in London, Paris or Frankfort) to obtain his signature, for which he charges four francs. A diligence leaves Geneva every morning at six o'clock, which goes as far as Sallanches, where it arrives about half past two in the afternoon.

Those who travel in their own carriage will take from ten to twelve hours. At *Anemasse* every carriage, diligence, and luggage, undergoes a rigorous search; indeed it is sometimes extended even to the females. Here all travellers are required to produce their passports. If they are not signed as mentioned above, the parties are sent back.

*Route to Chamounix*, calculated by the time it would take a pedestrian.

	hours.	min.
Chesne . . . . .	0	35
Annemasse . . . . .	0	40
Nangy . . . . .	1	35
Bonneville . . . . .	2	20
Vaugy . . . . .	1	20
Sionzier . . . . .	1	5
Cluses . . . . .	0	35
Balme . . . . .	0	40
Maglans . . . . .	0	20
Cascade d'Arpenaz . . . . .	1	10
Saint-Martin . . . . .	0	45
Passy . . . . .	0	45
Chède . . . . .	0	35
Servoz . . . . .	1	15
Pont-Pellissier . . . . .	0	35
Ouches . . . . .	1	20
Les Bains . . . . .	0	50
Chamounix . . . . .	0	40
hours 17		0

To go round by the baths of St. Gervais will occupy about two hours more.

About a league and a half from Geneva the road winds along the Arve, between the Salève on the right, and the Voirons on the left, following the course of the Arve at a little distance. At the rear of the former mountain may be seen the castle of Mornay, and further on, the hill and castle of Esery. Beyond Vétraz, nearly two leagues from Geneva, a torrent is crossed, called the Ménoge. A road, practicable only for small carriages, branches off on the right, which leads to La Roche, and thence to Annecy. After Vétraz are Nangy and Gontamine. At the latter village, distant three leagues from Geneva, is an extensive cotton factory. The valley of Les Bornes is seen sloping towards the river. A little beyond Contamine, and upon an elevated position on the left, which forms part of the base of the Môle, are the ruins of the signorial castle of Faucigny. At Bonneville the diligence stops for half an hour.

*Bonneville*, the capital of the province of Faucigny, is a small town, situated on the Arve, near the foot of the Môle, and distant five leagues from Geneva. It contains a public square, in which is a planted promenade. The prison is built on a considerable eminence. Here guides to the Môle may be provided.

At Bonneville the Arve is crossed by a bridge of stone. The road enters the fine valley of Cluses, the Brezon on the right, and the Môle on the left. On the right is also seen the church of Vergi, in an elevated situation; on the left, the fields about Martigny, commanded by mountains which se-



parate the valley of Cluses from that of Taninge. Near the pretty hamlet of Vaugy is seen the junction of the Giffre with the Arve. The former is a torrent issuing from the valley of Taninge. Near Sionzier, on the right, are the mountain and valley of Le Reposoir and the ruined castle of Musel. A new church was erecting in this valley in the autumn of 1837.

The time requisite to ascend from Bonneville to the summit of the Brezon is about three hours and a half; and to descend from the village of Brezon to Cluses, by Saxonet and Sionzier, three hours.

The town of *Cluses* is romantically situated on the Arve, and distant eight leagues from Geneva. An ascent of a few minutes from the entrance of the bridge of Cluses leads by a rocky path to a very interesting point of view. The road again continues to wind along the Arve, which is crossed at Cluses, through the valley of Maglans.

About a league from Cluses, high up in the mountain, is the cavern of Balme. The cavern is interesting, but should not be visited without a guide. The expense of visiting the cavern is three francs.

There are several cascades, called Nants, in this part of the valley; the principal is the Arpenach, which is eight hundred feet high. At a sort of grotto at the foot of the Balme, are three diminutive pieces of artillery, to produce an echo; a trifle is expected by the artillery-woman. Travellers stopping for the night at *St. Martin*, will find the accommodation at the *Hôtel du Mont Blanc* good, and the situation more agreeable than at Sallenches. They thus

avoid the trouble of returning to *St. Martin*, in order to continue their journey to Chamounix by way of Passy, which is the ordinary route. Those who intend visiting the celebrated baths of *St. Gervais*, on their way to Chamounix, need not return to *St. Martin*. From the bridge and balcony of the hotel a magnificent view of the chain of *Mont Blanc* is obtained, perhaps the finest in the whole line of country.

The town of *Sallenches*, on the small river of the same name, is in a very picturesque situation, and distant about twelve leagues from Geneva. It is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a chapter of canons and some convents. Those who arrive by the diligence, should proceed at once to Chamounix. Persons having their own carriage, can leave it either at *St. Martin* or at *Sallenches*.

From *St. Martin*, or *Sallenches*, to Chamounix, a *char-à-banc* must be employed, as the road is not practicable for heavier carriages. The charge is sixteen francs, and drink-money. Persons who sleep here should depart very early, in order, if possible, to ascend *Montenvert* immediately on arriving at Chamounix. Each of the roads (by *Passy*, or *St. Gervais*) is interesting. The village of *Passy* is at some distance from the road, but the antiquarian will be inclined to visit it in order to see two *ex-voto* inscriptions on the portal of the church, which were found while it was building. One is supposed to represent a priest returning thanks to *Mars* on being appointed treasurer. The other represents a governor returning thanks to the same deity for having delivered his son from some imminent danger,

This region was the refuge of the Roman nobles who were obliged to flee during the revolutions of their country. Many vestiges of extensive buildings are found in the vineyards of Passy.

The road to St. Gervais, which is about a league and a-half from Sallenches, after continuing to some distance along the Arve, crosses the Bon Nant, a rapid torrent. A by-road, leading through a romantic glen on the right, conducts to the mineral bathing establishment to which that village owes its celebrity. These baths are a favourite resort of strangers, and afford separate accommodation to the higher and middle classes of residents. At a short distance behind the principal building is a fine cascade, the Fall of the Bon Nant. According to the analysis of Dr. Odier, the waters of St. Gervais produce the same effects as those of Schinznacht and Leuk. They are highly recommended by the Parisian physicians in cases of chronic eruptions, and have also been found serviceable in abdominal obstructions, rheumatism, and weaknesses consequent on paralytic affections. The village of St. Gervais is elevated to a considerable height above the Arve. There is a route from St. Gervais, by the Allée Blanche, to Courmayeur. A league beyond St. Gervais is Bionnay, where the road to the Allée Blanche is joined by a path on the left, which unites it with that of Chamounix.

Having returned to the high road, the traveller continues his course along the margin of an extensive plain, supposed to have been once the bed of a lake. Near

the village of Chede the two roads unite, which lead through Passy and St. Gervais. After ascending the mountain of Chede for about half-an-hour, the road passes the small lake of the same name, which, in clear weather, reflects the summit of Mont Blanc. \*) Near this in a path whereby Chamounix may be reached without passing through Servoz, one league shorter, but practicable for pedestrians only.

On approaching *Servoz*, in the valley of the same name, the ruins of part of the Antherne may be seen, which fell in July 1751. This confused mass is crossed by a torrent called the Nant Noir. At Servoz the *char-à-banc* generally stops for half an-hour to rest the horses. Travellers may amuse themselves in viewing a collection of minerals, &c., which are exposed for sale in an adjoining building. Near Servoz is the monument of Eschen, a Danish poet, who fell into a cleft of a glacier and perished, in August 1800.

Beyond Servoz, upon an elevated rock on the right, stand the ruins of the castle of St. Michel. Near this part are mines, the working of which has long been discontinued; the ruins of the former cottages of the miners give this spot a melancholy appearance.

The *Valley of Chamounix* is first seen on issuing from Les Monets. The Nant de Nagin is crossed before arriving at the village of Ouches, which is about three quarters of a league from the entrance of the valley. The small glaciers of Grias and Tacornay are the first visible; further on, the Glacier des Bossons and

\*) This lake was nearly filled up in July 1837, by the falling of part of the Mont Varenas.

the Glacier des Bois. Beyond Ouches are the Nant de Grias and the Nant de Taconay. The former is at times very dangerous. Further on is the village of Moncouart, and the Nant and village of Les Bossons. The three Nants, or torrents, just mentioned, descend severally from the glaciers of the same name. Those who wish to visit the Glacier des Bossons at once, without proceeding first to the village of Chamounix (by which a return of a league will be spared), should take a guide at Moncouart, and let the carriage await their return at that village; or, if they wish to cross the glacier, send it forward to meet them at the bridge of Les Bossons.

The valley of Chamounix lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, and is watered through its entire extent by the Arve. Its length is about six leagues; its breadth varies from a-half to a quarter of a league. On the north-east it is bounded by the Col de Balme, on the south-west by the mountains of Lacha and Vaudagne, between which extends the Col de la Forclaz. The Breven and the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges, form its northern barrier, that of Mont Blanc its southern. The glaciers of Chamounix are six; named, Grias, Taconay, Bossons, Bois, Argentière, and Tour. It is a singular fact, that this valley, at present the resort of innumerable visitants, from almost every country in Europe, was completely unknown until 1741. In that year it was first explored by two Englishmen, Mr. Pocock, the celebrated traveller, and Mr. Wind-

ham, who came armed, and accompanied by armed domestics, from Geneva, as the recesses of Chamounix were supposed to be the haunt of brigands; a belief which gained for the neighbouring mountains the appellation of *Montagnes Maudites*. The valley is divided into three parishes, those of Ouches, the Prieuré, and Argentière. The village of Chamounix, the chief place of the valley, is more usually called the Prieuré, from a convent of Benedictines founded there in 1099, by a count of Geneva. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Breven, and is itself elevated three thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

The hotels are *l'Union*, the *Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre*, and *Crown*. The charges and accommodations are about equal. There is a fourth hotel, of more humble pretensions.

*Guides.* There are two classes of courses or excursions, the extraordinary and the ordinary. The extraordinary courses were:

1st. *To the summit of Mont Blanc.*

2d. *To the Jardins.*

3d. *To any glacier, except those that descend to the valley of Chamounix.*

4th. *To the glaciers of the Buet.*

The fee for ordinary courses is six francs a-day.\* Each guide is obliged to pay five francs five sous yearly to the stock-purse. The fee for extraordinary courses is forty francs a-day. In every case the return must be paid: that is, the number of days which

\* See also the article under the head, — *Guides, Mules, &c.* I believe the extraordinary course is now confined to Mont Blanc, although on the other excursions, it is something more than six francs a-day.

it requires to return to the Prieuré from the place where they have been discharged, must be paid for as if they were engaged in actual service.

Travellers are not considered responsible for the guides and mules engaged over night, when the weather in the morning proves unfavourable. On mountain excursions, the guides carry provisions, whereof they expect a share. In addition to their stipulated fee, the guides look for, and sometimes solicit drink-money, although one of their laws expressly prohibits even the acceptance.

#### *Excursions from Chamounix.*

*The Glacier des Bossons.* Those who have not visited this glacier on their way to the village of Chamounix, can easily accomplish an excursion to it and to Montanvert in one day. This glacier is, perhaps, one of the least dangerous. The path; which diverges on the left from the high road, traverses a thicket of alders, follows the course of a rivulet that issues from the glacier, then crosses some meadows, and finally a forest of pines. The ascent through the forest is very steep; but, as the path here runs close to the glacier, the fatigue is compensated by the pleasure of accurately examining its formation. On completing the ascent, the glacier may be crossed: those unwilling to venture across, must re-descend by the original path.

*Montanvert* is properly an elevated pasture on the summit of a mountain under the Aiguilles de Charmoz, although the name is usually applied to the entire mountain. The path from the Prieuré to Montanvert, after traversing the

Arve and the pastures of the valley, ascends through a forest of Alpine trees. The path is in no part dangerous for pedestrians; but there are some places whither it would be very hazardous to venture upon any animal less sure-footed than the mule. Large masses of rock and uprooted trees, appearing at intervals, mark the direction of the avalanches that have fallen at different periods. About half-way up the ascent is an agreeable resting-place at the fountain Claudine. This spot commands a fine view of the valley of the Brevin and the Aiguilles Rouges. About a league further is a ravine formed by avalanches. The summit of Montanvert may be attained in about two hours after leaving the Prieuré. Here refreshment, and, if necessary, a bed may be obtained, in a small building erected in 1837 for that purpose. Before the erection of the present building, there was no other shelter for the traveller than a rude building called the Château, or Hôpital de Blair, from an English gentleman of that name, by whom it was erected. It is now employed as a stall for cows that graze here during the summer. The height of Montanvert above the valley of Chamounix, is two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight feet.

Owing to the improvement of the path, or road, the ascent of Montanvert is by no means so arduous as formerly, when it was usual to send the mules back to Chamounix, on reaching a rugged part called Le Chemin des Crystalliers, and to accomplish the remainder of the ascent on foot. Ladies are sometimes conveyed in *chaises-à-porteur*. The day I visited Montanvert four ladies walked up and down with only a moun-

tain pole to assist them: certainly they were not English.')

A short but steep descent leads to the Mer de Glace, which is here in length eight leagues, the view extending over two; in width half a league. Near the path is the Rocher des Anglais, the "Rock of the English," whereon Messrs. Pocock and Windham dined.

*The Source of the Arvèron.* To avoid the trouble of a separate excursion it would be advisable to descend immediately from the summit of Montanvert to the source of the Arvèron, which issues from the Glacier des Bois. The descent is along a hollow, wrought by avalanches, and called La Félia. The descent occupies about an hour and a-half. Ladies who ascend in a *chaise-à-porteur* may descend in the same manner. The Arvèron issues through a fine natural arch called the Voûte, or Embouchure de l'Arvèron, which is sometimes entered, although never without considerable danger. A. M. Moritz perished here, on the 8th of August 1797. The Prieuré may be regained in less than an hour. The Arvèron joins the Arve between the latter hamlet and Prieuré.

Excursions may also be made to the Jardin, Buet, &c.; for which guides must be engaged.

*Mont Blanc* is the most elevated mountain of the old continent, being, according to M. de Luc, 15,304, and according to Sir George Shuckburg, 15,662 English feet in height. This mountain, observed from the Col de Balme and the vale of Chamounix, is particularly distinguished from other mountains by a mantle of

snow, which clothes its summit and sides almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance from which its name is derived. But those who have seen it from the Val d'Aoste, observe, that, on that side, it does not appear to be covered with a mantle of snow, and that it exceeds the Schreck-horn in ruggedness and horror. Of the various attempts that have been made to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the first was in July 1776, by M. Couteran and three guides of Chamounix, but they did not succeed in reaching the summit. Various other attempts, equally futile, were made in succeeding years. In July 1786, Jacques Balmat, one of six guides of Chamounix, being separated from his companions, who failed in another attempt, passed the night on a spot above the dome of Gouté, elevated more than 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. On his return, however, to Chamounix, he was seized with a very severe indisposition, the effect of extreme fatigue and of intense cold; but being attended by Dr. Paccard, a physician of the place, he offered, as an expression of gratitude for his attendance, to conduct him to the summit of Mont Blanc.

These two daring adventurers set out on the 7th of August, and having obtained the summit, remained there about half an hour. The cold was so intense, that their provision was frozen in their pockets, the ink congealed in their inkhorns, and the Mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to 18 1/2 degrees. They spent fifteen

\*) The expense of a mule and guide to ascend Montanvert is twelve francs; persons in health, and who have the use of their eyes, require neither one nor the other.

hours in descending, but found great difficulty in their descent, their sight being much debilitated by the reflection of the snow. On their return to Chamounix, at eight in the morning, their faces were excoriated, their lips much swollen, and Dr. Paccard was almost blind. To convey some idea of this tremendous journey, it may be proper to observe, that although the distance, in a right line, from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc, is not more than eight or nine miles, yet the real extent of this arduous *walk* is between forty and fifty miles, and will occupy not less than eighteen hours, on account of the frightful glaciers which are encountered, and the endless circuits that must be made by the patient and weary traveller.

### ROUTE 62.

#### CHAMOUNIX TO MARTIGNY, BY THE TÊTE-NOIRE.

	hour.	min.
Bridge across the Arve . . . . .	1	30
Chapel of Tines . . . . .	0	20
Argentière . . . . .	1	15
Valorsine . . . . .	0	30
Tête-Noire . . . . .	2	0
Trient . . . . .	0	30
Martigny . . . . .	2	15
	8	20

From Chamounix the pedestrian may reach Martigny in one day. The whole of this walk abounds in picturesque, interesting, and surprising scenes.

In following the course of the Arve to get out of the valley of Chamounix, we pass by its third parish, called Argentière, which is said to have taken this appellation from a silver mine found near it. We see likewise the glacier, to which this village gives its name; it is cut like the lining of a bastion, and the prospect it affords is the more striking, as

it runs up between large woods of fir-trees, which are admirably opposed to the whiteness, the clearness, and the varied colours of the ice. Those who enter Chamounix from the Pays de Vallais, are exceedingly surprised upon their arrival, because this road not having gradually prepared them for the striking effects of the ice and glaciers (as we enter on the opposite side), the very first step they take in the valley unexpectedly presents the front of this glacier, which may be about twelve hundred feet in its extent from top to bottom. But to those who have passed through the valley of Chamounix, this view is not so remarkable.

More distant we discover the Glacier of Tour, which descends like a cascade down a spacious valley of ice: it differs from other glaciers in the form of its frozen waves, or beds of ice, which are rounded off more like regular globes, so that when seen from a distance, and the sun happens to shine upon it, there are a thousand suns reflected instead of one.

The valley crowned by this glacier is a collection of mountains of ice, piled one upon another, and is not to be ascended; its very aspect, which is frightful, gives us an idea of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and the falls of ice are to admit even a near approach to it; the thundering down of these fragments is heard several leagues off, and such is the violence of their shock, that the Valorsine has been frequently alarmed with the concussion. In the mean time, it is remarkable that the space between this valley, rugged with broken mountains of ice, and the Val d'Aoste, which partakes of the fine climate and the fertility of

Italy, is at most not above two leagues.

At a less distance more towards the north, we may discern likewise the source of the Arve, which flowing at first from three springs only, is very soon considerably increased by the torrents from the glaciers just spoken of.

After a walk of two hours from the Prieuré, the traveller leaves the valley of Chamounix, at the opposite end to that by which he entered. A road on the left will conduct him into the Valorsine, which on that side borders upon the country of Valais. This valley, which extends from south-west to north-east, may be about three leagues in length, and less than a quarter of a league in its greatest breadth. From its broken, ruinous appearance, one would at first think it uninhabited; but farther on, we discover some few houses, and in the middle of it, on the left hand, an opening is seen, with the most beautiful fall of water imaginable, called the Cascade Barberina.

To go to it, we are obliged to quit the great road; and it is not till we come very near that it appears in all its beauty. It is a considerable river that descends from the Glacier of Bex, and falls eight hundred yards from the ridge of a mountain which is almost entirely covered by the spouting sheet of water; this torrent, magnificent, and even terrible, pouring from a reservoir which it has hollowed upon the mountain, rolls along its rocky channel, and bounding to the very bottom of the valley. This fine waterfall is also embellished by large trees, which shoot from the summit of the mountain into the clouds, and in its front, by lofty firs and rocks, so

as altogether to form a picture the most delightful as well as extraordinary.

Descending from the waterfall we soon enter into a very narrow defile, where there still remain some ruined fragments of a gate and tower, which formerly defended the entrance into this country. Every thing that surrounds us is enough to alarm even the most intrepid mind; we see nothing but rapid torrents, naked rocks, or mountains entirely covered with lofty forests of fir-trees.

The new road, which was being completed from this spot to the Tête Noire, adds very much to the facility of travelling. After ascending for some time — the ascent is by no means steep — a large rock is reached, said to be the property (if the inscription in bad English is to be believed) of an English traveller of distinction. It forms a natural grotto, in which at least thirty persons could be sheltered. This ascent continues round the Tête Noire, formerly a difficult pass, but now exceedingly easy and safe, as a new road has been made within these five years. In 1833 a passage was cut through a large rock, formerly called *Mauvais Pas*.

Not far distant, however, another valley opens, which, though it has no plain, has notwithstanding some habitations, and a few pastures enclosed by large woods. It is commanded by a single village, called Fegnon: this village, seated upon a green turf, almost at the top of a mountain, and upon a steep declivity which is crowned with pines, produces a very singular effect.

Leaving this parish on our left, the road conducts us round the Tête Noire through woods, and

over a rocky road extremely narrow, which is terminated by an immense rampart of pines, it is not long before we distinguish a few cottages with a chapel: this is the village of Trient, in which, at the auberge, they seemed to well understand the fleecing system. From this village there is a steep ascent to Forcla. Having gained the top, a landscape, as delightful as it is extensive, bursts upon the view. Two romantic mountains, covered with lofty fir trees, extend on our right and left, and close behind us; at their base are fertile pastures; and in front, but far below us, at the bottom of the valley, the very first object which presents itself upon the plain, is the town of Martigny, somewhat more than two leagues distant. This valley runs forward from Martigny in a straight line for six or seven leagues in length, and a league in breadth, and is divided through its whole extent by the Rhone, with Sion, the capital of the Vallais, discoverable in the distance; these objects offer to the mind of the traveller an idea of the richest country, or rather of the most beautiful and magnificent garden.

From Martigny, the tourist may proceed by St. Meurice to St. Gingolph, and thence pursue his course to Evian, and along the banks of the lake to Geneva: or visit the baths of Leuk (if not visited from Thun). See page 332.

### ROUTE 63.

TO MILAN BY RAGATZ, COIRE, AND LAKES COMO AND MAGGIORE.

Not far from Ragatz, the Rhine, which separates the canton of St. Gall from that of the Grisons, is crossed at Tardisbrücke. On the

north-east appears a remarkable hollow, called the defile of Luciensteig, or St. Lucia. Near this place is an inscription, which informs the stranger that he has entered the territory of the "ancient free Rhetia," Alt fry Rhezien. The entrance of the Prettigau is seen under a very picturesque aspect. The Lanquart is crossed at the Zollbrücke, which leads to a valley abounding in ruins of gothic castles.

Two leagues and a quarter from Ragatz is Zizers, a considerable burgh. Here the celebrated Doctor Amstein instituted the first economic society of the Grisons. The handsome farm of Molinaëra, and the ruins of the castle of Rauch Aspermont, are in the vicinity. A league and three-quarters farther is

### COIRE.

#### *Hotels. Poste and Croix Blanche.*

Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, is situated in an agreeable valley, commanded by lofty mountains, on the left bank of the Plessur, and within half a league of the junction of that river with the Rhine. The part of the city wherein the bishop resides is surrounded by a wall, which contains also, within its precincts, the cathedral and the Catholic school.

The principal routes that centre at Coire are those leading by Zizers towards Sargans, and thence to St. Gall; and by Zizers and Klos into the Prettigau; that to Davos by Mount Strela; to Lenz, and thence La Chiavenna, Tirano, or the valleys of Engadine: that to Reichenau, and thence by Disentis to the cantons of Uri and Valais, or to the village of Splügen, and thence across the moun-



- tain of the same name to Chiavenna, or across the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

The cathedral, built by bishop Tello, about the year 780, contains numerous monuments, among which are those of the families Latour, Aspermont, Planta, Salis, and others. The episcopal palace contains a number of portraits, representing bishops and other distinguished persons, in the costume of the country. There are several fine cabinets of plants and minerals at Coire.

The environs of Coire are very pleasing, and command fine views of the Galanda, covered with pasturages and numerous hamlets, as well as of the mountains of the valley of the Rhine, with the glaciers of the Bódus.

#### ROUTE 64.

##### COIRE TO BELLINZONA, BY THE BERNARDINO.

From Coire to Bellinzona, by the Bernardino, is part of one of the great highways leading from Switzerland into Italy. The distance between the two towns is, by this road, twenty-five leagues and a half. As far as the village of Hinterrheim, twelve leagues and a half, it follows the course of that river through the valley of the same name. From Hinterrheim, to the post on the mountain Bernardino, is a distance of three leagues. On the summit is the small lake of Muesa, in which there are islets. From this lake to the Moshelhorn, the great Alp of Muesa is covered with eminences, resembling the waves of the sea suddenly arrested by frost, like the blocks of ice that form the Mer de Glace of the Valley of Chamounix.

The last village on the south of the Bernardino is called by that name. Near this is a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported. The Valley of Misocco, which opens here, becomes very beautiful near the village of the same name. It contains two considerable cascades, those of the Verbio and Crastera. About a league from Cremio are the ruins of the ancient castle of Misocco. This immense building, the walls of which are ten feet thick, is the finest ruin existing in Switzerland. Lower down, near Soazza, is the fine *rialé*, or "cascade," called the Rialé of Buffalora. On the east is the mountain Piombio, the view from which extends to Milan. Near the Clabiola, the next village, are three cascades: the Rialé of Groven, that of Giosella and that of Gomega. Further on is Cama, at the opening of the lateral valley of the same name. Here, in case of necessity, the Capuchins furnish dinners to travellers. The Valley of Calanca, which forms part of that of Misocco, opens at Grono. Beyond this place is Roveredo, a considerable village. Near Lumino the road passes from the canton of the Grisons into that of the Tessin. Beyond Castiglione de Moesa, which flows through the entire extent of the Valley of Misocco, just described, joins the Tessin at Ticino. This road merges in that leading from the St. Gothard, within a league of Bellinzona.

#### ROUTE 65.

##### TO BELLINZONA, BY THE LUKMANIER.

This road which leads through Disentis is, however, practicable for pedestrians only between that town and Olivone. This footpath traverses Platta, and

several other unimportant villages, the Lukmanier, and the Val Zura. At Olivone the road becomes practicable for small carriages. It subsequently passes through the village of the Val Blegno, along the bed of that river, and afterwards through those of the Riviera. Beyond Claro it merges in the road of the Bernardino. The distance between Coire and Bellinzona, by this road, is thirty-two leagues.

### ROUTE 66.

LUCERNE TO BELLINZONA BY ALTORF AND ST. GOTHARD.

By Steamer to Fleulen page 274.  
Distance from Fleulen 15 posts,  
about 75 English miles.

The high road from Altorf to Bellinzona, a distance of twenty-two leagues and a half, is identical with that leading from the former place to St. Gothard, so far as that mountain. At the village of Andermatt, commences the second acclivity of the road. It traverses the village of Hôpital, and in three hours attains the greatest elevation, a plain of granite surrounded by rocks of a grotesque form. Here there is an inn, called also the Hôpital, which was formerly a Hospice inhabited by Capuchins, who supplied travellers with necessaries. The calamities of war, and the destruction of the ancient hospital, have put an end to this benevolent institution. On the most elevated part of the route, which travellers have denominated the "Master-Altar of the Temple of Nature," the snow does not entirely disappear before July, and begins to accumulate anew in August. Near the Hôpital, which in the canton of the

Tessin, are four small lakes, the largest of which, called the Lago di Luzendro, is three quarters of a league to the north-west of the Hôpital. Two large rivers descend from the St. Gothard; the Reuss, which directs its course towards the north, and the Tessin, or Ticino, which flows towards the south. From the summit to Airolo is a distance of about two leagues.

*Airolo* is a large parochial village at the entrance of the Val Levantina, a valley which extends nearly ten leagues, and is divided into three parts: the Upper, Middle, and Lower. Here the traveller becomes first introduced to the language and manners of Italy. Near Airolo the two branches of the Tessin unite; whereof the one has its source on the Mount St. Gothard, as already mentioned, while the other descends from the Val Bedretto. On the south of the village is an old Lombardic tower of King Desiderius, erected in the eighth century, which stands above the defile of Stavedro. The principal inn is the *Posita*; the proprietor deals in minerals collected on the St. Gothard.

After traversing several villages the road reaches that of Dazio, which is commanded by the mountain Piotino. From this village it descends for a quarter of an hour through a frightful gorge, along a fine cascade of the Tessin. The next important village is *Faido*, opposite to which there is another handsome fall of water. Faido is distant three leagues and a half from Airolo. Two leagues further is Giornico.

*Giornico* is a large burgh at the entrance of the lower Val Levantina. Near the bridge are some remains of an old castle.

supposed to have belonged to the ancient Gauls. On the east are the ruins of a tower constructed in 940, and several caves. This place is remarkable for a battle fought in 1478, between the Swiss Confederates and the Milanese, wherein the latter were defeated. The environs abound with chestnut-trees, cascades, and ancient buildings, such as the churches of St. Nicolas and Santa Maria di Castello.

Near Binsén, the Blegno, after descending the valley of the same name, joins the Tessin. A little beyond their junction the road is united to that of the Bernardino, with which it continues identical during the remainder of the route to Bellinzona.

#### BELLINZONA.

##### *Inn. Aigle d'Or.*

The town of Bellinzona, one of the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the river from which the canton has its name. The houses, built in the Italian style, combine elegance with solidity. It extends to both sides of the river, which are connected by a very long bridge. On the east are two strong castles, the one above the other, and on the west is a third. From these three castles, walls descend to the banks of the river, so that the three town-gates shut in the valleys which met here; those of Levantina, Blegno, and Misocco. Bellinzona is the great depository of the merchandize transported across the St. Gothard, the Lukmanier, and the Bernardino.

The principal routes that centre at Bellinzona are: that leading to Switzerland, which forms the three branches to Coire, and Altorf; and that leading to Cadenaz-

zo, where it forms branches leading severally to Locarno and Lugano.

*Edifices.* — The Cathedral, to which is annexed a chapter of canons, is the handsomest church in the canton; the front and the altars are of marble, and it also contains some good pictures. The *Einsiedliche Residenz*, or "Monastery of Monks of Einsiedeln." Here a number of Benedictines, belonging to that celebrated abbey, give gratuitous instruction in Latin, German, Italian, Geography, Natural History, and Rhetoric.

*Environs.* — There are many interesting objects in this vicinity. A dam of mason-work, constructed to repress the inundations of the Tessin, extends from the town to Molinasso. On the west of Bellinzona is the *Castel Grande*, a small fort built by Julius Caesar, and enlarged, in the fifteenth century, by the Dukes of Milan, by whom those called the Castello di Mezzo and the Castello di Sasso-Corbarion, on the east of the town, were also erected. These three castles present very agreeable points of view. Close to the town, near the chapel of St. Paul, is the spot where the Swiss, in number only three thousand, defeated an army of twenty-four thousand men under the command of the Duke of Milan. The distance from Bellinzona to Como is 25 English miles.

*Road from Bellinzona to Locarno.* — The road from Bellinzona to Locarno, a distance of above four leagues, passes through Sementina, Grido, Cegnasco, Gordola, and Tenero, after which it crosses the Verzasca at the opening of the valley of the same

name, within two leagues of Locarno.

*Locarno*, also one of the capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the lake of the same name, which is merely a basin forming the most northern part of the Lago Maggiore. Close by the town, the Maggia, after descending through the valley of the same name, discharges itself into the lake. Locarno possesses broad streets, several elegant buildings, and a large square. Its circuit is greater than that of Bellinzona, but it is not so well peopled.

There are at Locarno three convents, whereof that of the Franciscans is the largest and handsomest.

*Environs.* The cathedral of Locarno, and the buildings inhabited by the canons that form the chapter, are situated a quarter of a league from Locarno, in a place called Muralto. There is also another convent above the city, which is supported against a mass of rock, and hence denominated the Madonna del Sasso. The convents of the Madonna del Sesto, and the Madonna della Trinita, present delightful points of view, and the proximity of the Lago Maggiore admits of a variety of agreeable promenades.

*The Borromean Islands.* The most delightful excursion by water which can be undertaken is that to the Borromean Islands, in the Lago Maggiore; the principal of which are the Isola Madre, and Isola Bella. A small Steamer leaves Magadino every morning (Sunday excepted) for Sesto Calenda, calling at various places, and returning the same evening about 8 or 9 o'clock, those proceeding on to Milan will find con-

voyances ready to start from Sesto on the arrival of the Steamer. It takes about four hours to reach them from Locarno. Thus, for a trifling cost the traveller has an opportunity of observing the peculiar features of Italian scenery, without proceeding farther into that country, especially if he will land at Farlolo, or Baveno.

## ROUTE 67.

### BELLIZONA TO LUGANO

To Lugano, is a distance of five leagues and three-quarters, across the Morobbia at Giubasco. Between Cadenazzo and Bironico it traverses Monte Ceneré, which was formerly infested with robbers, so as to render it necessary for travellers to procure an escort from Bellinzona to the latter place. At Biropico there is a large inn, where may be seen a collection of escutcheons belonging to all the legal commissioners sent to Lugano within the last three centuries. Beyond this village is situated on an elevated hill the convent of Al Bigorio, which commands a magnificent prospect. The road follows the course of the Isonne to the pleasant villages of Taverna Sopra, and Taverna Sotto, and afterwards crosses that stream at the mill of Ostarietta. After traversing Vescia or Vecchin, and Mesagna, it at length reaches Lugano.

*Lugano*, the largest, handsomest, and best peopled town in the canton of the Tessin, of which it is one of the three capitals, is situated on a large bay, formed by the lake of the same name. Its external appearance is very imposing, and it contains a number of fine squares and private build-

ings, in addition to the public edifices.

*Edifices.* The Cathedral or Collegiate Church, situated on an eminence, and remarkable for the ornaments with which its portal is embellished. The Franciscan, or Cordelier Church, which contains a good picture by Luvini. The theatre is remarkable for its size and the beauty of its decorations.

There are also at Lugano three male and and three female convents, with a chapter of canons under the direction of an archdeacon.

*Hotel.* Grande Auberge Suisse.

*Environs.* The environs of Lugano rank among the most beautiful in Switzerland, as well on account of the proximity of the lake, as the fertility of the surrounding country.

#### *Excursions from Lugano.*

*Mount Bre, or Gottardo.* One of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Lugano is on Mount Bre, or Gottardo, situated on the east of the town.

*Agno and Ponte Tresa.* The villages of Agno and Ponte Tresa, situated on the west of the town, form the object of an agreeable excursion. The road, which commands a variety of picturesque views, passing by Sorengo, reaches Agno. Beyond Agno is Magliasa, and further on Ponte Tresa. Beside the Laghetto di Tresa there appears upon the right the village of Lavenna, and on the left the picturesque mountain of Castano. This small lake communicates with that of Agno. The tourist may return to Lugano by way of Viglio, and the borders of the Lago-Muzana.

*St. Salvador.* The chapel built on the acclivity of the mountain

St. Salvador, distant about three leagues from Lugano, commands a view considered by some to be unrivalled in Switzerland for magnificence. The palace of the Marquis di Riva, and the convent of the Zoccolanti agl'Angeli, in the town of Lugano, are among the most conspicuous objects.

*The Cantine di Caprino.* Opposite to Lugano, on the other side of the lake, are some caves wrought in the rock, at the foot of Mount Caprino, which are called the Cantine di Caprino. Hither the inhabitants of the town are habituated to resort during the heats of summer, as the cold wind that issues from the caves not only refreshes the atmosphere, but cools the wines deposited in their recesses. They are hence called also Bocche di Venti, or Eolo, "Mouths of the Wind," or "Æolus." The wine is so very cool as to appear iced, and there are a number of small apartments above the entrances of the caves, which serve for the accommodation of visitants. These natural cellars are the property of the rich inhabitants of Lugano.

*Mendrisio and Como.* In addition to the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin — Bellinzona, Locarno, and Lugano — each of which is in turn the seat of government, there is another considerable town, Mendrisio, the most southwardly of Switzerland, situated within a short distance of the Lombardo-Venetian frontier. It is distant three leagues and a half from Lugano. The distance by the lake, from Lugano to Capo di Lago, is two leagues and a half, from Capo to Mendrisio one league. Mendrisio is composed of only one street, of insignificant buildings, but the climate is the finest in

Switzerland, and the environs are a complete garden, owing to the extreme fertility of the soil. The vine is here cultivated abundantly, and the growth of silk-worms much attended to. The environs abound with agreeable promenades, among which may be particularized the following:

1. *The Burgh of Balerna.* The Burgh of Balerna, distant one league, contains a magnificent church, administered by a chapter of canons.

2. *The Pedrinate.* The hill Pedrinate is situated near Chiasso. The church of St. Stefano, built upon this hill, commands a very fine view.

3. *The Stabio.* The hill of Stabio, with the Hermitage of St. Martin, also commands very fine prospects. Near Stabio have been discovered some Roman antiquities, which, added to the name, have led to the belief that the cavalry of Caesar had here a *stabulum*, or "stable."

4. *The Val Muggia or Val Mara.* The district of Mendrisio contains only one Alpine valley, the Val Muggia, or Val Mara, which is, however, justly reckoned among the most beautiful in Switzerland. It is watered by the Breggia, which discharges itself into the Lake of Como.

#### COMO.

##### *Hotels. Angelo, Corona.*

The town of *Como*, in Italy, situated on the fine lake of the same name, is distant only two leagues and a quarter from Mendrisio. Hence the tourist that visits Mendrisio can easily make an excursion to that town and the interesting objects with which the lake abounds, if he have adopted

the precaution of obtaining the Austrian signature to his passport, without which he could scarcely find it practicable to obtain a lodging at Como.

A *Steamer* traverses the lake of Como every day, affording an opportunity of visiting the beautiful scenery which abounds on its shores the favourite residence of the Milanese nobility, this lake is between 40 and 50 miles in length and takes the Steamer about 4 hours each way without stoppages. Families travelling in their own carriages coming from Switzerland over the Splügen can embark them at Colico where a Pier has been erected for the purpose.

From Como to Milan the distance is about 24 English miles.

#### ROUTE 68.

##### OVER THE SIMPLON TO THE LAKES MAGGIORE AND COMO.

The town of *Leuk* is situated on the sides of a mountain, and defended by an ancient castle; here we are presented with a view of the whole chain of alps connecting the Simplon and Mount St. Gothard. About half a mile from the hotel at *Turtman*, but not in the high road, is a waterfall, not so magnificent, but more beautiful in situation than the Pissevache, the torrent being precipitated in a mass from an amphitheatre of rocks; it is well worthy of notice.

From Turtman we proceed to *Viège*, situated on the banks of the Visp, a river nearly equal in size to the Rhone: at *Viège* are two churches of curious architecture. Leaving *Viège* we proceed to *Brigg*; for although *Brigg* is half a mile out of the great road, it is a better resting place than Glise, which is the regular post

town. Between Viège and Brigg we cross a good deal of marshy ground, and also traverse the bed of the Rhone; arriving at Brigg, one of the handsomest towns of the Haut Valais, and situated opposite to the base of the Simplon: on the left of Brigg is the pretty village of *Naters*, washed by the Rhone, which descends from the summits of the Furca, and on the right is one of the first labours of the Simplon, the bridge over the Saltine, the road rising gradually, cut through dark forests of fir.

*Hotel, the Pigeon.*

*The Simplon*, anciently called Mons Caepionis, is one of the loftiest of the Italian alps. The new military road was planned by Napoleon in 1801; it extends from Geneva to Milan, and it was finished in 1805, after three years' incessant labour, upwards of 30,000 men being constantly employed in the undertaking, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy. Monsieur Gerard had the direction of the road on the French side, and the Cavaliere Giovanni Fabbroni on the Italian side; on both of these gentlemen it confers immortal honour: its breadth is twenty five French feet; the number of bridges thrown over chasms and rocks are upwards of forty, and the number of galleries and tunnels cut out of masses of granite and solid glaciers of ice, five. So very gradual on both sides of the mountain are the ascents and descents of this wonderful road, that it is unnecessary to drag the wheels even of heavy carriages; indeed, when we consider the numerous viaducts which have been built, the walls which support the road, and form a part of this more than Herculean work, one can hardly sufficiently admire

the genius which contrived or the skill and exertion which executed it.

The best and most convenient plan for the traveller to adopt in passing the Simplon, is to remain at Brigg all night and start with the dawn next morning; the best season to pass the Simplon is from the middle of June till the beginning or middle of October. It takes from Brigg to the village of Simplon, in ascending, from six to six hours and a half, and from the village of the Simplon to Domo d'Ossola, in descending, five hours and a half about twelve hours in all. In returning it takes seven hours in ascending and five hours in descending; the distance from Brigg to Domo d'Ossola being fourteen leagues.

On leaving Brigg we take a cross-road to get into the grand military route, and immediately pass one of the first works of the Simplon, the bridge over the Glantine, and begin to ascend by beautiful windings to a dark forest of firs, and we are presented with views of the valley of the Rhone encircled by alps, Mont Blanc towering above all. After passing the first gallery, we cross the Kanter over a bridge seventy feet high, in the bottom of a valley; the gallery of Schalbet next follows, and is about one hundred feet in length: between these galleries are the first, second, and third "*refuges*," there being six in all, small buildings intended to shelter men, cattle, and carriages. The part of the road through which we now pass between the gallery of Schalbet and the glacier tunnel, is exposed to violent gusts of wind, and the galleries being often nearly blocked up with snow, labourers are constantly employed

to remove it. We now come to the glacier gallery or tunnel, 130 feet in length, and cut through the solid ice, on coming out of which we ascend to the most elevated part of the route, and find ourselves surrounded by eternal snow; on the right of this spot is the ancient Hospice, and on the left the magnificent new barracks and convent; at the convent all travellers are entertained gratis, but all who can afford it make a trifling present. About two hours and a half's descent from the summit we arrive at the village of the Simplon, surrounded by barren rocks, which for many months in the year are covered with snow; the inn here is 3,216 French feet above the level of the Mediterranean; it is usual for travellers to dine here. At a little distance from the village of the Simplon the road turns upon itself, leading to the gallery of Algoby, about 180 feet in length; and on the left is the thundering torrent of the Diverio; near the gallery is a place of refuge where carriages may be put up in the court-yard. We next arrive at the great gallery of Gondo, considered the most wonderful work of the Simplon; it is 685 feet in length, lofty in proportion, and cut with exquisite skill through solid rocks of granite; the blasting of this rock consumed an immense quantity of powder, and the gallery took eighteen months constant labour day and night. The only inscription which meets the eye is on the side of the gallery, in two words,

AERO ITALO,  
MDCCC.

We now come down upon the

gloomy village of Gondo, where a chapel marks the confines of Italy; and further on are the Italian hamlets of St. Marco and Isella, the frontier towns of Italy, at which the custom-house officers present themselves. After quitting these miserable hamlets we arrive at the still more sombre gorge of Ysellers, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, from whose summits fall tremendous cascades echoing with the dreadful roar of the river Diverio, whose waters rush furiously through immense broken fragments of gigantic rocks; this gorge extends to Divedro. From Divedro we pass to the Val' Divedro, a wild glen, and after crossing two bridges, and driving through the fifth and last grotto, we proceed to Crevola, over the magnificent bridge of Crevola, composed of two arches supported by a pillar of great strength and beauty, and deemed a masterpiece of architecture, thus nobly finishing the last of the works of the Simplon. Here, as we approach Domo d'Ossola, the rich, beautiful, and extensive plains of Italy open to our view, and form a delightful contrast to the sublime, and sometimes terrific, grandeur which we have just left behind.

*Domo d'Ossola* is a populous and commercial town: here are some ancient churches and convents worthy notice.

*Massona*, situated on the Toccia, and opposite the valley of Mont Rosa 15,000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean; travellers frequently quit their carriages here and from hence visit the Lakes of Como and Maggiore described at page 347—348.



# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR


## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

### PART V. FRANCE.

#### ROUTE 69.

#### LONDON TO PARIS BY CALAIS AND BOULOGNE.

*Steamers* ply between London, Calais, and Boulogne, several times a week, also daily from Dover, and every tide between Folkstone and Boulogne, corresponding with the south-eastern or Dover Railway; for particulars of which, and route, see page 57; for description of the river Thames see page 1.

 *Information respecting landing at foreign ports is given in the Introduction.*

#### CALAIS.

*Hotels.* *Dessin's*, good, but extravagantly dear. *Quillac's*, good and moderate; charges, bed-rooms from 2 to 3 frs., Breakfast 1 fr. 50 c., Table d'hôte at 5 o'clock 3 frs. 50 c. Carriages may be hired of Mr. Quillac on moderate terms by the journey, month or year.

*Calais* is situated in dep. of Pas de Calais, and is protected by a strong citadel and several forts. The town contains about 13,000 inhabitants.

The Town-hall is in the *place d'armes*. In the interior of the

town-hall are preserved the balloon and car with which M. Blachard and Dr. Jeffreys crossed the channel; and over the stairs is a portrait of Pierre de Belloy, who wrote "The Siege of Calais." In front of the building are busts of Eustace de St. Pierre, Cardinal Richelieu, and the Duke of Guise.

The interior of the church is considered one of the prettiest in France, and contains numerous chapels, adorned with paintings.

An English clergyman resides at Calais, and performs the English Protestant service every Sunday, in a room appropriated to that purpose.

The most interesting object at Calais is the pier; the pillar on it was erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII. from England.

The ramparts, the barracks, the lighthouse, above the Town-hall, the gate erected by order of Richelieu, and, on the wall by the quay, a monument in memory of some shipwrecked sailors.

At the end of the Rue de la Prison, opening on the Grande Place, is a gateway which formed part of the Cour de Guise, where Henry VIII. received Francis I.

The tourist may while away a few hours in the evening at the neat commodious theatre, *Rue de la Comédie*. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine. The prices of admission are, amphitheatre and boxes, 2 francs; pit 13 sous.

In the *Faubourg St. Pierre* are public gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort on Sunday evenings, and amuse themselves with dancing.

At Dessin's Hotel is still shown a room in which it is said Sterne wrote part of his "Sentimental Journey." Over the door is the following inscription: "This is Sterne's Room."

Calais was besieged in 1347, by Edward III. king of England. The besieged defended themselves for a year with the most exemplary courage; but at length, becoming destitute of everything, requested to capitulate. The king consented to spare the inhabitants, on condition that six of the most famous should bring him the keys, with cords round their necks, and devote themselves for their fellow-citizens.. Edward was about to have them executed, when the queen threw herself at his feet, and obtained their pardon. All the inhabitants were driven out, but every town in France was anxious to receive them, and Philippe de Valois rewarded them handsomely. The English remained masters of this town from 1347 to 1558, when it was retaken by the Duke de Guise, during the reign of Henry II. Calais was the birth-place of La Place.

There is a daily communication between Calais and Dover, by means of steam-packets. The passage is generally accomplished in three hours.

## ROUTE 70.

CALAIS TO PARIS, BY BOULOGNE, ABBEVILLE, AND BEAUVAIS.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Calais to Buisson . . . . .	9	1	3
Marquise . . . . .	14	0	6
Boulogne . . . . .	21 1/4	1	3
Samer . . . . .	30 3/4	1	5
Cormont . . . . .	36	0	8
Montreuil . . . . .	43 3/4	1	3
Nampont . . . . .	51 3/4	1	4
Bernay . . . . .	57 1/4	0	9
Nouvion . . . . .	62 3/4	0	7
Abbeville . . . . .	70 1/2	1	3
Airaines . . . . .	83	1	9
Camps . . . . .	89 3/4	1	0
Poix . . . . .	96 3/4	1	3
Grandvilliers . . . . .	106 1/2	1	4
Marseille . . . . .	113 1/2	1	0
Beauvais . . . . .	126	1	9
Noailles . . . . .	135 1/4	1	5
Puiseux . . . . .	144	1	3
Beaumont . . . . .	151	1	0
Moisselles . . . . .	159 1/4	1	2
St. Denis . . . . .	168	1	3
Paris ( <i>double</i> ) . . . . .	174	0	9
		27	

*Haut Buisson* is a solitary post-house, nine miles from Calais.

*Marquise* is five miles further; it is a small village, containing 2,000 inhabitants and a post-house.

*Wimille*, a pretty village in the valley. In the church-yard is a monument of the aeronaut Pilatre, and his companion Romain, who fell there from a prodigious height. *Wimille* is about three miles from

## BOULOGNE.

*Hotels, des Bains, Hughes's Royal Hotel, de Barry's Marine Hotel and Boarding House, Hotel d'Angleterre, Hotel du Nord, Univers, London Hotel, British Hotel.*

*Boulogne*, a flourishing seaport in the department of the Pas de Calais; it is of great antiquity, and is divided into the high and low town. The high town, connected with the low town by a steep street called *la Grande Rue*, is

surrounded by a rampart, which affords a fine prospect of the country in various directions; on the west, the English coast may be seen in clear weather. The accommodations for sea bathing attract annually a great number of visitors. The establishment for bathing is a splendid building. The public museum is worth visiting.

Boulogne contains, according to the last census, 24,314 inhabitants, exclusive of 5000 English residents. On an eminence, about a mile from the town, stands a column of marble, begun by Napoleon, to commemorate his intended conquest of England. In 1814, Louis the Eighteenth gave orders for the completion of the monument, in honour of the restoration of his own dynasty, in 1841 it was surmounted by a Statue of Napoleon.

*Samer* is eleven miles from Boulogne, and contains 1,700 inhabitants, a post-house, and a good inn, the *Bull's Head*. Twelve miles further is

*Montreuil*, where the diligence stops one hour, travellers usually dine here, price three francs and a-half, wine included. Montreuil is a fortified town of the second class: the entrance is rather large than handsome, yet on the Calais side it presents a noble appearance, situate on a commanding eminence, and has been esteemed a place of almost impregnable strength; the streets are broad and winding. Population four thousand. The next town of importance is

*Abbeville*, where the diligence again stops for half an hour; coffee is awaiting the passengers, one franc each. It is a large and strong town, tolerably built, but of a declining trade. The front of the

principal church is ornamented with colossal statues, saved during the revolutions, with three towers, two of them in good gothic style, and the third in the form of an elegant column. Population 19,520. From Abbeville a diligence runs to Dieppe, fare ten francs.

*Airaines* is a tolerably well-built market-town, in a good situation on three small rivers, of which two take rise about a league off, and the other in the vicinity.

*Granvilliers*, a borough, with a post-house and a good market. In the middle stands a large square, from whence run broad streets in every direction.

*Marseille*, a small borough, in a rural situation, shaded with fine trees, and watered with the little rivers of Herbouval and Thérain. The bridge is a curiosity.

*Beauvais*, the chief town of the department on the Thérain, is surrounded with pretty views and well watered. It was besieged by the duke of Burgundy in 1472, with an army of eighty thousand men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of Jeanne Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This town is neatly built, the streets broad and straight. The great square and the Hotel de Ville, a beautiful modern building, are worthy of notice; as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple.

From Beauvais, a diligence runs to Rouen. Breakfast here awaits the hungry traveller; price three and a-half francs.

*Beaumont-sur-Oise*, a small and pleasant town. The street which crosses the market is a beautiful walk; an old tower belonging to an ancient castle, built by the English, looks over a rich valley.

*Saint Denis* (Seine), a small town, famous for its abbey of Benedictines, founded in the year 613 by Dagobert 1st, according to some authors; by others by St. Geneviève, in 496. Described in the Environs of Paris.

## ROUTE 71.

TO PARIS BY AMIENS, AND  
CHANTILLY.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Calais to Abbeville . . . . .	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	3
Ailly . . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
Pecquigny . . . . .	94	2	0
Amiens . . . . .	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
Flers . . . . .	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
Breteil . . . . .	122	1	3
St. Just . . . . .	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8
Clermont . . . . .	142 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6
Laigneville . . . . .	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0
Chantilly . . . . .	157	1	2
Luzarches . . . . .	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Ecouen . . . . .	169 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1
St. Denis . . . . .	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Paris . . . . .	179 $\frac{1}{4}$		9.
		28	7

Road to Abbeville described  
page 354.

The general appearance of the country from Abbeville begins to improve, and after crossing several small hills, the village of Flixecourt, and the wood of Prieure, you enter Pickigny, a post town; in this place the interview between the kings of France and England (Louis XI. and Edward IV.) took place; William of Normandy was assassinated here.

*Amiens*: this town, chief place of the department and formerly the capital of Picardy, is situated on the river Somme; it has a royal court, a bishop's see, a board of commerce, a tribunal of first instance, an academy, and a royal college.

This town is celebrated for the treaty which was concluded there in 1802: the apartment in which was signed this kind of truce, called

by politicians the *petite paix*, is still shown. The cathedral is one of the most perfect specimens of gothic architecture in France; the nave especially is most beautiful; the magnificence of the pillars strikes the spectator's eye; there are 126, of which 44 are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls which separate the chapel, sound like a bell when struck; for this reason they are called, *colonnes sonnantes*; that called the *piheronnant* astonishes by the strength of its sound, produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired, as well as the pulpit, for their fine work. The church is 392 feet long, 76 broad, and 320 high. The Hôtel-de-Ville, built by Henri IV., the corn-hall, the library, the lycée (now the college,) and the prefecture, are worthy of a stranger's observation.

Travellers by the diligence which leaves Calais in the evening, dine here; after which, if in the summer, there will be time to take a hasty view of the cathedral.

*Clermont*, a neat, rich, and trading town, the seat of an under-prefecture. From the terrace of the castle, the prospect is diversified and beautiful.

*Creil*, formerly a town of some importance, where are to be seen the remains of a castle, in which Charles VI. was shut up.

*Chantilly*, a borough which is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Condé. The houses are neat and roofed with slate; a very beautiful street has been built by the last prince of Condé, as well as a richly endowed hospital. At the entrance of the park stands the country theatre, where Racine, Boileau, and Molière, contributed to amuse the leisure hours of the

grand Condé. The Palais, so much admired for its magnificence and greatness, was once the residence of the Montmorenci and the Condé, but was destroyed by the Vandal revolutionaries. The duke of Bourbon has raised one part of these beautiful dominions, daily visited by strangers: the gothic house of Queen Blanche is alone worthy the journey from Paris to Chantilly.

The road continues to offer fine scenery: leaving on your right the wood of Royaumont, and on the left that of Hérivaux.

*Luzarches*, a small town, built and inhabited by the kings of the second race. The lovers of arts will visit the two castles, the residence of the ancient monarchs, on the right of the road, and the other, on the left. The next two towns are Ecouen and St. Denis.

#### ROUTE 72.

##### PARIS BY BRIGHTON AND DIEPPE.

*Steamers* from the Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, calling at Brighton Pier, weather permitting, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, returning every Monday and Thursday night, according to tide, in 8 hours, also to Havre from Kingston Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, every Tuesday and Friday morning, returning every Sunday and Wednesday night, according to tide. Fares: Chief Cabin, 20s.; Fore Cabin, 15s.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; 4 Wheel Carriages, 3l. 3s.; 2 Wheel 2l. 2s.; Horses, 2l. 10s.; Dogs, 5s. each.

##### DIEPPE.

*Hotels.* The Royal, London, Taylor's.

*Dieppe* is a large and ancient town, at the mouth of the river

Arques. The entrance into the harbour is formed by rocks on one side and the pier on the other. The church is of great antiquity. The castle commands a most extensive prospect.

In summer, this place is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, being the nearest sea-port of Paris. Lodgings are rather dear, particularly during the bathing season. The charges at the hotels are breakfast, 1 franc 10 sous; dinner at table d'hôte, 3 francs; beds, 2 francs.

The coaches leave Dieppe for Paris every morning at five, six, and seven o'clock; and evening at six and seven. Inside, 27 francs; outside, 22 francs. They are generally from sixteen to twenty hours on the road, to Rouen twice a day, corresponding with the railway in 12 hours.

Dieppe to Paris 104 E. Miles.

	Myr.	Mil.
To Omonville . . . .	1	5
Totes . . . . .	1	3
les Cambres . . . .	1	2
Rouen . . . . .	1	7
	5	7

Rouen to Paris, by Railroad 84 E. Miles.

#### ROUTE 73.

##### TO PARIS BY SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

*Railway Trains*, from the nine Elms Station, to Southampton and Portsmouth, several times a day corresponding with the Steamers to Havre; Jersey, Guernsey, St. Malo and Granville.

*Inns* at Southampton, *Dolphin, Star*, in the high Street, near the pier are the *Vine, Castle, Sun, Royal George*, (dear) and *Pier Hotel*.

*Steamers for Havre* daily during the Summer, and twice a week in Winter, calling at Ports-

mouth one hour and a quarter after leaving Southampton, and performing the passage from thence in Ten Hours. Fares Main Cabin 21s. Fore Cabin, 14s. Carriages, £ 3. Horses, £3. Dogs 5s. Passengers can at all times walk on Board from the Royal Pier, Southampton. Female Stewards on board all the vessels.

The *Steam-packets* from Southampton perform the voyage generally in from twelve to fourteen hours. Their accommodations are of a superior description, making up upwards of sixty beds each, with every suitable arrangement for families.

## HAVRE.

*Hotels.* For families making any stay in Havre the Frascati's hotel and baths is the best, but for those merely passing through, the *Amirauté, London, or Wheelers' hotel* are the most conveniently situated on the quay.

*Havre* stands in a marshy ground, on the declivity of the hill of Ingouville. The air is pure though damp. The pretoire is a good building at the entrance of the market. The library, containing fifteen thousand volumes, takes up the ground floor of Le Pretoire; it is open every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon. La Bourse (Exchange), erected in 1785, from the drawings of Boucart, is an insignificant building. The dock of La Barre is a large basin of 59,540 metres in superficies. Havre is the chief town of an arrondissement. The making of cotton stuffs, a source of prosperity unknown to France a century ago, producing now more than three hundred and fifty millions yearly, is, with printed

stuffs, the first branch of its industry. The population of Havre, strangers included, amount to thirty thousand. This town contains eighty-two quays and streets, and twenty fountains supplied by the sources of Saint-Adresse and Trigauville.

The traveller should not forget to visit the lighthouses, whose elevation above the level of the ocean is fifty metres; and there he will be gratified with a prospect at sea of more than twenty leagues.

*Diligences.* There are three coaches from Havre to Rouen, daily: from the hotel *Bien Venu* every morning at five o'clock; from the *Grande Bureau*, Rue de Paris, every morning at five o'clock; and from the *Hotel de l'Aigle d'Or*, every evening at six o'clock.

*Steam-packets* to Rouen, daily, up the river Seine, in 8 hours: best cabin, thirteen francs; fore cabin, eight francs. A steam-packet to and from Harfleur daily, communicating with diligences from thence to Caen, and through lower Normandy. Fares: best cabin, one franc; fore cabin, 50 cents.

*Caen*, described in Route from Paris to Granville.

*Steam-boats* to London, Brighton, Southampton and various other places.

## ROUTE 74.

## HAVRE TO ROUEN.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Havre to La Rotte . .	11	1	6
" Bolbec . .	19 1/4	1	4
" Yvetot . .	34 1/4	2	2
" Barentin . .	46 3/4	1	8
" Rouen . .	57 3/4	1	7
	8	7	

Quitting Havre, the traveller cannot fail to admire the beauty

of the scenery which every where surrounds him. The village of Graville, singular for its extraordinary length reaching, with a few intervals, nearly five miles.

*Bolbec*, a small manufacturing town, on the banks of the same name, produces the most beautiful serges: it contains six thousand inhabitants.

*Yvetot* contains manufactories for hats, cottons, and velvets; and from Barentine to Rouen, the road is delightfully diversified with small villages and chateaux, which render this part of France peculiarly interesting to strangers. There was formerly a King of Yvetot.

#### ROUEN.

*Hotels. Grand Hotel de Rouen* on the Quay; excellent accommodation, civil and attentive host, and reasonable charges; Beds from 2 frs., Table d'hôte 3 frs., Breakfast 1 fr. 3 c. *Albion*, and *Angleterre*, also on the quay, both good.

*Rouen* is one of the most commercial cities in France with a population of 95,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Normandy, but is now styled the first city of the department of the Seine, and is the see of an archbishop. It stands on the declivity of a hill north of the Seine, and, including its six suburbs, is about seven miles in circumference. It is bounded at the two extremities by the valley of Déville and that of Darnétal, and, when seen from the hill of St. Cathérine, presents a delightful prospect. As in most towns of great antiquity, its streets are narrow and crooked, and its houses generally built of wood; in many of the former, carriages cannot pass each other. The bou-

levards, which almost surround the city, form a singular contrast with the darkness and filth of some of the streets. They are bordered by noble trees, and afford fine views.

The *Cathedral*, originally built by William the Conqueror, is still a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, although the beautiful spire, which rose from its centre, and formed the most conspicuous ornament was destroyed by lightning in September 1822. To replace which a cast iron openwork spire, which has been erecting, is nearly finished. The front is richly adorned with carved work, and is surmounted by two towers, one of which formerly contained the celebrated bell called *George d'Ambroise* destroyed during the revolution. The interior presents several interesting objects, particularly the tomb of the cardinals d'Ambroise, in which also Cardinal Cambacères is buried; the tomb of Brézé, governor of Rouen, who died in 1531; the monument erected by Diana of Poitiers, in honour of her husband; the inscriptions in memory of Richard Coeur de Lion, Henry his nephew, and the Duke of Bedford, who was regent; the chapel of the Holy Virgin; the statue of Richard Coeur de Lion, which ornamented his tomb; and the box which contains his heart. It also contains a fine altar-piece by Philip de Champagne, and effigies of Raoul, Duke of Normandy, and of William Longsword, his son, the second duke, who was killed at Pequigny, in 942. Adjoining the cathedral is the archbishop's palace.

The *Abbey of St. Ouen*, which formerly belonged to the Benedic-

tines, is a light and elegant Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful painted windows. This church presents a curious optical illusion, as the vessel of holy water against one of the pillars near the entrance, reflects the whole of the building in perspective.

Contiguous to St. Ouen is the *Town-hall*, containing a public library of 70,900 volumes, and a gallery of pictures; and a little further to the north is the Royal College.

The *Palace of Justice* was formerly the seat of the Norman Parliament, but is now occupied, as its name imports, by the courts of law. The principal hall, which is 170 feet in length and 50 in breadth, has a curious wooden roof, said to resemble a ship reversed. The exterior of this beautiful building is undergoing and has been for some years a thorough restoration.

The *Halles* are immense rooms, in which the manufacturers and merchants expose cottons, cloths, &c. for sale to the retail dealers. They are situated in a building called the *Vieille Tour*, near the side of the river, and are only open on Fridays. Near the river side, also, is the Exchange, a gravelled walk divided from the quay by a palisade. In wet weather, however, the merchants assemble in a large building near it. The traveller should likewise notice the churches of La Madeleine and St. Maclou, the hospitals, the botanical garden, the barracks, in front of which is the *Champ de Mars*, the barracks on the bank of the river, the corn-hall near the *Vieille Tour*, and the theatre. Rouen also possesses a handsome new custom-house.

The *Suburb of St. Sever*, on

the other side of the Seine, formerly communicated with the city by a bridge of boats, which rose and fell with the tide.

The *Stone-Bridge* was built during the reign of Napoleon. It is called the *Pont Royal*, and it is 985 Paris feet in length.

Rouen is noted as the birth-place of several eminent persons, amongst whom may be mentioned the two Corneille; Fontenelle, after whom one of the streets is named; Jouvenet, the painter; Blondel, the mathematician; and P. Daniel, the historian.

In the *Place de la Pucelle* is a clumsy and ill-executed statue; intended to represent the interesting and unfortunate Joan of Arc, who, to the disgrace of the English general, was burnt here for sorcery in 1480. In the same place is an old house, the interior court of which is adorned with sculptures, representing the interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII.; the former of whom is said to have slept here previous to that event.

In the suburb of St. Sever, and along the bank of the river, is a beautiful promenade, more than 2,000 yards in length, called the *Course*, shaded by very lofty trees. The boulevards and the garden of the town-house are also much frequented as promenades. A hill called St. Catherine, in the immediate vicinity of Rouen, presents a most beautiful view of this city and its environs; no traveller should quit Rouen without visiting this enchanting spot.

*Railroad to Paris* five times a day; fares 1st. Class 16 frs., 2d Class 13 frs., 3d Class 10 frs.

*Steam-boats* up the Seine to Pecq in 17 to 18 hours and thence by railroad to Paris.



## P A R I S.

### TEN DAYS IN PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

A residence of some time in Paris enabled the author — as the means of saving much time, money and disappointment — the limited visit of many persons allowing but a selection of the most interesting sights has thrown a confusion into their arrangements, not in any way lessened by the advice of those whose *interest is procrastination*.

To enable the Stranger to follow out the plan here adopted it will be only necessary to begin *Lionizing* according to the period of arrival, and may be performed either on foot, in a carriage, or by taking an omnibus as circumstances occur; arriving for instance on Thursday it will only be necessary to commence visiting the exhibitions &c. under the head of Friday; as a great number of the public buildings are only open on certain days in the week, the selection has been made by which more may be seen in the quarter described under a particular day than on any other. The introduction will be found to contain a great deal of useful information important both to the visitor and resident, and deviating from the old beaten tract I have omitted all unnecessary description of places scarcely ever visited by strangers.

#### *Accommodation for Strangers.*

Travellers, on their first arrival in Paris, will find it necessary to put up at a furnished hotel. Those who travel by the diligence may conveniently accommodate themselves (if not recommended to any particular house) at any in the neighbourhood of the coach-office, servants from which attend the arrival of the conveyances with cards. To whatever hotel he goes, he will find himself perfectly at his ease; he may regulate his expenses according to his means or inclinations; the bill of fare will show the cost of each article, and he may hire an apartment either by the day, week, or month. Persons who intend to continue any length of time in Paris, or who may choose to domesticate themselves, will meet with ready-furnished apartments at all prices in private houses, mostly let by the month: there are also many board- and lodging-houses, where strangers may meet with accommodation at from 100 to 200 francs per month. To persons whose stay in Paris may be uncertain, an apartment at an hotel is the most comfortable, he may dine at the table d'hôte, and breakfast in the coffee-room of the hotel, or breakfast and dine out if he pleases.

A person's residence in an hotel will in no way influence the regulation of his meals. There are numerous restaurants and tables d'hôtes in the best situations, of established reputation, in the Palais-Royal, on the Boulevards, &c. &c. It is the custom to discharge the account weekly, in an hotel, and when in arrangement for board and lodging is made, payment is made monthly in advance.

A person wishing to leave his apartments in a private hotel, if hired by the month, is obliged to give a fortnight's warning; by the fortnight, a week; and by the week, four days.

Proprietors of hotels are responsible for all losses incurred by the inmates of his house, provided the key of their chamber or apartment be left with the porter, except when there is a notice in the room that informs the traveller the maitre d'hôtel will not be responsible for effects of value, unless they be deposited with himself. The pay of an ordinary valet de place is five francs per diem, but when engaged for a journey, this sum is doubled.

#### *Paris Hotels.*

*Hotel Meurice*, rue de Rivoli; *H. des Princes*, 109. rue Richelieu; *H. Bedford*, rue St. Honoré; *H. du Rhin*, place Vendôme; *H. Bristol*, 5. place Vendôme; *H. de Paris*, 111. rue Richelieu; *H. Wagram*, 28. rue de Rivoli; *Grand H. de Castille*, 113. rue Richelieu; *H. Mirabeau*, 6. rue de la Paix; *Grand H. de Hollande*, 16. rue de la Paix; *H. Chatam*, 57. rue N. S. Augustin; *Victoria Hotel*, rue Cheveau de la Garde.

#### MONDAY.

*Starting from your hotel proceed at nine o'clock to the Place du Carrousel, Military music and exercise by the national guards and troops of the line, about to mount guard in various parts of Paris: Palace of the Tuileries, Gardens, rue Castiglione, place and column Vendôme, rue de la Paix, boulevard Capucines, minister of Foreign Affairs, Madeleine, rue Royal, place de la Concorde, Champs Elysées, Triumphal Arch, Ascend to the top, beautiful view, outer boulevards to the rue opposite pont d'Iéna, cross to Champ-de-Mars, Barracks formerly the Ecole Militaire place de Fontenoy, avenue de Boufflers, Hôtel des Invalides, Napoleon's Tomb, Esplanade des Invalides, Chamber of Deputies and palace Bourbon, Pont de la Concorde, Palace Legion d'honneur, Palace d'Orsay, Pont Royal, Tuileries Garden, take a chair and reflect upon what you have seen, Dine where you please; afterwards go to the Académie Royale de Music, which is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.*

*Place du Carrousel* was formerly separated from the court of the palace of the Tuileries by an elevated wall; for this a splendid iron railing has been substituted, erected on a wall four feet in height. It is supported from distance to distance by columns terminating in gilded balls, surmounted by points resembling the military columns of the Romans. In this railing are three gates; that in the centre is opposite to the triumphal arch; the other two have on each side of them masonry-work surmounted by statues. En-

tering the place from the rue de Rivoli, the first is Victory, having a standard in one hand and a crown in the other; the second is Peace, with a symbol of valour in one hand and a palm-branch in the other: these are by Petitot. The two others, by Gerard, are France victorious, and History with a tablet and pencil. On the 24th December, 1800, as Bonaparte, then first consul, was going to the Opera, a machine, in the guise of a water-cart, placed at the entrance of the rue St. Nicaise, was ignited and blew up the moment the magistrate's carriage was passing. This machine was afterwards known by the name of the *machine infernale*. The shock was dreadful: forty-six houses were injured by the explosion, eight persons killed, and twenty-eight others grievously wounded; but the hopes of the contrivers of the plot were frustrated, for the carriage of the consul escaped untouched, in consequence of the furious driving of the coachman, who, it is said, was inebriated. The houses which had received damage were pulled down, as much from their encumbering the square of the Carrousel as from the injury they had received.

*Triumphal Arch.* This monument, which ornaments the principal entrance to the palace, was erected in 1806, from designs by Messrs. Fontaine and Percier. It is sixty feet wide, by twenty and a half in thickness, and forty-five in height. Like the arch of Septimus Severus, which served for its model, it is composed of three arches in its width, but unlike the former in this monument these arches are intersected by a transversal arch. Its mass, in fine free-stone,

is ornamented on each of its principal façades with four double columns of the Corinthian order, with bases and capitals of bronze, which support an entablature of which the frieze is of Italian *griotta*. These columns are crowned on each side by four statues, representing, on regarding them from the Carrousel, and beginning on the left of the spectator, a *cuirassier*, by Launay; a *dragoon*, by Corbet; a *chasseur a cheval*, by Faucou; a *carabinier*, by Chénard. On the façade towards the Tuileries, beginning on the left hand, a *grenadier de ligne*, by Dardel; a *carabinier*, by Montony; a *canonier*, by Bridan; and a *sapeur*, by Dumont. The figures of Fame that adorn the façade next the palace are by Taunay; those facing the Place du Carrousel, by Dupasquier. Above the lateral and transversal openings are six *bas-reliefs*, representing the most memorable actions of the campaign of 1805. On the right, looking from the Place du Carrousel, is the *Victory of Austerlitz*, by Espercieux; on the left the *Capitulation of Ulm*, by Castelier. Looking from the Tuileries on the right, is the *Interview of the Emperors*, by Ramey; on the left, the *Entry into Munich*, by Claudion. On the north is the *Entry into Vienna*, by De Seine; on the south, the *Peace of Presburg*, by Le Sueur. This monument was formerly crowned with a triumphal car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses, cast at Corinth two hundred years before the Christian era. The Romans having pillaged Corinth, the horses were carried to Rome; from thence they were taken to Constantinople; from this last town to Venice; from Venice to Paris; and

thence back again to Venice, where they now are. These have been replaced by four horses of the same material, by Bosio. Critics say that these horses are at least equal to the ancient ones, whose chief claims to merit were their antiquity.

The *Court of the Tuileries*, on the east side of the palace, was formed principally by Napoleon. It is separated from the Place du Carrousel by a handsome iron railing, with gilt spearheads, extending parallel to the whole range of the palace. There are three gateways opening from this court into the Place du Carrousel, the middle one of which corresponds to the central pavilion of the palace; the other two have their pillars surmounted by colossal figures of Victory, Peace, History, and France. A gateway under each of the lateral galleries communicates on the north with the rue de Rivoli, on the south with the Quai du Louvre. It was at the inner corner of the latter, that the assassin Alibaud posted himself on the 25th June, 1836, when he fired on King Louis-Philippe. Where the iron rails now stand, there were rows of small houses and sheds before the Revolution; and this circumstance materially facilitated the attack on the palace by the mob on the 10th August, 1792. Napoleon used to review his troops in this vast court; and the National Guards, and troops, who mount guard at the Tuileries, are inspected here every morning, with military music.

*Palace of the Tuileries.* The ground on which this edifice stands was originally occupied by tile-kilns, whence the name is derived. The foundations of this kingly residence were laid by Catherine

de Medicis, in 1564. She built the centre pavilion in the front of the palace, with the ranges of building immediately adjoining, and the pavilions by which they are terminated. The designs for this part of the edifice were by Philibert Delorme and Jean Bullant. The palace was further enlarged under Henri IV. and Louis XIII., by the architects Ducerceau and Dupérac. Louis XIV, employed Leveau and d'Orbay to harmonize this extensive front, which he completed almost in the state in which it exists at the present time. The façade towards the court consists of five pavilions, connected together by four ranges of buildings. Almost every order of architecture is employed in the embellishment of this façade. The deviations from the original plan have destroyed the proportions required by the strict rules of art; nevertheless, the architecture, though variously blended, presents at first sight an *ensemble* magnificent and striking. The front is adorned by Ionic pillars, above which, on the centre pavilions, and the piles of building which connect them, appears the Corinthian order, surmounted by an attic story, above which is a balustrade. The two other ranges of building, with the pavilions which terminate them, are ornamented with fluted columns of the Composite order. The front of the *Pavilion de l'Horloge* is ornamented, on the ground floor, with banded columns of red marble of the Ionic order. In niches on each side of the portico are antique marble statues, representing Apollo, Moneta, and a Faun. The upper stories, adorned by Corinthian and Composite columns, in brown and red marble, support a pediment

which contains a clock by Lepaute. On the pediment are two recumbent statues, representing Justice and Prudence. Twenty-two marble busts ornament this façade.

The front towards the garden presents only three pavilions, decorated with the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. On each side of the vestibule of the centre pavilion, which is ornamented in precisely the same manner as towards the court, are ancient statues in marble, representing Mars and Minerva. On pedestals on each side of the entrance are lions in white marble.

The gallery of the Louvre, bordering the Seine, was begun on the side next the Louvre by Henry IV., continued by Louis XIII., and joined to the *Pavillon de Flore* by Louis XIV. This gallery is 222 toises (1332 feet) long. Its façades are crowned throughout its whole length by alternate triangular and semicircular pediments. From the Tuileries to the *Pavillon de l'Horloge*, these pediments are supported by coupled columns of the Composite order, and from this point to the Louvre are two ranges of coupled pilasters placed one above the other. Those below are Doric, those above, Corinthian. The resemblance of the pediments and windows renders this striking difference in the style of architecture less remarkable. The ground-floor of this edifice is pierced with arches, forming carriage and footways from the Quai du Louvre to the Place du Carrousel. The second story, in its whole length, is occupied by the picture gallery of the Louvre. A parallel gallery, of similar architecture, was begun 1808, next the Rue de Rivoli: it commences at the *Pavillon Marsan*, and will be continued to the

Louvre, where the constructions to which it is to be connected are already commenced. It serves for the residence of the governor of the palace, and the *État-Major-General* of the National Guards.

The grand western vestibule of this palace is decorated with Ionic columns. On the side nearest the garden it communicates with covered galleries, one of which leads to the back staircase of the king's apartments, the other to the chapel. On the right is a magnificent staircase, constructed by Levau and d'Orbay. It is skirted by a stone balustrade, ornamented with lyres and snakes under suns, the crest of Louis XIV.; above are the arms of Colbert. On the landing-place of the *Salle des Travées* are two statues of Silence and seated statues of d'Aguesseau and l'Hopital. Hence a staircase leads to the *Chapel*, which is decorated with two orders of Doric columns, in stone and stucco. The back-ground is occupied by the sanctuary and altar-piece; opposite is the king's pew, above which in the orchestra for the music: there are side pews for the ladies and officers of the household. On the ceiling of the antichamber, a small room formerly occupied by the council of state, is a painting representing the *Maréchal de Saxe* announcing the issue of the battle of Fontenoy to Louis XV.

Behind the chapel, on the same floor, is the *Theatre*: it is ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting four arches, on which rests and elliptical dome. Opposite the stage is the king's box, on each side of which are amphitheatres for the ladies. The pit, the gallery, and the first tier of boxes are occupied by the court and royal household. Persons invited to the re-

presentations take seats in the *rez-de-chaussée*, in the *loges grillées*, and in the two rows of boxes above the amphitheatres. The decorations are elegant and rich. In order to convert it into a *salle de bal*, or banqueting room, a flooring is laid down over the pit level with the stage, and the decorations of the interior are repeated in the moveable constructions erected in front of the proscenium. In this state it forms a magnificent saloon, lighted by two lustres and a hundred chandeliers.

The *Salle des Maréchaux* occupies the whole of the centre pavilion. It is ornamented with full-length portraits of the living marshals of France. A balcony, suspended by consoles or brackets, extends round the room. On the side next the garden is a *tribune*, supported by caryatides copied from those in the Louvre by Jean Goujon. This room communicates with the *Galerie Louis-Philippe*, which receives light from six windows on each side. It was formerly called the *Salle des gardes*: its decorations are military, being painted *en grisaille*, with military marches, battles, &c. Beyond this is the *Salon de la Paix*, which derives its name from a colossal statue of Peace, of which the model is by Chaudet. This room is embellished by magnificent lustres, bronzes, busts, superb vases, and rich furniture. The ceiling, painted by Loir, represents the rising sun gilding the earth with its first beams: Time is showing him the space he has to run: Spring, followed by Abundance and Fame, is proclaiming his benefits: and the four quarters of the globe rejoice in his gifts.

The *Salle du Trône* is contiguous. It receives light on the side

next the court from three windows. In the centre of this apartment is a lustre of extraordinary beauty, and in the angle are rich candelabras. On the ceiling is a painting by Flémael, representing France protected by Religion. The next room is the *Salle du Conseil*, magnificent with gildings, paintings, and sculptures, executed in this age, but after the style of the time of Louis XIV. The same style is remarkable in the chimney-piece, on which M. Tournay has sculptured the History of France, surrounded by military trophies. Above is a fine timepiece by Lepaute. In this apartment are two beautiful tapestries from the Gobelins, one representing the painter Xeuix choosing his models from among the most beautiful women of Greece; and the other, Helen pursued by Paris. Two large vases of the manufacture of Sèvres may also be observed here. On one of them is painted the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Paris, dragging the statue of Henry IV. to the Pont Neuf; on the other is the inauguration of the same statue. This room communicates with the king's bed-chamber.

At the extremity of the state apartments is the *Galerie de Diane*, the ceiling of which is ornamented by copies of the paintings of the Farnese gallery, executed by the pupils of the French Academy. Large mirrors between the windows and at the two extremities of this room, in reproducing its ornaments, seem to augment its extent. Some incidents in the life of Louis XIV. are represented in tapestry of the Gobelins; and eight small pictures exhibit events in the life of Louis XVI. and his predecessors. This

apartment is also ornamented with two Egyptian vases of great beauty: they are of different kinds of marble, and eight feet in height, including the pedestals.

Behind this gallery are the *Appartements de service du Roi*: they look towards the garden, and the entrance to them is by the grand staircase in the pavilion de Flore. They consist of an antechamber, serving as a guard room, a dining-room, *le salon Bleu*, the king's cabinet, his dressing-room, and bed chamber. The paintings on the ceilings in general allude to the education of Louis XIV.; that in the guard-room represents Mars making the tour of the globe, and marking each month of the year by victories. Nothing can exceed the king's bedchamber in richness and elegance; the ceiling is painted *en grisaille*, and ornamented with *caissons*. It receives light by two windows on the side of the garden.

The Queen's apartments are on the ground-floor; the decorations, though less rich, are more tasteful. The dining-room has but one window, but the mirrors are so skilfully distributed as to reflect an agreeable light through the whole apartment. A beautiful picture of the Three Graces, by Blondel, gives its name to the saloon in which it is placed. The concert and billiard rooms are also furnished in a splendid manner.

Tickets to view the receiving rooms may be had on application by letter to *Monsieur le Gouverneur du château des Tuileries*. But the private apartments are not shown except the family are in the country. The attendants expect three or four francs.

Passing from the court of the palace under an arch we enter the

*Garden*, containing about sixty-seven acres; in the time of Louis XIII., this beautiful spot was separated from the palace by a street. It composed an orchard, a fish-pond, a menagerie, a theatre, the hôtel de Mlle. de Guise, and a garden which the great men of the time frequented in pleasure parties. Louis XIV. commanded Le Nôtre to lay out this ground in a style worthy the majesty of his crown. Never was prince better obeyed: the genius of this great man has created a garden in which every thing is at once grand, simple and symmetrical, but without monotony; where each object is in its exact place, and in its proper proportions. The descent of the ground, which inclines towards the Seine, has been remedied by surrounding the garden with terraces. In front of the palace extends an immense parterre, glowing with all the varied tints of the rainbow, and changing with every season: beyond it is a plantation of elms and chesnut trees, and at the extremity of this plantation is an octagonal piece of water. The grand alley in the garden, which conducts from the centre pavilion of the palace to this point, extends beyond the garden through the Champs Elysées up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, which, from the road being throughout of the same width, and of gentle ascent, offers a perspective view of no common beauty. The entire garden is profusely decorated with statues and marble vases. During the fine season, the borders of all the alleys and avenues are studded with orange trees and laurel roses.

This alley with the adjoining terrace is the most fashionable promenade, both in summer and

winter all the gayest of the gay world of the capital are to be found here; some seated on the chairs, which are let out at two sous a-piece, many walking and others lounging with their friends. On Sunday afternoons, the crowd, if not so select, is much more numerous, and the orange alley frequently forms a compact mass, presenting every variety and colour of dress adopted for the moment by the fickle taste of the Parisians. The garden of the Tuileries is also the favourite rendezvous of children and elderly gentlemen who may be seen economising on cold stone seats reading the newspapers. The immense size of this garden, and the white marble of the statues, produce a pleasing effect contrasted with the flowers or the foliage of the trees. Persons in working dress, or carrying any parcels except books, are not allowed to enter it. The gardens are opened from 7 in the morning till dusk in winter, till 9 in summer; and, in fine weather, while the royal family are resident in the palace, bands of the different regiments play before the Pavillon de l'Horloge at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The gardens at the time of closing are always cleared by beat of drum, and a company of soldiers.

On the right of the gardens is the beautiful street Rue Rivoli built on the site of the Convent des Feuillants; to encourage the building of a handsome and uniform street such as it is; the proprietors were freed from government taxes for a period of 30 years. Where the tricoloured flag is seen waving is the

*Hôtel des Finances.* This vast constructure occupies a spacious tract of ground comprised between

the rues de Rivoli, de Castiglione, du Mont Thabor, and Neuve du Luxembourg. The fronts next the two former streets are uniform with the other houses, being five story's high, with arcades on the ground floor, forming a covered way. The building comprises several courts, around, which are ranged all the offices connected with the administration of the finances of the kingdom.

Turning into the Rue Castiglione the stranger will perceive the

*Place Vendome and column.*

This spot owes its name to the hotel of César de Vendôme, which was formerly situated here. It was formed from 1699 to 1701, on the designs of Mansard. This place is in form of an elongated octagon, the four smaller sides of which are of equal length; while the longer and opposite sides are 450 and 420 feet respectively. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV. was erected in the centre of this place in 1699, by Girardon. This statue was destroyed in 1792. An elegant column has been erected on its site.

The column, is of the Tuscan order, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome, of which it preserves the proportions on a scale larger by one twelfth. Its total elevation is fully 135 feet, and the diameter of the shaft is 12 feet. The pedestal is 21 feet in height, and from 17 to 20 in breadth. The pedestal and shaft are built of stone, and covered with bas-reliefs, in bronze, representing the various victories of the French army, composed of 1200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russian and Austrian armies. The bronze employed in this monument was about 360,000 pounds weight. The bas-reliefs of the pedestal represent



the uniforms, armour, and weapons of the conquered troops. Above the pedestal are garlands of oak, supported at the four angles by eagles in bronze, each weighing 500 pounds. The double door, of massive bronze, is decorated with crowns of oak, surmounted by an eagle of the highest finish; above is a bas-relief, representing two figures of Fame, supporting a tablet, the bas-reliefs of the shaft pursue a spiral direction from the base to the capital, and display, in chronological order, the principal actions of the campaign, from the departure of the troops from Boulogne to the battle of Austerlitz. The figures are three feet high; their number is said to be 2,000, and the length of the spiral band 840 feet. A *cordon* or band, ascending in the same direction as the bas-reliefs, divides them, and bears inscriptions of the actions which they represent. Above the capital is a gallery, which is approached by a winding staircase of 176 steps. The capital is surmounted by an acroterium, upon which was originally placed a statue of Napoleon in the heroic costume. This was destroyed in 1814, and melted down to form part of the horse of Henry IV., now on the Pont Neuf. After the Restoration it was replaced by a fleur-de-lis and a flag-staff; but on the 1st of May 1833, the present statue of Napoleon was fixed upon the summit. The ceremonial of its installation took place, in presence of the King, the royal family, the ministers and municipal functionaries, on July 28 succeeding. It is 11 feet high, habited in the favourite costume of the emperor, and was modelled by Seurre. This sumptuous monument stands upon a plain plinth of polished granite,

surrounded by an iron railing; and from its vast size and happy position produces a grand effect when seen from the Boulevard or the gardens of the Tuileries; and the total cost of its erection was 1,500,000 francs. As a view of Paris may be much easier obtained, I do not recommend persons to ascend this column as it is quite dark, but from those who may choose to go up the guardian, expects a small gratuity, who furnishes the visitor with a lantern, which is indispensable. The hours of admission are from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 4 in winter.

In the Place Vendôme is the residence of the Minister of Justice and offices of the *Etat-Major*.

In the Rue de la Paix, one of the cleanest and widest of the trading streets of Paris; on the left is the

*Hôtel du Timbre*, or stamp-office. Opposite are the barracks of the *Sapeurs-Pompiers*.

The battalion of sapeurs-pompiers, or soldier firemen, contains 636 men and officers, and is divided into 4 companies; 134 are on duty every day at the theatres, and the remainder, are in the Guard-houses in the different *arrondissements*; a great number of Engines and other means of extinguishing the fires are at their disposal. At the end of the Rue de la Paix is the Boulevard Capucines, turning to the left, we pass the

*Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères*. On reaching the extremity of the Boulevards, we stand before the beautiful and chaste building, the

*Madeline*. Louis XV ordained the construction of this edifice, the first stone was laid in 1764. Constant d'Ivry formed the plans, but after his death, in 1777, great

changes were made by Couture his successor. By order of Napoleon, who conceived the project of converting this edifice into a Temple of Glory, the plans were once more modified by Vignon; but on the return of Louis XIII. its original plan was resumed. The expenses incurred in building and pulling down were enormous. This church, one of the finest buildings of the capital, constructed at length, under the direction of M. Huvé, has the shape and simplicity of an ancient temple. It is in the form of a rectangle, of about 326 feet by 130; is raised on a basement eight feet 326 high, and surrounded by a peristyle formed by fifty two Corinthian columns. On the north and south are two porticos, surmounted by triangular pediments. A bas-relief, 118 feet in length by 22 in height, composed of nineteen figures, ornaments the southern front. The Magdalen is represented at the feet of Jesus supplicating the forgiveness of sinners. On the left of the spectator, Angels are seen contemplating the converted sinner. The Saviour sent on earth to call the Just, suffers innocence to approach, supported by Faith and Hope. Charity, taking care of two children, cannot follow her sisters, but points out by her expression the place reserved in Heaven for the virtuous. In the angle, an Angel receives the soul of a Saint quitting the tomb, and shows him the abode of his new state. On the right, an avenging Angel with a flaming sword drives before him Envy, Lewdness, Hypocrisy, and Avarice. In the angle, a demon hurls the souls of the damned into everlasting flames. The roof is entirely formed of iron and copper; and is 90 feet in height. The

effect of the exterior is similar to that of the Parthenon at Athens; and the most favourable place for viewing it is from the opposite side of the boulevard. The interior is one of the most splendid in Europe, and it rivals in some respects the magnificence of St. Peter's at Rome. The first religious ceremony performed here was over the body of M. Humann, minister of Finance, 30th April 1842.

Near the Madeleine is a small but well-supplied market, on the esplanade east of the edifice a flower-market is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Proceeding down the rue Royale at N<sup>o</sup>. 2, is the hôtel and Offices of the Ministre of Marine and Colonies, to the

*Place de la Concorde.* Place de Louis XV., de la Révolution, or de la Concorde. This fine place has borne successively these three names. Its length from north to south is 750 feet, and from east to west, 528. It is in form of an octagon, is marked out by fossés, 72 feet broad by 14 deep, encompassed by balustrades, and terminated by eight pavilions. Placed in the centre of this place, one enjoys a fine *coup d'oeil*: on the north two spacious and magnificent edifices, the Marine and ancient Garde-Meuble, which, separated by the Rue Royale, present a view of the church of the Madeleine; to the south the fine bridge Louis XVI, serving as an avenue to the Chamber of Deputies; to the east, the garden of the Tuileries; and on the west the avenue of the Champs-Élysées, presenting in perspective, the Arc-de-Triomphe de l'Étoile. In the middle is erected the Obelisk of Luxor, and on each side are elegant fountains.

Between the lines of road that

cross the place, bordering each fossé, have been laid down compartments of Seyssel asphalt. The fossés are planted in gardens, and the corners of the place are crossed by bridges, placed diagonally. On the large pedestals of the parapets are twenty handsome rostral columns, bearing lamps, and surmounted by gilded globes. Along the internal edges of the parades are forty iron lamp-posts, half of which are furnished with cocks at their bases for watering the place. The eight pavilions, having been restored, and re-adorned are surmounted with allegorical figures of the principal towns in France: viz. Lille and Strasburg, by Pradier; Bordeaux and Nantes, by Calhouet; Marseilles and Brest, by Cortot; Rouen and Lyons, by Petitot. On the sides of the pavilions are oval medallions, incrusting with various marbles, and surrounded by richly sculptured wreaths. In the centre is the

*Obelisk of Luxor.* This relic of ancient Egypt is one of two obelisks that stood in front of the great temple of Thebes, the modern Luxor, where they were erected, 1550 years before Christ, by Rhames III., of the 18th Egyptian dynasty, better known in history as the great Sesostris. The two monoliths were given by Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, to the French government, together with one of Cleopatra's Needles, near Alexandria, in consideration of the advantages conferred by France on Egypt in aiding to form the modern arsenal and naval establishment of Alexandria. Continue up the

*Champs Elysées.* On the left, towards the river, and opposite the Invalides, is an exhibition of *Panoramic views*, well worthy a visit,

and on the right higher up, is the handsome *Cirque National*.

The annual *Promenade de Longchamp*, takes place in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week. At the extremity is

*The Arc-de-Triomphe de l'Étoile.* This magnificent and commanding monument was begun in 1806, at the suggestion of Napoleon. The events of 1815 suspended the works: they were however renewed in 1823, but continued slowly until 1836, when this stupendous monument, which had been successively under the direction of 9 architects, was completed. The total height of the whole edifice is 152 feet, and its width and thickness are 137 feet and 68 feet respectively. Each of the groups is 36 feet high, and each figure 18 feet.

The northern pier of the eastern principal face has on its pedestal a group, representing the *Departure*, by Rude. War summons the French of all ages to the defence of their country. Group on the left *The Triumph* Napoléon crowned by Victory; prostrate cities render him homage; Fame proclaims his mighty deeds; History records them, &c. On (the tympan of) the arch, two figures of Fame, by Pradier; and two bas-reliefs; one by Lemaire, commemorating the funeral of general Marceau; and the other by Scurre the elder, representing Napoleon at the battle of Aboukir receiving the prisoners taken by Murat. Facing the faubourg du Roule, a bas-relief by Gechter, the battle of Austerlitz. Napoleon at the head of the imperial guard; the Russians battered by the artillery and suffocated in a pond whither they had retreated.

The tympan of the small arch is by Bra; it represents the arms of the infantry under the figures of a grenadier and a chasseur. On the side next to Neuilly: on the right. *The Resistance* by Etex. This group represents a young man defending his wife, his children, and his father; behind him is a cavalier falling wounded from his horse; whilst the Genius of the Future hovers over and encourages them. On the left a Warrior sheathing his sword: by his side, a Woman and two Children; behind, a Soldier returned from the wars, taming a bull for purposes of agriculture; and above, Peace protecting agriculture and commerce. The bas-relief on the right side represents Bonaparte crossing the bridge of Arcole, and Colonel Muiron expiring at his feet. Bas-relief on the left, by Chaponnière, the capture of Alexandria by Kleber, who is wounded in the head. Facing Passy, Bas-relief by Marochetti, the battle of Jemmapes; General Dumouriez at the head of his staff, cheering his soldiers; among the generals, is seen the Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe) who commanded the centre. On the great vault, figures the Navy, by Scurie the younger; on the left is a Sailor, on the right a Marine. The light and heavy artillery are designed by De Bay. The grand frieze below the entablature is due to the chisel of Brun, Jacquot, Laitie, &c. In the centre, on the side facing Paris, the representatives of the people distributing flags to chiefs of the different armies; the troops preparing to march. On the lateral fronts and on that towards Neuilly, is represented the return of the victorious armies; loaded with the spoils of the vanquished; in the

centre, France regenerated, accompanied by prosperity and abundance distributing crowns. The public are admitted to ascend to the top from 9 till dusk. On descending take the outer boulevards to the opening opposite to the

*Pont d'Jena.* One of the simplest and finest bridges of the capital. This bridge was attempted to be blown up by the Prussians in 1814. After passing over this bridge we enter on the

*Champ de Mars.* Which forms a parallelogram of 2,700 feet by 900, encompassed by a fosse and mason-work. In this place are held the annual races. The garrison troops and the national guards are also reviewed here.

*Ecole Militaire.* Champ-de-Mars. Founded in 1752 for the reception of 500 young noblemen, whose fathers died poor in the service, but suppressed in 1788, it now forms a barracks for, and is capable of holding 4,000 men. The principal front is in the place de Fontenoy from whence we proceed by the Avenue de Boufflers to the

*Hotel des Invalides.* It is here that the veterans who have fought and bled for their country, find a calm retreat when age or wounds remove them from their military career.

Officers and privates are paid, and lodged in proportion to their rank. The governor has 40,000 fr. per annum, with free lodging. All soldiers who are actually disabled by their wounds, or who have served 30 years, are entitled to the privileges of this institutions. The officers breakfast at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10, and dine, at 5. The sub-officers and privates, being numerous, are divided into three parties to take their meals, viz., 1st party, break-

fast 8 1/2, dinner 4; 2d party, breakfast 9, dinner 4 1/2; 3rd party, breakfast 10, dinner 5: they have all some soup early in the morning besides. The soldiers have for breakfast soup, beef, and a dish of vegetables; for dinner a ragout, with vegetables, or eggs and vegetables. Each man also receives a litre of wine and 1 1/2 pound of white bread daily. Each man has his bed, straw mattress, and bolster, with a small cupboard for his clothes. Great order, cleanliness, and comfort prevail. In the distribution of meat, wine, and clothing, if any person does not choose to consume the quantity of his allowance, he may receive an equivalent for it in money. The hotel will hold 5,000 invalids, but at present there are not more than 3,500 in it. They all wear the same uniform. On entering take the left corridor and the extreme end will lead into a small court, in the right hand corner a small door will lead to.

*Napoleon's Tomb.* Within the Chapel of St. Jerome the ashes of Napoleon lie in state, surrounded by violet coloured velvet drapery richly embroidered with gold ornaments and festooned. The centre being ornamented with shields and trophies of war, between columns facing the entrance to the Chapel is a raised base on which is placed (but covered with a velvet paul) the coffin, which contains the ashes of the Hero, outside is the imperial crown, sword, and the little hat worn by Napoleon at Eylau, the flags which surround the tomb are those taken at the battle of Austerlitz surmounted by a large Eagle. A Gas lamp burns night day, and on the 20th of March, the 5 of May, the 15 of August and some others, all the

ancient chandeliers are lighted and placed around the coffin, the sides of the Chapel are covered with drapery which is ornamented with a gold cross, the imperial arms, and other devices, it forms an altar. The Chapel is inclosed within iron gates, outside of which are placed four soldiers belonging to the Hôtel des Invalides whose duty it is to watch the Chapel day and night. A monument under the dome is about to be re-erected.

*Palais Bourbon.* This palace at the time of the Revolution was in possession of the Prince de Condé, and was one of the first edifices plundered by the mob. In 1795 it was chosen for the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred. It consists of a projecting mass, in which is the portico, crowned by an immense pediment, supported by twelve Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of the pediment is a bas-relief in plaster, by Fragonard, representing Law reposing on tablets of the Charter, sustained by Strength and Justice. On the left, Peace is conducting Commerce; and on the right, Abundance advances under the auspices of the Law; the Arts and Sciences follow in the train. The angles are occupied by allegorical images of the Seine, the Marne, and the Rhine. The portico is elevated on a platform, to which the ascent is by a flight of 28 steps, upwards of 100 feet in width. At the foot of the steps, on pedestals, 18 feet in elevation, are two statues, one representing Justice, on the other Prudence. Four colossal statues are placed on curule chairs on each side of this flight of steps. They represent Sully, Colbert, L'Hôpital, and Daguesseau.

*Chamber of Deputies.* To visit the Chamber and its various appendages, no formality is requisite beyond demanding permission at the door; but to hear the debates, a letter addressed to one of the Deputies will obtain a ticket; but strangers will find it the readiest way to go to the door of the Chamber early, where persons, who wait for admission, give up their places for 1 or 2 francs, according to the importance of the debate. The various apartments, library, &c., are behind. The Chamber itself is a semicircular hall, ornamented with 24 columns of white marble of the Ionic order, having capitals of bronze gilt. The president's chair and the tribune form the centre of the axis of the semi-circle, from which rise the seats of the 459 Deputies, in the shape of an amphitheatre to the height of the basement which supports the columns. The whole is fitted up in red cloth and gold. Over the president's chair, upon the wall which faces the assembly, is a large painting, representing King Louis Philippe swearing to the Charter in the Chamber of Deputies on 9th of August 1830. In the intercolumniations are placed statues of Order and Liberty. A marble bas-relief is placed under the great picture. A spacious double gallery, capable of containing 500 persons, runs round the semicircular part of the Chamber, and is fitted up with tribunes for the Royal Family, the corps diplomatique, and the public. The seats of the deputies are so contrived that each has a place for writing on, immediately in front of him: half of the lower bench is reserved for the ministers. Immediately under the tribune in front of the president's chair are

two small desks, for the reporters of the official journal, the *Moniteur*, who relieve each other in taking notes of the debate. A deputy when addressing the Chamber ascends the tribune, and harangues his colleagues.

Opposite the front entrance is the *Pont de la Concorde*.

*Palais de la Legion d'Honneur.* This elegant edifice was constructed after designs by Rosseau, for the Prince de Salm, in 1786. The prince having fallen a victim to the frenzy of the times in which he existed, his residence became alienated.

In 1803 it was bought by the government, and at the time of the creation of the Legion of Honour, this palace was chosen for the inauguration.

Further on is the

*Palais d'Orsay.* This is one of the most magnificent edifices of the capital. It was begun during the internal administration of the Duke de Cadore, in the time of Napoleon, and was intended for the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Charles X, intended it to be used as a palace for the exhibition of the productions of French industry. This edifice consists of a vast court, surrounded by four magnificent piles of building, and two smaller courts, forming, with their buildings, wings to the principal mass of the edifice. Towards the river the grand front presents a long line of windows formed by arches under a Tuscan colonnade; above which is a similar series of the Ionic order; and over this a bastard Corinthian attic. The lower story here is flanked at both ends by a balustraded platform laid out as a garden. An iron railing passes along the river front of the edifice. The court is surrounded by a don-

bleseries of arcades, and galleries above, the ceilings of which are painted to represent panelling in different kinds of wood richly gilt. There are four staircases, one at each corner of the court. The *escalier d'honneur* is really magnificent in construction and splendid in decoration. The ground floor of the central part is appropriated to the Council of State and the dependent offices; the first floor to the Cour des Comptes; and the third story to the archives of these two public bodies. This edifice has cost upwards of 12 millions. For permission to view this palace application must be made by letter post-paid to *M. le Secrétaire-Général du Conseil d'Etat*, palais d'Orsay. Adjoining it is a large barrack for cavalry, formerly the Hôtel des Gardes-du-Corps.

The next object, after passing this building, is the *Hôtel Praslin*, a magnificent mansion, situated partly on the quay where its terrace will be perceived, but its entrance and front are in the rue de Lille. This is one of the largest and most sumptuous of the residences of the old nobility.

*Pont Royal*, which commands a fine view of Paris, both up and down the course of the Seine.

Passing through the gate into the garden of the Tuileries a very different scene presents itself compared with that of the morning—groupes of fashionable dressed persons are now congregated, and two sous may be invested to advantage.

## TUESDAY.

*Palace Royal, Left into rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, right into rue Richelieu. Royal Library, open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10 till 3, place Ri-*

*cheheu, Fountain, Rue Filles-St-Thomas, Place de la Bourse, Exchange, Theatre Vaudeville, Descending the rue Vivienne, To the left into the passage's Vivienne and Colbert, Church of Petits-Pères, Bank, Place des Victoires, statue of Louis XIV, from thence through small streets named Reposoir, Pagevin, and Verdelet, into the rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Post Office, To the right into rue Sartine, right hand round the Halle au Blé, Ancient Column, cross through the Halle, out between Nos 7 and 8 into rue Oblin to the Church of St. Eustache, Fish Market, Halles for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Vegetables, Marché des Innocents, Fountain, Rue St-Denis, right to the Place du Châtelet, Column, To the right along the quais to the Church of St-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Louvre.*

*Palais Royal* The Palais Royal, originally Palais Cardinal Richelieu built in 1629, on the site of the ancient hotels de Rambouillet, de Mercoeur, and de Brion, after designs by Lemercier. As the cardinal's fortunes continued to increase, he continued to embellish his palace, till at length he considered it worthy to be left as a legacy to Louis XIII. Louis XIV. resided here with his mother during the troubles of the Fronde; and it is from this circumstance that it derives its name. At this time was formed the place in front of the palace. When Louis ascended the throne, he bestowed this palace upon his brother the Duke of Orleans, for life. After his death, in 1693, it finally passed into the possession of this branch of the royal family, in the person of Philip of Orléans, his nephew,

upon his marriage with Mademoiselle de Blois. It was augmented and embellished in 1763. The galleries which surround the garden were constructed in 1786, except the Galerie d'Orléans, which was finished in its present state at the time of the late reparations in 1829. This palace and its gardens have been the scene of many events recorded in French history. The late Duke of Orleans, father to the present king, having exhausted his revenues by an unparalleled course of profligacy, for the sake of replenishing his coffers, converted this princely residence into an immense bazaar, parcelling it out into little shops, which were speedily let to the highest bidders; other apartments were converted into sale-rooms, cafés, ball-rooms, and saloons for gambling and every species of debauchery. At this time the palace was called *Palais Egalité*. More recently, after the execution of that prince, a spacious hall was fitted up for the sittings of the *Tribunal*, and the building then assumed the name of *Palais du Tribunal*. It recovered its former title in the time of Napoleon; and its ancient possessors at the period of the restoration, in the family and persons of Louis-Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, now king of the French. The garden was the scene of some of the first revolutionary meetings; at one of which, in 1789, the tricoloured cockade was adopted.

The splendid *Galerie d'Orléans*, lately substituted for the ignoble wooden galleries which so long disgraced the palace and garden, and which unites the pavilions and completes the ensemble of the second court, is three hundred feet in length and thirty in width, and forms an agreeable promenade in

winter and wet weather. On each side are rows of shops, perfectly similar in size and exterior decoration, and separated from each other by pilasters and mirrors; each shop has a double front, on one side looking towards the promenade and the court, on the other towards the promenade and the garden. These shops, though only about eighteen feet square, and having for family accommodation only a small entresol and a cellar, are not let for less than 4000 frs. per annum each.

The garden forms a parallelogram of seven hundred feet by three hundred. In the centre are two grass-plots, surrounded by flower-beds, and slight iron railings. The one near the galerie d'Orléans contains an Apollo Belvidere in bronze, and a *méridien à détonation*, the explosion of which announces the sun's passage over the meridian. In the other is a Diana, likewise in bronze, and four modern statues in white marble representing Eurydice stung by a snake, Ulysses on the sea shore, a boy struggling with a goat, and a young man about to bathe. In a basin, sixty feet in diameter, between these grass-plots, is a fountain supplied from the canal de l'Oureq; the water, which rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, falling in the form of a wheat-sheaf. Near the angles of the garden are four pavilions, two are occupied by portrait painters, in the two others newspapers are lent out to read. On the ground-floor is a row of 180 arcades of equal dimensions throughout. The piers by which they are formed are ornamented with immense fluted pilasters of the Composite order, supporting an attic crowned throughout by a balustrade. The galerie



are separated from the garden by iron-railings and gates, and between each arcade is a stone bench for the accommodation of elderly people of the poorer class, or such fashionable loungers as prefer a stone accommodation to a wooden one; the latter requiring, however, a modicum of two sous. Besides the above, around the grass-plots, and more specially in the vicinity of the Café de la Rotonde, (where has been purchased at a great price the privilege of serving liqueurs, etc. in the garden,) are innumerable chairs, which, in the cool of the evening, during summer, are crowded by well-dressed company, who take their ices, or sip their lemonade, their orgeat, or their café, at luxurious ease.

Viewed on a fine summer evening, what with the bright gas lamps flashing from under the arcades, what with those in the garden, the lamps in the brilliant shop windows, those in the cafés and other establishments above the gallery, the whole presents a lightness, airiness, and elegance, unrivalled by any building of any other capital.

The Palais-Royal is the resort of all classes, for business or pleasure; it is the heart of Paris, the emporium of Fashion. The shops which surround the garden offer a profusion of all that can satisfy the luxury or the vanity of man.

Shops of millinery, jewellery, clothiery, booksellers, clock-sellers, print-sellers, china-houses, coffee-houses, bagnios, money-changers and gamblers, all unite in amicable rivalry to ease the unwary idler of his money. Let a man walk under any of these arcades, at any hour of the day or night, and he will never want food either for meditation or amu-

sement. It would be no difficult matter to pass one's whole life in the Palais-Royal, without feeling the necessity of going one step beyond its walls; there is no want, either natural or artificial, no appetite of the grosser or more refined order, no wish for the cultivation of the mind or decoration of the body, no sensual or spiritual humour, which would not here find food, gratification, and perpetual variety. No age, no station, no temper could ever leave it without an ardent desire to return; the sight is first caught, and the other senses follow in rapid succession.

The restaurateurs in the Palais-Royal are considered the most famous; their larders are the choicest, their bills of fare the longest, and their dining-rooms the most elegant in Paris; you have in them the choice of more than a hundred dishes, above twenty sorts of desserts, upwards of twenty kinds of wine, and more than twenty species of liqueurs; the charge at most of them is two francs, including half a bottle of wine.

The coffee-houses form another point of meeting for the multitude who do not go merely for taking a walk, or who choose to recreate themselves after walking. The commodities, as well as the prices, are alike in all the coffee-houses in the Palais-Royal, some of which are on the ground-floor, others upstairs, and a few are subterranean, a cup of coffee costs eight sous, a glass of Cognac brandy six sous, a glass of liqueur eight sous, a tumbler of lemonade, orgeat, or biravoise, just the same; a glass of ice one franc, a breakfast of tea costs thirty-six sous.

If the stranger be in want of a suit of clothes, here he may be furnished by the time he has peru-

sed the newspapers; in short, it is on this spot one may witness every scene that can well be imagined, and here every wish may be gratified: but care must be taken you do not pay too dearly for the gratification.

The concourse of people in the Palais-Royal is never at an end; its company is the most numerous, (i. e. was) the most brilliant, of any of the places of resort in this city. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Luxembourg, the Boulevards, in short none of the promenades, could be brought into comparison with this little world; as Paris devoured the marrow of France, so the Palais-Royal devoured the marrow of Paris.

The Palais Royal was notorious for its gambling houses, but public gaming tables are no longer allowed.

The Théâtre Français is also an appendage of the palace, having been formerly the private property of the Dukes of Orleans. A door from the palace still communicates with the royal box.

The palace is now used for the accommodation of foreign princes during their stay in Paris. The interior of which may be seen on Sundays from 1 till 4, on presenting passport. The entrance is in the rue de Valois.

After leaving the Palace Royal, at the upper end turning into the rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, on the left, and rue Richelieu, on the right, we arrive at the

**Royal Library.** Every author is bound to deposit in this library within a certain time gratuitously a copy of his work. The number of Greek, Arabic, Latin, French, and other manuscripts herein deposited, amounts to more than 75,000 vols. It has a cabinet con-

taining nearly 100,000 medals without mentioning thousands of engraved stones, and other *antiques*. In the cabinet of engravings, amounting to about 1,600,000, and 300,000 maps and plans, are seen the productions of Marc-Antoine, Rembrandt, etc. There are tables and chairs, for those who wish to inspect the engravings, and the attendants are always ready to supply any volume or portfolio that may be asked for.

The royal library is open for students, authors, &c., from 10 till 3, every day, except Sundays and festivals. The rooms for study are warmed in winter with hot air stoves. Walking visitors are admitted to the library as well as to the cabinet of modals and antiques, and the cabinet of engravings; from 10 till 3 on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passports give no special right of entry. The vacation commences 1st September, and ends on 15th October, during which period the library is closed.

**Place Richelieu.** With its splendid new Fountain. On this now open space the French Opera-house formerly stood; at the door of which, Duke de Berri was assassinated in 1820.

Proceeding towards the boulevards, the rue Filles St. Thomas leads into the place de la Bourse at the corner is the

**Theatre Vaudeville.** Formerly the Opéra Comique, It presents a narrow front, ornamented with columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, pilasters, and niches, in which statues are placed. The interior is of a circular form, and holds 1200 persons.

**Bourse (Exchange).** This building is one of the most magnificent in Europe. Its form is a parallelogram of 212 feet by 126. It is sup-

ported by 66 Corinthian columns; the interior is suitably arranged for business; and ornamented with 16 paintings in *grisaille*. The erection cost 8,149,000 frs.

Descending the rue Vivienne on the left hand side of the street are the *Passages Vivienne* and *Colbert*, by entering the first, and making a little detour, a side passage will lead to the

*Church of Petits-Pères*. Place des Petits-Pères, 1st district church of an arrondissement. This church was erected in 1056, on the site of one dedicated by Louis XIII. to Notre Dame des Victoires, in commemoration of his victories, and the capture of La Rochelle, and serving as the chapel to a community of bare-footed Augustin monks.

Opposite the church is the *Fontaine des Petits Pères*, constructed in 1671. Close by is the

*Banque de France*. Its capital is 90 millions of francs, it issues notes of 500 and 1,000 frs. payable to the bearer at sight; discounts bills of exchange or to order, at dates not exceeding three months; advances money on bullion, or foreign gold and silver coin; keeps an account for voluntary deposits of every kind, government securities, national and foreign shares, contracts, &c.; undertakes the payment of bills, etc.

*Place des Victoires and Statue of Louis XIV.* The pedestal is decorated with two bas-reliefs, representing the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV., in 1672, and that monarch upon his throne distributing military decorations.

From the place des Victoires through the small streets. *Reposoir*, *Pagevin* and *Verdelet*, to the rue J. J. Rousseau in which is situated the

*General Post-Office* or *Postes aux Lettres*. Letters for Paris and its vicinity are collected and distributed every two hours, from seven in the morning to seven in evening. The general post-office receives paid letters for foreign countries and for the departments till four o'clock, and the *Bureaux d'Arrondissements* receive them only till three o'clock. Unpaid letters for the departments and those foreign countries to which the payment of postage is voluntary, are received at the *boite aux lettres* till three, at the *Bureaux d'Arrondissements* till four, and at the *Exchange* and general post-office till five. Letters, termed *Lettres de Bourse*, directed to the departments of foreign countries, are received, paid or unpaid, till five o'clock. The general post-office and the letter-box, 4. Place de la Bourse, are closed at two o'clock (until which hour letters are received instead of five) on Sundays and holidays, when the *Exchange* is open. By an arrangement made between England and France, in 1843, letters may be sent, from either country without paying any postage in advance, or it may be paid either partially or entirely. From Paris to England the postage is 1 fr.

Letters for England are sent off daily from Paris by "estafette," and reach London the next day but one; and *vice versa*, letters from England arrive at Paris by the same means and in the same time.

A foreigner may have his letters directed to him *poste restante*, Paris, or at any other town where he intends to go. The *poste restante* is open daily from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., except on Sundays

and festivals, when it closes at 5 p. m. On the party applying at the post-office, and showing his passport or perhaps his card, the letter will be delivered. The mails leave Paris daily at 6 in the evening. The French charge for sending *Galignani's Messenger* to England, is four centimes, i. e. four fifths of a half-penny.

After paying a visit to the Post-Office, turn to the right into the rue Sartine, walk round out side (right) to the

*Astronomical Column*, of the Doric order, 95 feet in height, built by Catherine de Médicis in 1572; on its summit is an ingenious sun dial, which marks the precise time of the day; and at its foot a public fountain.

*Halle aux Blés* (Corn-Market). It is a sort of rotunda pierced with 26 arcades, six of which correspond to as many streets. Not a piece of wood has been used in its construction; all is vaulted. It was built in 1622, on the site of the ancient hôtel de Soissons inhabited by Catherine de Médicis. The vaulted granaries, of brick and stone, are ascended by two staircases, so ingeniously contrived, that persons can ascend and descend at the same time without obstructing each other. The roof, erected by Brunet in 1811, is of iron and copper, and light is admitted into the edifice by a large circular window in the centre of the roof 31 feet in diameter. The echo in this building is remarkable. In addition to the above-mentioned granaries, the whole of the interior, 126 feet in diameter, is filled with flour and grain.

Enter by the right of the column passing through the halle, emerge between Nos. 7 and 8 by the rue Oblin to the

*Church of St. Eustache*. On festivals this church is much thronged by amateurs of sacred music, which is well performed.

Near this church is the

*Fontaine de Tantalé*, at the point formed by the rue Montmartre and Montorgueil. Proceeding eastwards from the church the visitor enters a portion of an immense space devoted to Halls and Markets — the first on the right are those devoted to Cheese and Butter; on the left, for the sale of fish, it is an oblong edifice, well paved and watered; proceeding onwards we come to the

*Marché des Innocents*, formerly the burying ground of the church of des Innocents. The gardeners in the neighbourhood of Paris arrive here every night at from 12 to 2 with their fruit and vegetables, and from 4 in the morning till 9 the wholesale dealing is carried on. After that hour they are replaced by retail dealers who remain under the sheds, which surround the market.

*Fontaine des Innocents*. This fountain, one of the finest specimens of French architecture, was erected in 1531, from the designs of Pierre-Lescot. This monument, crowned by a cupola, is 46 feet high. The water, which rushes in superb cascades, comes from the canal de l'Ourcq.

From the *Marché des Innocents* into the rue St. Denis, the right will lead to the

*Place du Chatelet*. It takes its name from the great Châtelet built there about 855, and which was pulled down in 1812; the beautiful *Fontaine des Palmiers* adorn this square. The Chamber of Notaries is situated in this place, where houses and real property of insolvent debtors, as well

as goods seized by the magistrates' warrants, are sold to the highest bidder.

*Fontaine du Palmier*, Place du Châtelet. This monument, erected in 1808, on the Plans of Bralle, presents a column in bronze, 52 feet in height, in the centre of a circular basin of 20 feet in diameter. The water gushes out of each angle through a cornucopia.

From this place we proceed to the right along the quays to the church of

*St. German l'Auxerrois*, facing the colonnade of the Louvre. The foundation of this church is attributed to Childeric and Ultrogathe his wife, about the year 580. The church is a regular cruciform and a double aisle incloses both nave and choir; the western doorway porch extends the whole width of the nave. It is undergoing a thorough repairing and beautifying.

As it is now nine o'clock it is time to conduct our anxious friends to see the wonders of art in the

*Palace of the Louvre*. The entrance into the Museum of the Louvre is (except Sundays and Fête-days) through a door at the right hand side of the grand entrance, by a small court decorated by antique bas-reliefs, and an immense granite sphinx brought from Egypt. Strangers must produce their passport and insert their name in a book kept in the porter's lodge for that purpose. Visitors must also deposit their canes and parasols, on ascending the stairs, the grand staircase to the right leads to the Egyptian and Marine Museums and Spanish paintings also to the valuable collection of paintings, library, &c.,

bequeathed by Mr. Standish to Louis Philippe which occupies several rooms on the second floor. The ground floor contains the Museum of Antiquities. At the top of the grand staircase the grand saloon leads into the long gallery, which is provided by projecting arcades, supported by marble columns, into many parts; some of which are lighted from the roof, others from side windows. The walls are entirely covered with pictures, and a plain slab of red marble runs all round the gallery to the height of about three feet against the wall, and the pictures rest upon its upper line. The gallery is divided into three schools: the French, the Flemish and German, Italian, and modern copies of ancient pictures. None, but the works of deceased masters are admitted into this museum.

As we cannot describe in detail all the works of art to be found in these museums, we must content ourselves with referring our readers to the catalogues which may be purchased in the museum.

The *Musée des Dessins* is separated from the Galerie du Louvre by the Grand Salon. This Gallery contains a collection of 25,000 engravings, besides which there are 4,000 copper-plates by the best masters, of which proofs are sold for the benefit of the establishment.

*Musée Egyptien*. This splendid collection of Egyptian, Grecian; and Roman antiquities, occupies nine apartments on the first story.

The *Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Espagnoles* is arranged in the rooms on the first floor of the eastern side, and is one of the latest and most precious acquisitions made by the crown of France

for the benefit of the country. The ceilings of the rooms have only lately been finished, and they now claim the visitor's attention. Two apartments at the southern end are also worthy of a special notice: one, the bedroom of Henry IV., where the monarch used to sleep when he inhabited the Louvre, and in which the alcove still remains where the royal bed was placed, and on which the king's body was laid after his assassination. At the upper end of this alcove is a door opening into a small partitioned closet, wherein Henry may have used to place a trusty attendant.

*Musée de la Marine.* This museum occupies six rooms on the northern side of the Louvre. It contains models of every kind of vessel, and all machines employed on board ship, plans in relief of ports and arsenals, forges, rope-houses, block-houses, &c. It is intended to ornament these rooms with paintings representing the naval exploits of the French in every epoch.

The *Standish Gallery*, containing near 600 pictures by the best French, Italian, Flemish and Spanish masters, 400 choice and rare volumes, and cardinal Ximenez's Bible, valued at 50,000 francs. The collection occupies 5 rooms on the second story.

The Musée des Antiques, the Musée des Tableaux, the Musée de la Marine, the Musée Egyptien and the Standish Gallery are open to the public on Sundays from 10 till 4. Strangers are admitted every day, except Mondays, by a door to the right of the principal entrance, upon producing their passports.

### WEDNESDAY.

*Rue de la Paix, Boulevard Italien, Rue Lafitte, Church Notre-Dame de Lorette, Boulevards, Théâtre Variétés, Théâtre Gymnase Dramatic, Porte St. Denis, Porte St. Martin, down rue St. Martin, to the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, 11 till 3 (with passport), Cour St. Martin, Rue Royale, Marché St. Martin, Rue des Fontaines, Temple, Marché aux Vieux Linges (old Clothes Market), return to the Boulevards by rue du Temple, Château d'Eau, Entrepôt de Douanes, Canal St. Martin, to the rue Ménilmontant, Rue St. Maur, right to the Abattoir Ménilmontant, Rue de la Sorbonne, on the left, Prison Modèle, pour les jeunes déterus, on the right Prison for condemned criminals, Grave Stone street, To Père-La-Chaise, Outer Boulevards, to the Barrière du Trône, Faubourg St. Antoine, Column of July, Place Royale, By Omnibus back.*

Passing up the Rue de la Paix the stranger will be struck by the beauty and novelty which the Boulevards (turning to the right) presents. The first point of attraction is the Chinese Baths on the Boulevard des Italiens. On the north side is Tortoni's celebrated café, and the Café de Paris; a large room in the latter was the rendezvous, during the morning and evening, of speculators in the public funds, who there congregated, and called la Petite Bourse. Next door to Tortoni's, and forming the corner of the rue Lafitte, a building has been recently erected, which, in point of beauty and architectural adornment

stands unequalled in Paris. Some well-known restaurants, much frequented by the fashionables of Paris, are to be found on this Boulevard. The Academie Royale de Musique, or French Opera; is on this side of the Boulevard.

At the top of rue Lafitte, is the new church

*Notre-Dame de Lorette.* The length and breadth are 204 feet and 96 feet respectively. The portico, which forms a beautiful object, viewed from the rue Lafitte, is composed of four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment. The interior of the church is everywhere decorated with painted or stuccoed compartments, or else are covered with pictures; the ceilings are all divided into compartments, separated by richly-sculptured beams, and filled each with a bold architectural flower; the whole being painted in gorgeous colours, and profusely gilt. This church is the most splendid in Paris, and cost about 1,800,000 frs. in erecting. Service is performed at this church with much ceremony, and the singing, executed in great part by children, is remarkably good.

Returning to the Boulevard by the rue Faubourg Montmartre, opposite is the

*Théâtre des Variétés.* This theatre was opened in 1807. Its front, though very small, is in the purest style, and decorated with two ranges of columns, Doric and Ionic, surmounted by a pediment. The house, which is nearly circular, can accommodate 1,240 persons. Vaudevilles and farces are performed here.

Further, on the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, stands the

*Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique*, erected in 1820, and pre-

sents a plain front to the boulevard. The vestibule is small, the house, will contain 1,282 spectators.

*Porte St. Denis.* The city of Paris, wishing to celebrate the uninterrupted series of victories which distinguished the memorable campaign of Flanders, in which, in the course of two months, Louis XIV. subjected forty towns and three provinces to his dominions, erected this triumphal arch on the site of the ancient porte St. Denis, whose name it still bears. Above the principal arch is a bas-relief representing Louis XIV. on horseback, with his truncheon in his hand, crossing the Rhine at Tolhuis. The bas-relief represents the taking of Maestricht.

This monument was thoroughly repaired by Cellierier in 1807.

*Porte St. Martin.* Boulevard St. Martin. Here Louis XIV. is seen seated on a throne, having at his feet an allegorical figure of a nation on her knees, who extends her arms, and presents to him the treaty. In the other, he is represented under the figure of Hercules naked, with a club in his hand, and trampling dead bodies beneath his feet.

Descending the rue St. Martin at No. 208, a short distance on the left, we arrive at the

*Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.* Should artists produce any useful inventions, without having the means to carry them into execution, the council brings them acquainted with such capitalists as are likely to advance them the necessary funds.

All those who have obtained patents for inventions are bound to deposit the originals of the said patents, together with the de-

scriptions, plans, drawings, and models therewith connected, in the Conservatory, which it is at liberty to print, engrave and publish.

The Conservatory is open to the public from 10 till 4 on Sundays and Thursdays, on Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, with passports.

By the Cour St. Martin into the rue Royale, left to

*Marché St. Martin*, a parallelogram of 309 feet by 180, erected in 107 in the enclosure of the abbey of St. Martin-des-Champs. The stalls, in number nearly 400, are arranged in two large buildings, divided by a space, in the centre is a fountain, consisting of a basin supported by three allegorical figures in bronze, representing the genii of hunting, fishing, and agriculture. The large building on the left of the *Marché St. Martin* is the Mairé of the arrondissement.

Leaving the market by the rue Borda, cross into the rue des Fontaines. The *Maison d'Arrêt des Madelonnettes*, is a large building formerly belonging to a society of nuns, called the *Filles de Madeleine*, who devoted themselves to the reclaiming of abandoned women. The visitor will find himself, on leaving this street, opposite the

*Convent of the Temple*. Built by the Templars about the middle of the 12th century. But little of the ancient edifice remains. The front is decorated with a portico formed of eight coupled Ionic columns. On each side is a fountain surmounted by a colossal statue by Pujol. That on the left represents the Seine, that on the right the Marne.

On the 11th of August, 1792, Louis XVI. and his family were

confined here. The unfortunate monarch only left it on the 20th January, 1793, to perish on the scaffold. The tower, which afterwards served as a state prison, was demolished in 1811.

*Marché du Vieux Linge*. This spacious market was erected in 1809, upon part of the ancient Temple. It consists of four galleries, containing 1,888 shops or stalls. Here are offered for sale old clothes, linen, shoes, iron, tools, &c., at low prices. Behind this market is an oval-shaped and arcaded building with shops, erected in 1788 on speculation, when the Temple was a sanctuary or asylum for debtors.

Re-entering the rue du Temple, opposite is the church of

*Sainte-Elisabeth*, originally the chapel of a chapel of a convent for nuns called the *Dames de St. Elisabeth*.

A little beyond this church in rue N.-D. de Nazareth, is the Jews synagogue, No. 15. where service is performed every Friday evening at sunset.

Again reaching the Boulevards to the left, lies the fountain called the

*Chateau D'eau*, Boulevard du Temple. This fountain, supplied by the Ourcq, was constructed in 1811, by Girard. It consists simply of five circular basins, placed one above the other, in the form of a pyramid.

A flower market is held here on Mondays and Thursdays. On the evening of those days, the fountain is put into full play, which has a very pretty effect. The street behind the Chateau leads to the new *Custom-house and Bondin Ware-house*.



Continuing the boulevards and passing several theatres, exhibitions, &c. and we arrive at the

*Jardin Turc*, formerly a place of great attraction during the rage for concerts à la Musard, but now degenerated into a mere rendez-vous for billiard players and coffee drinkers. The original orchestre, placed in the garden, has been enclosed, where vile rubbish in the shape of rope dancing, balancing, &c., may be witnessed at one franc and one franc ten sous each. Opposite these gardens stood the house from a window of which Fieschi discharged his *Infernal Machine*, on the 28th July, 1835, against King Louis Philippe. A new house has been erected on the site.

After passing the Garden Turk the fourth turning on the left, rue du Chemin-Vert will lead to the

*Abattoire de Menilmontant*, which is the finest and largest of the five establishments of the kind in Paris. It was erected in 1810, and consists of 23 piles of building, placed on a sloping ground, and arranged within an enclosure of walls 640 feet by 571. The establishment is superintended by a resident inspector of police, and is conducted with great cleanliness. Strangers are readily admitted, on application at the porter's lodge.

The rue St. Maur leads into the rue de la Sarbonne. Here are two large prisons, one for condemned criminals on the right, the other for juvenile offenders on the left. The Barrière d'Aulnay, at the upper end of this street, which is lined with the shops of dealers in tombs, stone-masons, and persons who sell funeral garlands.

*Cemeteries.* The practice of interment in the churches and churchyards of Paris, prevailed

till 1773, when the parliament, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up, and this was, in a few years, followed by the closing of all the burying-grounds in the interior of Paris. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, and are much frequented, particularly on Sundays. On All Souls' Day, or Fête des Morts, there it is a sort of holy, melancholy and sentimental pilgrimage, which is of the most impressive description.

*Père la chaise.* This celebrated and much frequented burial-place was originally denominated *Champ l'Evêque*, but consisted only of six acres. In the 14th century, Regnaud, a rich grocer, enchanted with its beautiful scenery and noble prospects, selected it as the site of a mansion.

In 1626, it fell into the hands of the Jesuits, and, according to tradition, it was from this place that Louis XIV., when a child, witnessed the battle in the Fauburg St. Antoine, July 2d, 1652, which was given by Marshall Turenne, the commander of the royal army, in honour of the great Condé, who was then chief of the Slingers. Hence this spot derived the name of *Mont Louis*, which it still retains. For its second and more general appellation of *Père la Chaise*, it is indebted to the following circumstances:

The cemetery of Père la Chaise is situated on the east side of Paris, at the extremity of the Boulevards, near the Barrière d'Aulnay. It is the largest of the cemeteries in the vicinity of the French metropolis, and now contains from eighty to one hundred acres, pleasingly diversified by hill, plain, and val-

ley. The irregularity of the ground renders it extremely picturesque, and its beauty is still further increased by the gloomy foliage of its cypress-trees, shading tombs of every form. Few situations command so extensive and varied a prospect. On the west is seen the whole of Paris; on the south, Bicêtre and Meudon; on the east, the plain of St. Mandé, Montréuil, Vincennes, and the banks of the Marne; and on the north, Belleville and Montmartre.

The cemetery contains three kinds of graves: 1st. The *Fosses Communes*, or public graves,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, in which the poor are buried gratuitously, in coffins placed close to each other. These are reopened every five years, that time being quite sufficient in this soil to decompose the bodies. 2d. The temporary graves, which, by the payment of 50 francs, are held for ten years, but must be given up at the end of that term, although monuments may have been erected over them. 3d. The perpetual graves, which are purchased at 250 francs per metre, and over which perpetual monuments may be erected. The temporary graves may be made perpetual by purchase, previous to the expiration of the ten years, and the 50 fr. originally paid are then deducted from the purchase-money.

The first funeral took place May 21, 1804, and, since that period, more than 100,000 persons have been buried here, exclusive of those from the hospitals. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their architectural beauty, and others contain the remains of men who delighted the world by their writings, instructed it by their wisdom, and embellished it by their genius.

Beyond the gate is an open space between two avenues, to the right of which is the house of the keeper, the porter's lodge, and stonemason's workshops. To the left are the *fosses communes*, or public graves, and in front appears the chapel. A small space to the right of the porter's lodge is appropriated to the burial of Jews, but the whole of the other part of this extensive cemetery is devoted to the interment of persons of all ranks and all religions.

The chapel is a neat building, surmounted by a cross of white marble, and illuminated by a window in the centre of the roof. It is 56 feet long, 28 broad, and about 56 in height. The level ground in front of this building commands a fine view.

A catalogue and plan of the ground may be purchased at the entrance.

The most interesting monument is the tomb of *Abelard and Héloïse*, which is situated to the right of the entrance, near the Jews' burial ground. This tomb actually contains the ashes of the two lovers.

It is a Gothic chapel, formed out of the ruins of the celebrated Abbey of Paraclete, by Lenoir, and originally placed in the internal court of the Museum of French Monuments. Its form is a parallelogram 14 feet by 11, and its height is 24 feet. A pinnacle, 12 feet in height, rises from the centre of the roof, and four smaller pinnacles ornament the corners. Fourteen columns, each six feet in height, and adorned with rich capitals, support ten arches, surmounted by worked cornices. The principal pediment contains two busts, and a bas-relief, divided in three parts: the centre represe

Mount Calvary; the left, Abelard, in his monastic dress; and the right, an angel, holding in his arms the soul of Abelard. The opposite pediment presents a bas-relief of Abelard's funeral, and two roses; and the other two pediments are adorned with roses.

In this chapel is placed the tomb built for Abelard by Peter the Venerable, at the Priory of St. Marcel. He is represented in a recumbent posture, and at his side is the statue of Heloise. The bas-reliefs round the sarcophagus represent the fathers of the church; and there are inscriptions referring to the erection and removal of the monument.

The stranger cannot leave this ground without remarking the numerous and affecting monuments of the humbler classes of society; the mementos are the most touching from the expressions of tenderness and regret with which they are covered. Who can regard, and not be moved almost to tears, that little garden cultivated with so much care, those flowers, those crowns, nay, those white curtains so constantly and so carefully renewed? A mother's affections are interred there in the grave of her child.

On viewing the costly monuments with which this spacious cemetery of 90 acres in extent is covered, the visitor will not be surprised to learn that it has been calculated that during the forty years this ground has now been devoted to its present purpose no less a sum than 100,000,000 frs. (upwards of £ 4,000,000) have been expended in their erection. The number of tombs is about 14,000.

A quarter of an hour's walk on

leaving the Cemetery will lead to the.

*Barriere du Trone.* Ornamented with two plain but lofty columns, erected in 1788. They are conspicuous objects from many parts of Paris. A throne was erected here, on which Louis XIV. received the homage of the city, on his triumphal entry, on the 26th August, 1660, whence it derives its name. The large circular space immediately within the barrier was employed in 1794 as a supplementary place of execution. It now serves as a spot for the holding of public festivals for this quarter of Paris; and displays of fire-works, shows, games, &c., take place here whenever they are given by Government in the Champs-Élysées. It is the intention of the municipality to ornament it in the style of the Place de la Concorde, with a bronze fountain modelled from the intended Elephant design of the Place de la Bastille.

The rue du faubourg St.-Antoine, leads to the

*Place de la Bastille*, formed on the site of the Bastille, so celebrated in the history of France. It is altogether of an irregular form, and its situation near the canal St.-Martin renders it pleasant. Many plans for its embellishment have been contemplated. Napoleon intended to have erected a fountain on the semi-circular arch over the canal St.-Martin. The water was to have been furnished from the trunk of a bronze elephant, which including the tower supported on the back of the animal, was to have been more than 72 feet in height. The full sized plaster model of this stupendous monument is still visible. The government of Louis XVIII. conceived another project, but the

original idea of a fountain was still adhered to. The present government have erected a monument in bronze known as the

*Column of July.* On which is inscribed:

A la gloire des Citoyens Français, qui s'armèrent et combattirent pour la défense des libertés publiques dans les journées des 27, 28 et 29 Juillet 1830.

On this Column is inscribed the names of the patriots killed in the combats of the Three Days of 1830; the total number is 504. The capital, is the largest piece of bronze ever cast, being 16½ feet wide ornamented with lions' heads, children bearing garlands, &c. On the top is a lantern pavilion, having a door in it, opening to the gallery, which is surrounded with a bronze balustrade. Above is placed a statue, 17 feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty, having in the right hand a torch, in the left a broken chain. The height of the entire construction is about 164 feet; weight of metal employed 163,283 lb. avoir-du-pois; the entire sum expended on the monument 1,200,000 fr.

*Visitors are admitted to ascend to the top on payment of a small gratuity to the Guardian.*

Near this spot is the

*Place Royale.* This is a perfect square of 430 feet, surrounded by 34 houses of uniform structure, having arches on the ground floor, forming a covered gallery which runs round the place. A white marble equestrian statue of Louis XIII. was erected here in November 1829.

The height of the surrounding buildings, their severe style of architecture, their arcades, and the total absence of the fashionable

world, give a melancholy aspect to this square.

This is the site of the ancient palais des Tournelles. At a masquerade given here in 1593. Charles VI. appeared in the character of a savage. The Duke of Orleans holding a flambeau too near him, his dress caught fire. Four of the lords who attended him were burnt to death; and had it not been for the presence of mind of the Duchess of Berry the monarch would have perished also.

*Omnibus's from this quarter to the fashionable world every five minutes.*

#### THURSDAY.

*Pont-Neuf, statue of Henry IV. Place Dauphine, statue of general Desaix, right to the quay des Orfèvres, rue Jerusalem, passport office. Take up original passport. Leaving the court yard of the Prefect, take the first turning on left across the place, under three arches to the Palace of Justice. Out by side entrance opposite the Flower-Market. Pont-Notre-Dame Hôtel-de-Ville. Church of St. Gervais. Pont Louis-Philippe. House of Abelard and Héloïse. Notre-Dame. Hôtel-Dieu, Rue Neuve-Notre-Dame. Left quay du Marché-Neuf. Morgue. Pont St.-Michel. Rue de la Harpe. Ruins of the Palace des Thermes. Rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine. Musée Dupuytren. Cabinet de l'Ecole d'Anatomie, from 11, till 3 on Thursdays only. Third turning on right, Hôtel des Monnaies (passport), 12 till 3. Libraries of Institute from 10 till 4. École des Beaux-Arts (Silver ticket). Right rue Jacob, Left rue des St.-Pères. Right rue*

*St. Dominique. Place St. Thomas d'Aquin, Musée d'Artillerie (passport), 12 till 4. Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Right, rue du Bac. Pont-Royal, two sous in the Tuileries. Dinner, go to Ranelagh, in the Bois de Boulogne, in the Evening.*

As this must prove a busy day, it will be necessary to start early, as several places mentioned in this days route are open only on Thursdays, and others only on days devoted to other parts of Paris, proceed at once to the

*Pont-Neuf.* The construction of this bridge, begun in 1578, was interrupted by the wars of the Ligue, and not completed till the year 1684. Built at the western extremity of the île de la Cité, it communicates at once the rue de la Monnaie on the north and the rue Dauphine on the south. The northern branch of this bridge is formed of seven semi-circular arches; the southern of five. Its entire length is 1,020 feet, and its width 70. This is the London bridge of Paris; as it forms the principal communication between the northern and southern banks of the river, the concourse of vehicles and passengers is always great. In 1775, 20 small shops were constructed on this bridge, and still exist. Some of which are now being rebuilt. That end of the island which divides the bridge into two parts was called place Henri IV., in consequence of having been formerly occupied by an equestrian statue of that monarch, destroyed in 1792. It was the intention of Napoleon to have erected an obelisk here, which was to have been 200 feet in height. The foundations were already laid, and had risen above the ground, when

the events of 1814 occurred. The modern statue which now adorns this place was erected on the 25th of August, 1818. The pedestal which supports the monument is in freestone of Châteaueau-Landon, and rests upon the basement of granite intended for the support of the obelisk. Two bas-reliefs in bronze ornament the pedestal of this monument. That towards the north represents the entry of Henri IV. into Paris, on the 22d March, 1594; that on the south exhibits the same monarch, whilst besieging the city, supplying the inhabitants who came to his camp for provisions. The statue itself is 44 feet in height, weighs 30,000lbs., and cost 337,860 fr.

*Place Dauphine.* A small triangular place: the houses surrounding it are of irregular architecture. It was built under Louis XIII.; in the centre is a fountain surmounted by the bust of general Desaix, who fell at Marengo.

Passing through the place Dauphine, in front will be perceived a large gateway leading into the palace of Justice; but should the visitor not yet have exchanged his provisional passport received on the frontier, this will be a good opportunity for him to do so. Instead therefore of going direct into the palace, turn to the right on to the quai des Orfèvres, turn to the left by rue de Jérusalem to the office of the

*Prefect of Police,* who exercises his functions under the immediate authority of the ministers, delivers passports, represses vagrancy, mendicity, tumultuous assemblies, and prostitution; he exercises control over the furnished hotels, takes cognizance of the occupation of workmen, &c., and causes suc-

cour to be afforded in case of fire, inundations, &c. He seizes prohibited goods, and unwholesome provisions offered for sale; verifies weights and measures, and confiscates such as are below the standard; fixes the price of bread; suppresses in the capital all establishments injurious to health; and superintends the supply of Paris with meat, corn, and other provisions, and exercises vigilance over hawkers; the safety, lighting, and cleaning of the public ways; the unloading of boats upon the Seine; the baths, brokers, porters, hackney-coaches and their drivers. It likewise belongs to him to apprehend and bring to justice all persons accused of misdemeanors or crimes.

*Passport office.* The office for the visé and delivery of passports is situated in the left hand corner of the court yard, entering, turn to the left. On the right is a double door, covered with something that one time or other looked green. Open this door between the hours of 10 and 4. Take off your hat, (or the soldier on duty will order you to do so,) walk up to the extreme end where just within the division to the person sitting on the right tender your provisional passport; then take a seat opposite the word "Étranger." In a short or long time, according to the number of persons waiting, your name will be called; and the original passport delivered to you, and told to take it for the signature of the English ambassador. It may here be stated that after it has received his signature, you must return to this office a few days before you intend leaving Paris. On this occasion, give it to the official seated the last on the left. At the same time intimating the route by which

you intend leaving France, take a seat till your name be again called. (But this is one of the places where a man does not immediately recognise his own name.) Take it for signature within the division, and then to the stamp, and exit.

On leaving the court yard of passport office take the street on the left cross the place leading into the

*Palais de Justice.* This is one of the oldest edifices in Paris. All the Courts, except the Tribunal of Commerce, are here united. Until 1431, when it was given up to the Parliament of Paris by Charles VII., it was made use of as an abode for the Kings of France. The halls of audience of the *tribunaux de Première Instance* are in different parts of the building.

To the south of the Palais de Justice, stands the most sumptuous edifice connected with the old palace of the kings of France the

*Sainte-Chapelle*, a Gothic edifice of the middle age, adjoining this ancient palace of the French. It was built by Montreuil, in 1248, during the reign of Saint Louis, as a depository for the relics brought by this king from Palestine, and which are now preserved in the cathedral of Notre-Dame.

On the *Place du Palais*, persons condemned to the pillory undergo punishment. Strangers may visit the interior of this palace, by applying to the *archiviste* or keeper of the records, whose office is under the first arch to the left on entering the court of the palace, but to see the interior of the Conciergerie, application must be made by letter to *M. le préfet de Police*, *quai des Orfèvres*. On the Quai de l'Horloge will be perceived two

turrets flanking the ancient gateway of the Conciergerie, lately restored; the most western of these contains the prison of Marie-Anoinette. In the tower square, at the corner of the rue de la Barillerie, was placed the first large clock seen in Paris, made in 1370, by a German, Henry de Vic. The bell, called *tocsin du Palais*, hung in this tower, repeated the signal given from St.-Germain-l'Auxerrois for the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day.

*Marché aux Fleurs.* It is planted with four rows of trees, and embellished with fountains. Flowers, shrubs, and trees are sold here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

At the end of the flower market we cross the

*Pont Notre-Dame.* The oldest bridge in Paris, and replaced one built in 1414. On the western side of the bridge is the *Pompe du Pont-Notre-Dame*, consisting of a square tower, supported on piles, and containing a reservoir, into which water is raised by means of machinery set in motion by the current of the river.

Turning to the right by the quai Pelletier, westward before that now modern building the

*Hotel de Ville.* The ground story is ornamented with three-quarter composite columns, and the story above with niches for statues. Over the principal entrance, is a bas-relief in bronze, representing Henry IV. on horseback. The clock, by Jean-André Lepaute, erected in 1784, is one of the best in Paris; it is illuminated at night. A flight of steps conducts by the principal entrance, to the court, which is square and regular, is ornamented with arcades and Ionic columns. Under the arcade

opposite to the entrance is a pedestrian statue in bronze of Louis XIV., by Coysevox. The apartments are seen with much difficulty. Near the Hôtel-de-Ville is the

*Church of Saint-Gervais.* This church, as it at present exists, dates from 1420, except the portico which was erected in 1616, here is a painting by Albert Durer, dated 1500 representing scenes from the passion of our Saviour. One of the chapels receives light from five windows, of which three are enriched by superb specimens of painted glass, executed by Pinaigrier, in 1527. Within these two years a beautiful painting has been placed in this church representing the captivity of St.-Paul, the best view is from the opposite site of the church.

Returning to the quay we cross the

*Pont Louis-Philippe.* Opened on the fête day of the king, May 1st, 1834, extends first from, the quai de la Grève to the île Saint-Louis and the île de la Cité. It is a fine suspension bridge, constructed in iron wire.

On reaching the quai Napoleon a few steps to the right will bring you in front of the house described by historians as the residence of *Abelard and Héloïse*. This however must be an error as it is of modern erection and upon close questioning the exhibitor he admitted the present house was erected on the site of that existed in 1118. It is pretended that the outrage committed upon Abelard took place here. Visitors are admitted on application to the owner of the tenement.

Returning past the bridge, we have just crossed, we stand before that venerable pile, the

*Cathedral of Notre-Dame.* This immense building was the uninterrupted toil of nearly 300 years, the exterior length of which is 415 feet by 150 wide. In the southern tower is the vast bell named the *Bourdon*, which weighs 32,000 pounds; its diameter, as well as its height, is eight feet: its thickness eight inches, and its clapper weighs 976 pounds. Louis XIV. gave it in 1685, the period in which it was cast, the name of *Emmanuel*. Sixteen men are required to put it in motion. For a small gratuity, the visitor is conducted to the platform of the towers by a staircase of 400 steps, situated in the northern tower. From the top of these towers the view embraces the course of the Seine and the city. The roof of this edifice is supported by chestnut timber, which was formerly much in request for the construction of this sort of building. It is 356 feet long by 53 wide, and supports a leaden covering of 424,240 lbs. The interior of this church corresponds with its exterior magnificence. The sanctuary is ornamented with gildings, precious marbles, and master-pieces of statuary. Above the principal entrance is a superb organ. Here were preserved many of the most precious relics that had escaped the fury of the Revolution, besides several objects of art of the middle ages, that were unique and possessed the highest historical value. At the time of the sacking of St.-Germain-l'Auxerrois and the archbishop's palace, in 1831, the mob broke in here also, and, headed by officers of the National Guards, destroyed every thing that came within their reach. The damage thus occasioned was irreparable; the coronation

robes of Napoleon, and the splendid dresses that he gave to the bishops and the chapter on occasion of that ceremony, were cut up for the sake of the gold embroidery they contained. These, however, were rescued and been repaired; and may been seen for a small gratuity.

On the southern side of Notre-Dame stood the *Archbishop's Palace*, which with the exception of a ruin still adjoining the southern transept of the cathedral, not a vestige of either palace or garden now remains.

*Hotel-Dieu.* This hospital is devoted to the sick and wounded, and is one of the cleanest and best-regulated in the metropolis. It contains 1,000 beds. The only architectural decoration to this edifice is the principal entrance. The *Dames de Saint-Augustin* attend upon the patients. Whilst the cholera raged in Paris, in 1832, of the first 600 patients admitted into this hospital only one survived, and of the first 1,000 only five.

Strangers may visit the establishment from 1 till 3, by application to the *Agent de Surveillance*. Opposite Notre-Dame is the.

*Bureau central d'Admission dans les Hopitaux et Hospices.* Passing down the Rue Notre-Dame and turning to the left on to the *Marché-Neuf*, the small building on the left on the quai is the

*Morgue.* In which are deposited the bodies of unknown persons who are found drowned, or have met with accidental or sudden death in the streets. They are laid on sloping marble tablets, where they remain three days exposed to public view, that their friends and relatives may have an opportunity of recognizing them. If not claim-



ed, they are presented, to the medical schools for dissection.

Passing over Pont St.-Michel, Place St.-Michel up the Rue de la Harpe to the ruins of the

*Palais des Thermes.* The Palais des Thermes is supposed to have been built by Constance Chlore, grandfather of Julian the Apostate, between the years 292 and 306. All that remains of this monument of antiquity is a large hall composed of two contiguous parallelograms forming together but one apartment. This monument was inhabited by a cooper in the year 1819, but purchased as well as roofed by the government for the purpose of preserving it from further ruin. To obtain admission apply opposite at No. 66.

Proceeding up the Rue de la Harpe, right Rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, on the left, is the

*Musée Dupuytren.* Open to the public on Thursdays from 11 to 3.

Adjoining the Musée Dupuytren is the *Ecole pratique d'Anatomie*, a set of dissecting-rooms for the use of the students. Dissections are carried on here in the winter, and in the summer courses of operative surgery are conducted by the "internes," "aid es d'anatomie," and the "agrégés de la faculté."

At the corner of the rue Haute-feuille, on the northern side, is a house of the 16th century, formerly belonging to a society of Premonstratensian monks. No. 18, in the rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, in a dirty back room, Charlotte Corday stabbed the infamous Marat, while in a bath, on the 13th July, 1793. Further down on the right is the

*Ecole de Médecine.* The front towards the street consists of a colonnade of the Ionic order, 198 feet in length, supporting an entablature and attic. Between the

columns are arcades, some of which are open. Above the principal entrance is a bass-relief representing Louis XV. accompanied by Wisdom and Benefice.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday from 11 to 3; but students are admitted daily, on obtaining an order from a professor.

Opposite to the Ecole de Médecine is the

*Hopital Clinique.* A small institution, intended more especially for the instruction of the students and the lectures of the professors. It is established in the cloister of *Cordeliers*, some of the remains of which are still to be seen; and contains 140 beds.

The third turning on the right will lead to the

*Hotel des Monnaies.* Is as well from its magnificent situation as from the imposing regularity of its architecture, one of the finest in Paris. The principal façade next the quay is 360 feet in length and 78 in elevation. It is three stories high, and each story has 27 openings for windows and doors. In the centre is a projecting mass with five arcades on the ground floor, forming a basement for six Ionic columns. Six figures decorate this façade: Prudence, Strength, Commerce, Abundance, Law, and Peace.

*La Galerie des Médailles.* Possesses a collection of medals and punches of medals struck from the time of Francis I. to our days, and models of all the utensils used in the process of melting, coining, &c. The cabinet of Mineralogy, occupying the centre pavilion, on the first story of the building next the quay, contains specimens of an immense quantity of minerals. Open from 12 to 3,

with passport. To view the process of coining, application by letter p. p. must be made to *M. le Directeur, à l'Hôtel des Monnaies*.

On leaving the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, the left will lead to the

*Palais de l'Institut*. This edifice forms the segment of a circle, terminated at the extremities by pavilions, standing on open arcades. In the centre is the portico of the hall where the public meetings are held. The door on the eastern side of the court leads to the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*.

The collection, consists of about 120,000 printed volumes, and 4,500 manuscripts. The principal room which it occupies is adorned with marble busts. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, from 10 to 3: the vacation is from August 1 to September 15. The *Bibliothèque de l'Institut*, open daily from 1 till 4. The public are admitted to see the buildings, on applying at the porter's lodge.

Immediately opposite is the

*Pont des Arts*. This elegant bridge, for foot-passengers only, takes its name from the Louvre, which, at the time when the bridge was constructed was called *Palais des Arts*. It was the first built of iron in Paris; there is a toll of one sous each person.

Proceeding along the quai Malaquai and turning into the rue des Petits-Augustins, on the right to the

*Palais des Beaux-Arts*. The chief attraction is the amphitheatre in which is a beautiful painting on the domical roof by Paul Delaroche, which occupied three years and a half in the execution. The composition includes seven groups, representing the principal schools of painting: the Roman,

Florentine, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and French, the latter being in the middle. Notwithstanding the intimation of a very respectable authority the passport gives no special right of entry; the best way to gain admission is to request the company of a Guardian, and give him a trifle for his attendance.

From the *Beaux-Arts*, turn to the right to rue Jacob, to the left into rue des Sts.-Pères, right rue St.-Dominique, to the place St.-Thomas-d'Aquin in which is situated the

*Musée d'Artillerie*. This highly interesting and curious museum occupies five galleries; one of which contains suits of ancient armour; and the four others, arms, models of arms, machines, and instruments used in the artillery service, etc., in the first gallery the armour is arranged, as far as possible, chronologically; the earliest examples being the pieces placed farthest from the entrance. In the other galleries, which are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, are racks opposite the windows, in which are arranged small arms, ancient and modern. The most curious and costly articles are in glass cases. Along the sides, near the windows, are rows of tables, presenting models of cannon, gun-carriages, military equipages, machines, instruments, etc. Upon the floor under the racks are models of large dimensions. Catalogues with full descriptions of all the remarkable objects contained in it may be purchased at the door; price 1 fr.

Open on Thursdays and Saturdays from 12 till 4 with passport. Adjoining the *Musée d'Artillerie* stands the

*Church of Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin.* The present edifice was begun in 1662 from designs by P. Bullet, and terminated in 1740. The portico, like many others of the Paris churches, is imitated from that of St. Gervais. The interior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, supporting a cornice enriched with mouldings. Above the principal altar is a glory painted in *grisaille*.

On leaving the church, the right will lead into the rue Bac, communicating with the Pont-Royal and Tuileries. During the summer, a grand ball is given at Ranelagh, Bois de Boulogne, every Thursday evening, from 7 till 11 o'clock; admission, Ladies 1 franc, Gent. 3 francs.

Omnibus's from the place du Carrousel and from the boulevards opposite the Madeleine to Passy, within a short walk of Ranelagh.

#### FRIDAY.

*Church of Saint-Sulpice, by Omnibus (the Parisian), to the left through the rue Feroa, by side entrance into the Gardens of the Luxembourg, Go quite round the Palace, to the entrance, to the Galerie de Tableaux. Odéon Theatre, Gardens to the extreme end. Boulevard Mont-Parnasse. Chaumière. Swiss Mountains. To the left, to the Boulevard d'Enfer. Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés, Observatoire, Rue faubourg Saint-Jacques, Hospice Cochin, hospice d'Accouchement, Church of Val-de-Grace, Military Hospital. Deaf and Dumb (Sourds et Muets) Institution. Church of Saint-Jacques du Haut-Pas, continue rue Saint-Jacques, to place Soufflot. Ecole de Droit. Pantheon, ascend to the top.*

*Church of Saint-Etienne-du-Mont. Collège Henri IV. Library Ste.-Geneviève. Polytechnic School. Rue des Fossés-St-Victor. Institution des Jeunes Aveugles (Blind-School) rue Projettee. Halle aux Vins. By Omnibus back.*

The first object to be visited being some distance, it would be advisable to take an omnibus, several of which go direct from the rue de la Paix, rue St.-Honoré &c., to the place St.-Sulpice in which is the

*Church of St.-Sulpice.* Founded on the remains of a chapel of St.-Peter, and begun in 1646, The length of this superb building is 336 feet, and the elevation of the towers is 210 feet. The portico, famous for its imposing beauty, is composed of light Doric columns, 40 feet high, and is approached by a flight of steps; it supports a gallery and colonnade of the Ionic order, with columns 39 feet high; and above the whole is a balustrade. Two enormous shells, presented to Francis I. by the republic of Venice, are used as *bénitiers*, or reservoirs for holy water. The stranger may ascend the towers, on which are telegraphs, for a trifling gratuity.

*The Séminaire de St.-Sulpice,* a large plain building, with an iron railing in front, stands in the corner, accommodating, with its dependency at Issy, 210 students. It was erected in 1820.

The rue Ferou will lead into the Luxembourg Gardens by the side entrance: passing quite round the palace, in the left hand corner, near the railing, is the entrance to the Picture Gallery of the

*Palais du Luxembourg.* This edifice was constructed by order of Marie de Médicis, wife of Hen-

ri IV. The principal entrance opposite the rue de Tournon presents a large pavilion at each extremity of the façade, connected by a terrace pierced with eight arcades. In the centre of this is another small pavilion crowned by an elegant dome. The front towards the garden has a large pavilion at each extremity, and a projecting mass in the centre. The façade towards the court differs but little from that towards the garden.

In the right wing of the court is a magnificent staircase consisting of 48 steps, on each side of which are Ionic columns supporting a roof ornamented with caissons. At the extremities are bas-reliefs, by Duret, representing Minerva and Genii offering crowns. Each intercolumniation not occupied by a window, is either adorned by a statue or a military trophy. The beauty of this staircase at the foot of which is a group of Psyché and Love, is singularly augmented by eight recumbent lions. Having traversed the Salles des Gardes, the stranger is introduced by the Salle d'Hercule, containing statues of Hercules. In the Salle des Messagers are two marble statues: one of Silence, the other of Prudence. The Salle de la Réunion is ornamented with a grand allegorical painting representing the return of Louis XVIII., with a portrait of the same monarch by Lefèvre, with a grisaille representing St. Louis fighting the Infidels, by Callet; and with a painted ceiling representing Force and Justice crowned by Fame. The New Chamber of Peers is a most splendid apartment, nothing can be more gorgeous, the walls are of carved oak richly gilt and the hangings and seats are of

blue velvet. The benches for the peers which rise as in an amphitheatre occupy the area in front of the president; before whom is the tribune for the orators. The Salle du Trône; ceiling represents Henry IV. in a car, guided by Victory. Of the other fresco decorations: Peace and War. Four other apartments, in one of which is the library, serve for the sittings of committees of the chamber. The chapel is on the ground floor; near to this is the room called the *Chambre à coucher de Marie de Médicis*. The paintings are by Rubens. The *Salle du Livre d'Or*, containing the archives of the peers and their medalions, is ornamented with arabesques and divers paintings. The marble busts of many of the deceased senators occupy stations in different halls.

The Garden, though not so richly ornamented as that of the Tuileries, forms a most agreeable promenade for the inhabitants of the southern banks of the Seine. The elevations and slopes with which it abounds produce an agreeable variety. In the parterre before the palace is an octagonal piece of water, in which several swans display their graceful forms. The grass-plots in the vicinity are surrounded with flower-beds, and skirted by a light iron railing. Numerous marble statues and vases are distributed about the alleys and public walks; the principal alleys are embellished with orange trees. The grand avenue is prolonged in the midst of a nursery-ground to the Royal Observatory, by so gentle an ascent, that the difference of elevation between this building and the palace (54 feet) is scarcely perceptible. Between the garden of the Luxembourg and the Observatory

is the spot where the unfortunate Marshal Ney was shot, in 1815.

This Palace and Picture Gallery are open to the public on Sundays from 10 till 4. Strangers are admitted on any day on producing their passports, except Monday.

Outside the Garden, at the corner of the rue Molière, is the

*Théâtre Odeon*. This was the first Parisian theatre lighted by gas, and the only one on the southern bank of the Seine.

Returning up the Garden by the avenue to the boulevard Mont-Parnasse, turning to the right, will lead to the celebrated summer Garden the

*Chaumière*, tastefully laid out with flowers, shrubs, gravel walks, &c., a Restaurant and Café are also attached, and for the larger and smaller juvenile the Swiss, or, more properly speaking, the Russian Mountain, will be found an agreeable amusement. This Garden is open on Sunday, Monday, and Thursday evenings for dancing and is much frequented by medical students, and as a curiosity, it is worthy a visit even in the evening, but after a fatiguing course through the Luxembourg, a few francs invested for a substantial lunch will be well bestowed. On leaving the Chaumière turn to the left round the corner to the

*Cimetière Mont-Parnasse*. This cemetery contains the graves of several persons condemned for political offences, with those of several modern republicans, and of Fieschi, Pépin, and Morey, who conspired against the life of Louis Philippe, in 1835, as well as of Alibaud, who repeated the same crime in 1836. The number of tombs is about 2,000.

Leaving the Cimetière, take the boulevard d'Enfer, rue de La-caille, left rue d'Enfer to the

*Hospice des Enfants trouvés*. This institution was founded in 1638, by Saint Vincent de Paule, who conceived the philanthropic idea of putting a stop to the barbarous practice of exposing children to the inclemency of the season, and offering them for sale. Children of robust constitution were put out to nurse in the country until they attained the age of 11 years, when they were removed to the Orphan Asylum, or to situations where they were enabled to earn their subsistence, and become useful members of society. Weak and sickly children were separated from the healthy, and no means were unemploied to adapt the temperature to the constitution of the child. The utmost cleanliness prevailed in this establishment. The number of children received yearly averaged from 5,000 to 6,000. They were admitted night and day, at all hours, and not a question was ever asked; in short, the mother who deposited her infant needed not be seen; she had merely to place it in a box, and by ringing a bell communicating with the interior, it was taken in. The chapel of this hospital is ornamented with a fine statue of St. Vincent de Paule, by Stoup. The care of the houses is entrusted to the Soeurs de la Charité.

Foundling Hospitals have lately undergone a total change. Government has suppressed the box where the children were deposited, and for a child now to be received at this hospital it is necessary that a certificate of its abandonment should be produced, signed by a commissary of police. This

officer cannot refuse to give such a certificate on being applied to; but it is his duty to admonish the mother for abandoning her child, strangers are admitted on requesting permission at the bureau.

In the same building is the

*Hospice des Orphelins.* For the reception of orphans of both sexes, from two to twelve years of age, who are treated with paternal care, both with regard to their health and education.

*Observatoire*, erected in 1667 from designs by Claude Perrault, and is composed of four principal members, which are a square tower, whose faces are turned towards the four cardinal points; a projecting pile towards the north, whose façade is surmounted by a pediment; and two octagonal towers on the south. This elevation consists of a ground-floor, an entresol, and a second story which receives light from large arched windows. It is completely vaulted throughout, and has no wood and but little iron in its composition. The roof forms a terrace. On the summit is an anemometer, for measuring the force of the wind, and a pluviometer for ascertaining the quantity of rain which falls at Paris. The surface of the platform is 83 feet above the ground.

The Observatory is open to strangers every day.

Behind the Observatory is the Barrière d'Arcueil, or St Jacques, inside of which the Quillotine is erected whenever it becomes necessary to carry the last sentence of law into effect.

In this neighbourhood, altho' closed perhaps for ever is that singular place the

*Catacombs.* The Hospices Cochin, d'Accouchement, and Hos-

pital des Vénériens. The interiors of which may be seen by applying at the entrances.

Descending the rue faubourg St. Jacques, we come to the

*Church Val de Grace.* Queen Anne of Austria, having been married 22 years without issue, made a vow to build a church if her desire to give an heir to the throne should be realised. Having afterwards given birth to Louis XIV., this prince in 1645, then seven years old, laid the first stone in great pomp. During the Revolution, this church was converted into a magazine for the effects of the military hospitals. It was restored to divine worship in 1826. The convent of the Val de Grace was converted into a military hospital under Napoleon, which destination it still retains. Strangers cannot enter the hospital, but may see the church daily.

Still descending the rue St. Jacques the next object on the left is the Deaf and Dumb, or

*Institution des Sourds-Muets.* Strangers are admitted daily, but to view the public exercises, which take place about once a month, apply by letter, post paid to M. le Directeur, or by writing name and address, a few days beforehand, in a book at the porter's lodge.

Adjoining this institution is the church

*St. Jacques du Haut Pas.* This church was built in 1630, by donations from the Princesse de Longueville, and the zeal of the workmen of the parish, who sacrificed one day per week to the completion of the edifice. Much stone was also furnished gratuitously from the quarries of the neighbourhood.

Nearly opposite St. Jacques du Haut Pas is the Convent of the

Dames de la Visitation, now used by the Soeurs de St. Michel. On the same side of the street were the convents of the Ursulines and the Feuillantines; and between the latter and the Convent of the Val de Grâce was a house of English Benedictines, where part of the remains of James II. was buried, after bequeathing his head, heart, and bowels to the British College; it is now used as a school.

We must still continue the ancient but not very pleasant street as far as the place Soufflot in which stands the

*Panthéon*, the ancient church erected by Clovis, and dedicated originally to the apostles Peter and Paul, and which has subsequently been consecrated to Ste. Geneviève, in consequence of the interment of that saint in this church in the year 512; Louis XIV., having determined to erect a structure that should be at once a monument of his power, and an evidence of the progress that had been made in the fine arts during the 18th century. The first stone was laid on the 6th of September 1764. The portico consists of a peristyle formed of 22 fluted Corinthian columns, of which six in front, elevated on a flight of steps, and supporting a triangular pediment in which is a bas-relief; these columns are 58 feet 3 inches in height, and 5 1/2 feet in diameter. On the plinth is the following inscription: "*Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante.*" The total height of this edifice from the ground to its summit is 249 feet 4 inches.

The interior, in the form of a Greek cross, is composed of four naves and aisles similar in form, but of unequal dimensions, at the union of which rises the dome.

The total length of the edifice, within the wall, is 282 feet, and its greatest width 238. The height of the ceiling of the naves from the beautiful marble pavement is 170 feet. The naves are divided from the aisles by 130 fluted Corinthian columns, 37 feet 7 inches in height, and 3 feet 6 inches in diameter. Above the entablature rises a peristyle composed of 16 Corinthian columns, supporting a cupola, in which is an opening 29 feet 5 inches in diameter, whence a second cupola may be observed, on which is a painting in fresco, by Baron Gros, representing the apotheosis of Ste. Geneviève. This magnificent composition extends over a superficies of 3,256 square feet; and occupied a time equal to six entire years of labour. To see the entire of this chef-d'oeuvre it is necessary to mount to the balcony of the second cupola, as only a part of it can be seen from the pavement of the church.

The vaults contain the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, Mirabeau, Pelletier, Lagrange, Bougainville, Cardinal Erskine, the Dutch Admiral de Winter; Maréchal Lannes; and Vice-Admiral Thevenard, are amongst those who have received the honours of the Pantheon. The body of Marat was interred here by a decree of the 21st September 1793; but on the 27th July, 1794, his remains were disinterred by the populace and thrown into the public sewer in the rue Montmartre. At the extremity of one of the passages in these vaults is a remarkable echo.

The visitor is strongly recommended to ascend the dome; which from being the most elevated building in the capital, affords a view at once the most extensive and the most remarkable. Stran-

gers are readily admitted on application, and paying a small gratuity to the men who show the edifice.

*The Ecole de Droit* stands in front of the Panthéon, and was erected by Soufflot, in 1771. The first establishment of regular schools of law in France dates from 1384, and the re-organization of the Faculty of Paris took place in 1762, by order of Louis XV.

A building of the same style of architecture was to be erected on the opposite side of the Place du Panthéon, and is to serve as the mairie of the arrondissement. This institution was called Lycée-Napoléon in 1802, and assumed its present name in 1814. The young princes of the reigning families in France have been brought up at this college.

*Saint Etienne du Mont.* This church was originally a chapel of ease to the church of Ste. Geneviève, but permission for any other public entrance to the edifice than that through the church of Ste. Geneviève could never be obtained from the Abbé, till the year 1517, in which it was rebuilt, almost in its present dimensions. The exterior of this edifice possesses but little merit; the first stone was laid by Margaret de Valois, in 1610.

By the rue St. Etienne into the rue Descartes in which is the

*Ecole Polytechnique.* This school was founded in 1794. Its object is to form pupils for the service of the artillery, for the military and naval service, in the art of constructing bridges and highways, in mining, &c., and for the general diffusion of instruction in the mathematical, physical, chemical, and geographical arts. From the time of its com-

mencement, this school has had a high reputation for the excellence of the methods of instruction adopted by its able professors, and for the distinguished characters it has produced. The pupils instructed here are 300 in number, and between the ages of 16 and 20, who can only gain admission by undergoing a severe examination in several branches of science. The price of instruction is 1,000 frs. per annum; the pupils providing themselves with uniform, books, and other objects necessary to the pursuit of their studies. Twenty-four pupils here are altogether at the expense of government, of which eight are in the nomination of the Minister of the Interior, four of the Minister of Marine, and twelve of the Minister of War. No person can be admitted into the artillery who has not been brought up here. Strangers cannot see this school without permission of the under-governor, who resides on the premises.

This part of *Paris* abounds with relics of antiquity. In the *rue des Carmes* and the *rue St.-Jean-de-Beauvais* are several of the old colleges of the University, now appropriated to other purposes. The largest of these was once the *Collège de Lisieux*, the buildings of which still remain entire, and with the chapel, a valuable edifice of the 14th century, are worthy of a visit. It fronts the *Marché des Carmes*, and is now used as the *Magasin Central des Hôpitaux Militaires*. In the same street was the *Collège de St. Jean de Beauvais* and the *Collège de Presle*, some remains of the latter of which may perhaps be made out. In it Peter Ramus was massacred during the St.-Barthélemi. In the rue des Carmes will be found, at No. 23,



the *Collège des Lombards*, once the principal Irish college, which with its chapel of the 17th century, still exists.

No. 37 rue de la Montagne Ste Geneviève, was the *Collège de la Marche*, now occupied by various families.

At Nos. 101 and 102, in the rue St-Victor, is the *Séminaire de St-Nicolas du Chardonnet*, a large plain building. At No. 76 is the ancient *Collège du Cardinal Lemoine*, founded in 1300. Few parts of the original building now exist, but the massive doors of the gateway still bear marks of a cardinal's hat and arms, and are covered with iron spear-heads.

The only remaining Institution to be seen in the rue St-Victor, which is reached by the rue Fossés-St-Victor, is the

*Institution des Jeunes Aveugles*. It contains 60 blind boys, and 30 girls, who are maintained at the expense of the state for 8 years. Blind children are also admitted as boarders. The gratuitous pupils must not be under 10 nor above 14 years of age; they are required to produce certificates of their birth, total blindness, freedom from contagious diseases and idiocy, also of their parent's good conduct, and indigence. They are taught music, reading, arithmetic, writing, by means of characters raised in relief, and various trades, in all of which they excel. Admittance from 11 to 1, and from 3 to 5, to see work.

On the right in the rue Projetée is the

*Halle aux Vins*. The entrance to which is from the quai.

This magnificent market is divided into streets called after different kinds of wine, as follows: rue de champagne, rue de Bourgogne,

rue de Bordeaux, rue de Languedoc, and rue de la Côte-d'Or. On the side next the quay are offices for those who superintend the entrance and departure of the wines, and a great number of wine-merchants' counting-houses. The piles of building are seven in number, four in front, and three in the back ground. And the whole will contain together 450,000 casks. In the back-ground is a pile appropriated to spirits. In its construction there is neither wood nor iron. The number of casks that enter in one day is frequently 1500. The halle is open to the public from 6 to 6 in the summer, and from 7 to 5 in winter.

*Omnibus's pass this spot every ten minutes to the west-end.*

#### SATURDAY.

By Omnibus to the place Bastille, Boulevard Bourbon, Dépôt des Poudres et Salpêtres, Grenier de Réserve, Arsenal, Library, Couvent Célestins, Ancien hôtel St-Paul, Establishment for purifying the Seine water, Antiquities, Quai Célestins, Ponts Damiette et Constantine, Quai St-Bernard, Garden of Plants, Ménagerie, Cabinet of Natural History, Zoology, Mineralogy and comparative Anatomy, Hôpital de la Pitié, Rue Jardin-du-Roi, Rue des Fossés-St-Marcel, Gobelins tapestry, 2 to 4 (with passport, Right rue Mouffetard, Barrière d'Italie, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, Marché aux Chevaux, Hôpital Salpêtrière, Prison of the National Guard, Pont de Austerlitz, Home by omnibus, cabriolet or coach; first will cost 6 sous, the second 20 sous, the last 30 sous, without stopping.

*In either case you will have the worth of your money.*

On arriving at the place Bastille, take the boulevard Bourbon, the first street on the right, rue Cerisaye, in which is the Depot for Powder, and a manufactory for percussion caps for the use of the Army.

Proceed down the rue de l'Orme, on the left is the

*Grenier de Reserve.* A general warehouse for the corn, grain, and flour, required by the city of Paris for four months' consumption. It is 2,160 feet in length by 64 in breadth. Every baker in Paris is obliged to keep constantly deposited here 20 full-sized sacks of flour, and, besides this, has the liberty of keeping here as much flour, &c., in store as he pleases, upon payment of a moderate charge for warehouse room. The building will contain fully 100,000 sacks: the cellars are used as a supplementary entrepot for wine. During the prevalence of the cholera at Paris, in 1832, it was converted into a temporary hospital.

A visit to the interior will scarcely repay the trouble required to obtain it. Close to the guard-house the gate way on the right brings us opposite the

*Arsenal.* Altho these buildings are no longer used as an arsenal. The object which principally interests the stranger is the apartment in which Henry IV. used to visit his friend Sully, after his creation to the office of Grand Master of the Artillery, when he took up his residence here. The ceiling, painted by Mignard, represents France triumphant. Amongst the articles which undoubtedly belong to the time of Sully, are a writing-desk ornamented with black var-

nish and copper gilt; and another desk with shelves for books.

On the 28th of January, 1563, a dreadful accident occurred here, in consequence of the explosion of 15 or 20,000lbs. of gunpowder, Thirty persons were blown to pieces, and a much larger number received dangerous wounds; several houses were destroyed, and some stones thrown as far as the faubourg St. Marceau; the commotion was felt even by the fish in the river. The author, or cause of the accident was never discovered; in several rooms of this mansion is the valuable library, called

*Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal;* at the corner of the rue St. Paul, are the relics of part of the *Hôtel de St. Paul*, long a royal residence; but the existing buildings are of comparatively late date, and now used as an establishment for purifying the Seine water. After examining the process of filtering, return, and cross over the bridges Damiette and Constantine to the left along the quai St. Bernard to the

*Garden of Plants.* Commenced in 1636, by Guy de la Brosse, to whom Louis XIII. granted the necessary funds to establish here the culture of medicinal plants. Tournefort, Sebastien, Le Vaillant, Bernard de Jussieu, the indefatigable friends of science, developed and augmented it; but he who may be considered as its real creator was the illustrious Buffon, who, becoming *intendant* of this establishment, brought it by incessant care to the degree of splendour in which we now see it. Every branch of natural history, all the riches of the three kingdoms of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral, are here united. Lectures,

given by the most illustrious scientific characters, and by the members of the Institute, and of European reputation, render this establishment unrivalled throughout the world, the true sanctuary of science, the centre from which every branch springs and to which all are attached. Zealous propagators of this science, travellers in the pay of the Government, overrun all parts of the world, and add continually to these precious collections. The vegetable riches, from the smallest blade of grass to the immense cedar of Libanus, are here planted in soil suitable to their growth, and protected from injury and decay. All these plants are classed after the method of Jussieu, and the foreign naturalist, unacquainted with the French idiom, may pursue his studies as easily as a native, by means of the Latin inscriptions affixed to each family and genus. To these treasures are united: A superb hall of anatomy, a very numerous menagerie of living animals; immense collections of minerals and stuffed animals; a vast library, laboratories, and a magnificent amphitheatre. No species of animal is omitted, not even those of the antediluvians, whose existence was revealed to us by the celebrated Cuvier, and proved by fragments of fossil bones found in the bowels of the earth.

On entering the

*Garden* by the principal gate, opposite to the bridge of Austerlity, it appears longitudinally divided into three parts. At the extremity of the grand avenue, bordered by lime and chestnut trees, is seen the Museum of Natural History. On the right are the Menagerie, the Aviary, and, further on, the Cabinet of Comparative Ana-

tomy; the Botanic Gallery, the Swiss Valley, Labyrinth &c. Before arriving at the Botanic Garden, which extends in front of the Museum of Natural History, the stranger will observe some enclosures, probably more interesting to the agriculturist than to the casual observer. One contains a curious collection of every different soil and manure, exhibiting in an instructive manner their comparative fertility and value. Others are occupied with specimens of every kind of fence, hedge, ditch, &c., and the methods of training espalier fruits, and evergreens of all descriptions. Beyond those are beds, of culinary vegetables, and every plant appropriated to the food of man, with the most approved mode of training each; together with some systematically arranged specimens of fruit trees. Further on is the Botanic Garden, where 6,500 kinds of plants are arranged according to the method of Jussieu. Each one bears a label indicative of its name, its family, and its class. The beds are divided by hedges of box-wood. A piece of water supplied from the Seine is appropriated to the aquatic plants. There are five hot-houses, which have been constructed in proportion as this museum has become enriched with the fruits of the labours of botanists employed to collect specimens in the most distant parts of the globe. The greenhouse, 200 feet in length, 24 in width, and 27 in height, is never heated but when the thermometer descends below the freezing point. It serves as a shelter for plants from the southern hemisphere. Every plant here is likewise labelled. Passing by the amphitheatre, the stranger arrives at the foot of a small elevation, the

ascent to which is by some narrow alleys, which, encircling the hill in a spiral direction, have been called a labyrinth. On the summit is a kiosk, whence a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, and where a person is usually in attendance with a telescope to show and explain the different objects within view. On the summit of this kiosk is a Rotunda in bronze. Half way down the hill is the famous cedar of Lebanon brought from England by Bernard de Jussieu, and planted in 1734. Near it is a column of granite which serves for the tomb of the celebrated Daubenton, who consecrated 50 years of a peaceful and laborious life to the study of nature in this museum. At a short distance from the foot of the hill, near the Bureau d'Administration, is a dairy, where milk, eggs, fruit or coffee may be procured. The entrance to the Amphitheatre, in which are delivered the lectures on chemistry, anatomy, and medicine, is ornamented with two fine palm-trees from Sicily, 25 feet in height.

*The Menagerie* was removed from Versailles to this garden in 1794.

*Cabinet of Zoology*, the rooms which contain the zoological collections, are arranged according to the system of Baron Cuvier. The number of mammalia amounts to upwards of 1500 individuals, belonging to more than 500 species. On leaving the gallery of ruminating animals, we re-enter that of birds. The collection comprehends upwards of 6000 individuals belonging to more than 2300 different species of the most complete in existence; and the spectacle which they afford is beautiful and interesting. In the rooms below

are placed the collection of reptiles. It consists of 1800 individuals, belonging to more than 500 species, divided into four orders namely, chelonians, or tortoises; saurians, which comprehend the crocodiles, lizards, &c.; ophidians, or serpents; and batracians, to which the toads, the frogs, &c., are referred. *The Collection of Fishes* comprehends about 5000 individuals belonging to more than 2500 species. *The Collection of articulated animals without vertebrae* consists of about 25,000 species, and is divided into five classes.

On leaving this building. Cross towards the left beyond the amphitheatre to the Gallery of

*Comparative Anatomy*. It occupies fifteen rooms.

On the opposite side of the garden, in a new building erected for the purpose, is the library and the extensive collection of

*Mineralogy and Geology*. The principal gallery is divided into a central alley with wide raised galleries on each side, the under parts of the galleries being occupied by laboratories, &c. The mineralogical collection is divided into four grand classes; 1, earthy substances, containing an acid; 2, earthy substances or stones; 3, inflammable substances; 4, metals. The second class of minerals. The specimens of the tertiary formations are relics of the exertions of the great Cuvier, to whom the whole of this part of the museum may be said to owe its existence. The number of mineralogical and geological specimens amount to upwards of 60,000.

*Botanical Gallery*. This collection comprises, in the rooms of the upper division, a general herbal, consisting of about 50,000

species. The total number of dried plants preserved here exceeds 350,000; and of woods, fruits, and grains, more than 4000.

It is to be regretted that this department of the museum is only open on Thursday from 2 to 4 o'clock.

It is almost needless to observe that these most curious, rare and precious collections, would require many weeks to inspect them in detail, and many years to fully appreciate their contents as they deserve.

The hours of admission on Saturdays are: to the Gallery of Zoology, from 11 to 3; to the Gallery of Mineralogy, from 11 to 3; to the Gallery of comparative Anatomy, from 11 to 2; to the School of Botany, from 3 to 5.

Tickets are given (each to admit 4 persons) to strangers on presenting passports at the offices of of the Administration, in the right hand corner, beyond the amphitheatre.

Behind the Garden of Plants is the

*Hôpital de la Pitié.* This hospital was created a dependence of the Hôtel-Dieu, 1809. It contains 600 beds.

Leaving the Garden by the gate at the east end of the Zoological Gallery turn to the left into the rue Jardin du Roi. The third coach turning on the right (rue Fossés St. Marcel) will lead direct to the entrance into the

*Gobelins Manufactory.* This celebrated Establishment owes its origin to a family named Gobelin who commenced here in 1450 a manufactory for the dyeing of wool, in which he and his family amassed considerable wealth.

In this manufacture the workman has his frame before him,

with the warp in a vertical position, on which the outline of the subject has been traced in pencil marks, and his model behind him, to which he occasionally refers in order to compare his colours with that part of the painting he is copying.

It requires occasionally the labour of from two to six years to finish a single piece of tapestry, the cost of which often amounts from 18, to 20,000 frs. The productions of this manufactory, are chiefly destined for the royal palaces, or for presents made by the king. To which is annexed the celebrated carpet-manufactory, which was created a royal establishment in 1604, by Marie de Médicis. The carpets manufactured here are far superior to those of Persia. A descriptive and historical catalogue, price 15 sous, may be had at the lodge. Admission with passports, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 3 in winter, and from 2 to 4 in summer.

*On leaving the Gobelins take the right to the Barrière d'Italie,* by which the road to Fontainebleau and the south-east of France passes, left to the Boulevard de l'Hôpital on the right is the *Abattoir de Villeneuve*, so called from a small village without the walls of the town. In plan and appearance this slaughter-house is a counterpart of the other buildings appropriated to the same purpose.

Further on the left is the *Marché aux Chevaux.* Or horse-market, originally established on the Boulevard des Capucines, in 1604, by Henry IV., and was transferred hither, in 1641.

On the same spot is held the *Marché aux Chiens*, or dog market, every Sunday from twelve till two.

To reach and pass through the horse market by descending the rue du Marché aux Chevaux N<sup>o</sup>. 7. its the beer brewery of M. Chapuis, who has the most spacious stores for his casks of any brewer in the world. They form part of the old quarries from which ancient Paris was built, and are a continuation of the Catacombs. The cellars of which are well worthy a visit from their apparently interminable vastness and singular appearance. Apply at the counting-house of the brewery, when a person will be sent to accompany you to this subterranean world.

After passing through the market, opposite stands the

*Hospice de la Salpêtrière.* At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV., the civil war had drawn an immense number of beggars to Paris; and in 1656 the establishment of a general hospital for their confinement was ordained. In 1662, from 9,000 to 10,000 paupers were admitted here. It is now exclusively appropriated to the reception of women, who are divided into five classes, viz.: 1, Reposantes, or aged servants of the hospitals; 2, infirm, or 80 years of age; 3, those 70 years of age, or inflicted with incurable wounds; 4, the indigent; 5, epileptic persons and lunatics. The total number 1400 are occupied by lunatics, idiots, or epileptic patients. The lunatics, of whom there are about three-fifths dangerously mad, and the rest not so heavily afflicted, are kept in separate infirmaries, and are treated with the greatest care and attention. The latter are allowed to amuse themselves in the occupations they choose. There is a small market within the walls of this establishment, where prices are regulated by the administration

of the hospital. The offices are all on a most extensive scale, and a visit to this hospital cannot be but highly interesting and gratifying to every friend to humanity. Strangers are readily admitted on applying with passport at the porter's lodge, when an attendant will show them round. A small gratuity is expected.

*Omnibuses, Coaches and Cabs, are always in attendance at the Gate of the Garden of Plants.*

#### THEATRES.

*Theatre Française* contains three tiers of boxes, with two amphitheatres; the first and second tiers being supported by light pillars of cast iron; but at the third tier is a range of Doric columns which supports the ceiling; and the seats of the pit are furnished with backs. The number of places is 1,522. This theatre is regarded as the standard one of the whole country.

Doors open at half-past six o'clock, and the performances commence at seven. Price of admission: first places 6 frs. 60 cs., parterre 2 frs. 20 cs.

*Académie Royale de Musique* (French Opera), rue Lepelletier. This theatre was erected by Debret, and opened in the summer of 1821, the ancient Opera-House in the rue Richelieu having been demolished by order of Government, on account of the assassination, at the door, of the Duc de Berry, in 1820. The principal front, whose elevation is 64 feet, is towards the rue Lepelletier. The interior contains four tiers of boxes, supported by Corinthian columns, painted blue and adorned with gilding; its dimensions are 60 feet from side to side, and the stage is 42 feet wide by

82 deep. This theatre is capable of containing 1,937 persons.

The performances take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and sometimes on Sundays. Open at six, and commences at seven.

*Opera Comique*, Place Favart. The façade of this theatre, ornamented with Ionic and Corinthian columns, was re-built in 1839. The interior is of a circular form, containing three rows of boxes and two galleries; with sufficient room for 1,200 persons. Open at six, begins at seven.

*Theatre Italien* (Italian Opera House), rue Marsollier. This theatre, is 154 feet in length by 110 in breadth. The principal front, next the rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, is composed of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture. The interior is in the form of a half circle, and decorated with columns of the Composite order. The saloon, which is magnificent, is lighted up by several splendid lustres, and admirably adapted for balls, for which it has a great reputation. Is open but six months of the year, from the 1st October to 31st March, and the performances take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

*Vaudeville*, place de la Bourse. Doors open at half-past five; commence at half-past six.

*Palais-Royal*, rue de Valois and galerie Montpensier. This pretty little theatre, built on the site of the café de la Paix, and the ancient theatre Montpensier, was opened in 1831. Farces and vaudevilles are acted here, opens at  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 6 begins at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 7.

*Cirque Olympique*, on the boulevard du Temple. The front is plain; the interior, besides a stage, contains a circus in the place of the pit, and it holds 1800 persons.

Military melodramas, in which horses perform, are represented here, with equestrian exercises. The prices of admission vary from 1 fr. to 4 fr., and the performances begin at 6 to 7.

The summer theatre is in the Champs-Élysées. It is a spacious polygonal building of sixteen sides, in stone, with an elegant pedimented porch to the East. Ornamental panels with horses heads are on the sides, and with the cornices that run round the edifice, are tastefully picked out in colours. The interior presents the appearance of an immense Moorish hall, the roof being supported by light iron columns, which with the panels are painted in rich and well-harmonizing colours, and gilt. The ceiling is tastefully arranged in compartments, on which equestrian figures are represented; and from its centre, over the circus, hangs a chandelier with 130 gas jets. Round the circus are ranged sixteen concentric circles of seats, holding 6,000 persons; the lower half being fitted up as stalls. Opposite the entrance is the orchestra, with the door leading to the menage and other appendages of the theatre. The entrance is 1 and 2 frs. and the performances, which are only equestrian exercises, commence at 8.

*Theatre de M. Comte*. Passage Choiseul. The actors, who are all children, perform vaudevilles, comédies, &c., with great ability. It is, for children, one of most interesting of the Parisian theatres.

*Gymnase des Enfants*, Passage de l'Opéra. Resembles the preceeding, but is not so attractive. Established in 1829.

*Théâtre Sèraphin*, 121, Palais-Royal. This is a kind of puppet-show, with mechanical figures,

called *Ombres Chinoises*, &c., and is the delight of children and nursery-maids.

*Concerts.* The only one now open is in the rue Vivienne, where a large orchestra of performers play all the music in vogue; Admission 1 fr.

Occasional and Morning Concerts are frequent in all seasons, but particularly in winter. They generally take place at the *Conservatoire de Musique*, No. 2, rue Bergère, in the saloons of the several Theatres, or in rooms belonging to some of the principal musical instrument-makers.

*Exhibitions, Public Gardens, Balls, &c.*

*Navalorama.* At the entrance of the Champs-Élysées a Naval Panorama is to be seen, in which the vessels and water are in motion, and will be found worthy a visit.

*Panorama.* In the Champs-Élysées, near the river side is another exhibition of this description, similar to those so well known in London.

*Chinese and Japanese Museum*, Boulevard St. Denis.

*Model of St. Peter's at Rome*, Rue Bergère, No. 2. at the *Ménus Plaisirs*.

*Salon de Figures*, 54, Boulevard du Temple. This is an exhibition of wax-work representations of celebrated characters, some of which are executed with excellent effect.

*Combat des Animaux*, Barrière du Combat. This spectacle is to be seen only on Sundays, Mondays, and festivals, and is attended by a few *amateurs* of peculiar taste. The spectacle begins at 3 to 4 o'clock, Admittance 75 c. to 2 f.

*Jeux de Paume (Tennis-courts).* There were several buildings appropriated to these exercises; but, at present, the only two are at No. 62, rue Mazarine and Passage Sandrié.

*Pigeon-Shooting*, at the little Park of Monceaux, Barrière de Monceaux. The matches take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the summer season, supported by a club, the *élite* of the French capital, the director is bound to furnish 2000 birds a-week, if required. Any gentleman may shoot by paying 4 fr. per day as a non-subscriber. During the winter the pigeons are 9 fr. per dozen, and in the summer, 12 fr. Wild rabbit shooting, etc. Subscription to the club, 3 months, 40 frs.; 6 months, 60 frs.; 12 months, 100 frs.

*Cereles.* These are societies conducted on similar principles to the clubs of London, the members subscribing for the support of a magnificent apartment, in which they assemble for their purpose of conversation, of reading the papers, and in some of dining; card playing to a great extent is also carried on in them. To be admitted, the candidate must be proposed by a member, and balloted for, as in London.

*Balls.* Dancing is a favorite amusement with the Parisians both in winter and summer; and there is no quarter of the capital in which ball-rooms adapted to all classes of society are not to be found. The principal places for dancing in the winter are *Cirque des Muses*, 45, rue de Grenelle St. Honoré; *Prado*, near the Palais de Justice; *Bal Montesquieu*, rue Montesquieu; *Salon de Mars*, 75, rue du Bac. Besides these there is an innumerable variety of



ball-rooms of a lower description. In the summer dancing is principally carried on in various gardens within or immediately adjoining the capital. The following is a list of the principal ones: *La Chaumière*, Boulevard Mont Parnasse; its garden is small, but tastefully laid out; *La Chartreuse*, between the Observatory and the upper end of the Luxembourg garden. *Prado d'Été*, also near the Observatory. *Montagne Helleville*, close to the barrier. The amusements in these gardens, which are nearly similar, consist of dancing, &c.

#### SUNDAY.

##### *Protestant Divine Service.*

In the Episcopal church, rue d'Aguesseau, faubourg Saint-Honoré. Morning 11½ afternoon 3½.

Service performed by Bishop Luscomb, assisted by M. Lefevre. It ought to be known that a franc

for admission to this church is demanded and enforced at the doors.

In the *Chapel Marboeuf*, rue Chaillot, 78 bis, the third turning on left beyond the fountain, Champs-Elysées, Morning at 11, afternoon, at 3.

Church of England service performed by the Reverend Mr. Lovett.

*Wesleyan Service*, rue Royale, 23, near the Madeleine, Morning at 12, evening at 7, service performed, by various ministers.

*Chapel Taubout*, rue Provençe, 44.

Morning at 11 in French, afternoon at 3, in English.

*American Service*, 23, rue de Varennes.

*Synagogue*, (Jews) 14, rue Neuve-Saint-Laurent, and 15, rue Notre-Dame-de-Nazareth.

*Greek Chapel* (Russian Embassy) 4, rue Neuve de Berry Champs-Elysées.

## ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

#### MONDAY.

The Museum at Versailles is open only four times a week, Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 10 till 4. The Railway trains start during the summer-season every hour from Paris and Versailles; with corresponding omnibuses.—Those however who prefer other modes of conveyance will find Diligences from the end of the Rue Rivoli, running frequently during the day, and Glass coaches capable of taking seven persons besides the coachman may be hired for 25 frs. the day. This latter mode is to be preferred by a party, particularly on Sundays and fête-days. For list of fares by

railway, see Introduction. As the interior of Versailles is best described by the catalogues sold in various parts of the Palace, I shall confine myself to merely reminding my readers that those who wish to see the whole of the Palace and gardens should start not later than 9 o'clock from Paris.

#### VERSAILLES.

This large handsome town is situated four leagues from the capital, contained before the Revolution a population more than 100,000, but at present 30,000 inhabitants.

Louis XIV. in 1666 became tired of St. Germain, and con-

verted his fathers château into a splendid palace. The immense gardens and parks; the vast terraces and excavations were executed at an incalculable expense of time and labour; the troops not engaged in war were made to assist, and 30,000 soldiers were more than once simultaneously employed on the works. Water had to be brought from a great distance to feed the reservoirs and fountains. The expense of all these stupendous undertakings was, estimated at nearly 40 millions sterling. In 1681 Louis XIV. with all the court, finally took up their residence at Versailles.

From the time of Louis XIV. to that of the great Revolution, the royal family, the court, the ministers, and the various public officers, were concentrated in the palace of Versailles and its dependencies. The furniture was of the most gorgeous description; and it contained a large collection of the finest objects of art of foreign countries; it was all that the most refined and luxurious court of Europe could make it. But after 1792 the palace was cleared; every thing moveable was disposed of as national property, and Versailles remained desolate. An attempt was made, but failed, to make it a succursal house to the Hôtel des Invalides; and it would even have been sold in lots, had not Napoleon preserved it from destruction. The estimated expense of 50 millions of francs, required for its restoration, alone hindered the Emperor from residing here; but he repaired the walls, fountains, etc., and restored some of the apartments. Louis XVIII., who at first wished to re-establish the court in it, was stopped by similar considerations, and limited his expenditure to six

millions of francs, which were judiciously employed in repairs and alterations. Things remained in the same state during the reign of Charles X., and it was reserved for king Louis-Philippe to restore this palace to its ancient splendour. His present Majesty has not only removed all the petty internal arrangements by which the grand conceptions of Louis XIV. had in process of time become disfigured, but has restored all the painted ceilings, gildings, etc., has formed new galleries and saloons, and both improved and harmonized the whole edifice; while, on the other, he has completely filled it with an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and works of art, illustrative of "every thing that has reflected honour on the annals of France, from the cradle of the monarchy down to the present day." The estimated expense of all that has been done here by the king is 15 millions of francs.

*Entrance Court.* The palace is approached from the town by the Place d'Armes, on the eastern side of which, flanking the Avenue de Paris, are the Royal Stables. The latter are now a cavalry barrack, and the whole used to afford accommodation for 1000 horses. The Grand Court, 386 feet in width, is separated from the Place d'Armes, by stone parapets. The court rises towards the palace on the slope of the hill, with sixteen marble statues. Those on the right are Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Duquay-Trouin, and Turenne; those on the left are Suger, Duguesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. In the midst, at the upper part of the court, is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

**The Palace.** The valuable collections are divided into five principal sections; 1. Historical Pictures; 2. Portraits; 3. Busts and Statues; 4. Views of Royal Residences, etc.; 5. Medals and Coins. The historical pictures represent the great battles, military and naval, that have honoured the arms of France from the earliest periods; the most remarkable historical events of the national annals; the age of Louis XIV.; the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI.; the brilliant epoch of 1792; the victories of the Republic; the campaigns of Napoléon; the principal events of the Empire; the reign of Louis XVIII.; the reign of Charles X.; the Revolution of 1830, the reign of Louis Philippe and the lately added Constantine gallery. The portraits comprise the kings of France, from Pharamond to the present day; Grand Admirals of France; Constables; Marshals; celebrated warriors of France, not included in the foregoing; and a large collection of persons of note of all ages and countries. The busts and statues comprise also a great number of illustrious personages, from the earliest times of the monarchy, and a supplementary series is to be found, elucidating the history of France, in the medals and coins. The views of royal residences have a peculiar value, as affording contemporaneous representations of edifices, many of which no longer exist, and as illustrating the dresses, etc., of the times when they were executed. The classes, enumerated above have been kept together, as far as was compatible, and continual additions are making every day.

Passing from the vestibule we enter the

## GARDENS.

a description of which may be had at the gate for 5 sous.

## TUESDAY.

*The Palace, Gardens, and Park of Saint-Cloud, the Manufactory of Sevres Porcelaine. The modes of conveyance are by Railway and Omnibus, from the same starting places as to Versailles. As the Manufactory is not open till 12 o'clock, your departure from Paris can be regulated accordingly and by taking your place early in the morning you may secure your departure at any hour you may fix on, and be set down at the door of the factory. Return through the Park taking the left on entering by the Sevres gate, to the Lantern, the Palace may be seen at all times except during the residence of any of the Royal Family by giving the attendant 1 franc for two persons or 2 francs for a party; return by railroad.*

**Sevres.** Is situated on the high road leading to Versailles two leagues west of Paris. It is celebrated for its magnificent royal manufactory of porcelaine. Which since 1759, has formed part of the domains of the crown. The manufactory of Sevres contains a museum consisting of a complete collection of foreign china, earthenware, and pottery of France, and the earths of which they are composed; with a collection of models of all the ornamental vases, services, figures, statues, etc., that have been made in the manufactory since its first establishment. These models and specimens, comprehend every kind of earthen-

ware, from the coarsest pottery to the finest porcelaine. The porcelaine originally manufactured at Sèvres, called *porcelaine tendre*, was a composition of glass and earths, susceptible of combining by fusion. That now manufactured, called *porcelaine dure*, is formed of kaelin, from Limoges, alkali, sand, saltpetre, and nitre, to which, when in a state of fusion, clay is added. It requires great heat to be hardened, and wood alone is used. The *biscuit de Sèvres* is this substance not enamelled. The workmanship of the royal manufactory of Sèvres is much more highly finished than that of any other manufactory in France, notwithstanding the same substance is used; and the white porcelaine is higher in price than that of any other manufactory, on account of the exquisite and difficult shapes of the articles. The painters are of the first merit, and the number of workmen exceed 150. The show-room, which contains a splendid assortment of rich and costly articles, with the prices annexed, are open daily to strangers from 12 till 4. During the fête of St. Cloud, an exhibition of the productions of the manufactory takes place in the show-rooms, which are thrown open to the public for three days. Application for tickets to see the museum must be made to *M. Brogniart, Directeur de la Fabrique royale de Porcelaine de Sèvres*, rue St. Dominique, No. 71.

*St. Cloud.* This small town, situated on the Seine, two leagues west of Paris, on the steep side of a hill, and from the railroad now made to it has become a place of daily increasing resort, and it is one of the healthiest

places in the neighbourhood of Paris.

*The Palace.* This magnificent seat of the Dukes of Orleans remained in their family till 1782, when it was purchased by Louis XVI. for Marie Antoinette, who took great delight in St. Cloud, added several buildings, and often visited it, accompanied by the king. Napoleon always entertained a marked predilection for the château of St. Cloud, which had been the theatre of his first elevation; for it was in the Salle de l'Orangerie that the events of the 18th Brumaire took place, and there he lived and transacted the affairs of his empire more frequently than at Paris. Charles X. was residing in this palace when the revolution of 1830 broke out. It consists of a court with three piles of buildings, and other wings irregularly connected with them.

*The Park and Gardens* extend from the Seine and the road from Sèvres to St. Cloud, to beyond the summit of the hill, and is about four leagues in circumference. The entrance is near the bridge, and a wide avenue of chestnut-trees run parallel to the river. To the right of this avenue are some shops, and two plantations of chestnuts and limes, on the right of which is the grand cascade. Beyond and stretching as far as Sèvres are some fine avenues, planted with elms, some of which are of a prodigious height. The cascade of St. Cloud is divided into La Haute Cascade and la Basse Cascade: at the summit of the first is a group representing the Seine and the Marne, each reposing upon an urn from which water issues. Upon steps from distance to distance are placed urns and tables from which

water falls into basins situated one above another, the last of which supplies by means of an aqueduct the lower cascade, which is separated from the upper one by the Allée du Tillet. The Basse Cascade nearly resembles a horse-shoe in form, and is remarkable for the abundance and rapid expansion of its waters, which fall in sheets from one basin to another into a canal 261 feet in length, by 93 in its greatest breadth; along which are 12 jets d'eau. The architecture of the cascade is ornamented with rock and shell-work, dolphins, and other appropriate emblems, and presents when in full play, a pretty sight. The grand jet d'eau, known by the name of the Jet Géant, is to the left of the cascades, situated in front of a fine alley; it rises with immense force to the height of 140 feet from a basin of which it forms the central point, and throws up 5,000 gallons per minute. By the side of it is a small stone fountain of remarkable elegance. The waters generally play every other Sunday in summer. One of the finest spots in the park is that on which is built the Lantern of Diogenes, erected by Napoleon, a copy of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens.

The fête of St. Cloud begins every year on the 7th of September, and lasts three weeks. It is the most celebrated in the vicinity of Paris, and attracts an immense multitude, particularly on Sundays. It is held in the park, and no one, without having seen it, can imagine the number of mountebanks, and persons of all classes, who assemble together.

### WEDNESDAY.

By Omnibus from Porte St. Denis to

*St. Denis; Cathedral.* Great changes have taken place in this church since the suppression of the monastery during the revolution. The ensemble of the church, though built at so many different epochs, presents a beautiful gothic monument. The church was rebuilt in 1231, by Queen Blanche and St. Louis. The choir was finished in the reign of Philippe le Hardi, in 1281. The bronze bas-reliefs on the three gates, and the grotesque figures with which they are surrounded, are worthy the attention of the curious. The large organ case, supported by an arcade of 40 feet in length, which runs along the whole breadth of the nave, is modern, and the production of the architect Duval. The iron railing beside the choir is remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship.

On entering, the tomb of Dagobert, is situated under the four pillars which support the steeple. Opposite is that of Queen Nanthildes. On the same side may be seen the mausoleum of Francis I. It is in white marble, the columns are of the Ionic order, fluted, and sixteen in number. They support a beautiful sculptured vault, under which are the recumbent figures of Francis and Claude his queen. Above are five kneeling figures in marble: they are those of the king, queen, princes, &c. The two principal bas-reliefs represent the battles of Marignan and Gerissoles. Opposite this chapel are to be seen the tombs of Louis XII. and Henry II. The figures are Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Strength. The nak-

ed figures of the king and his consort are in a recumbent posture. The tomb is surrounded with ordinary sized statues of the twelve apostles: and the entablature bears a socle, on which are represented kneeling figures of the king and queen, and is one of the first monuments in the antique style which appeared in France. The tomb of Henri de Valois is of beautiful white marble, ornamented with twelve composite columns, and raised on a basement, in the form of a pedestal. Four bronze figures, larger than life, are placed at the angles, and represent the four cardinal virtues. In the centre are the figures of Henri II., and queen Catherine de Médicis. The same personages are observed above the entablature, where they are represented in a kneeling posture: sculptor unknown.

The tombs in the subterranean vaults are far from remarkable as productions of art; but the paint-

ings in the sacristy are particularly worthy of notice.

The road leading to St. Denis is spacious, and planted on each side with a double row of trees; it is crossed by a canal, over which there is a bridge. The town is rather commercial, and possesses several first rate manufactories. The most remarkable is the wholesale manufactory of gum elastic tissue; having a steam engine of 12 horse power, and 1,200 looms. There is also an extensive brewery, and two sugar houses. The fairs are three in number: one called *la foire de Lendit*, which dates as far back as 629, when it was held on the highway; since 1556 it has been confined to the town. It opens in the month of June, and lasts a fortnight; another, which commences on the 24th February, lasting also a fortnight; and the third, lasting nine days, which opens on the 9th of October.

## ROUTES FROM PARIS.

### ROUTE 75.

PARIS TO ORLEANS. — RAILROAD.

11 Myr. 3 Kil. 75 1/2 Engl. miles.

#### Stations.

Epinau.	Etampes.
Saint-Michel.	Angerville.
Bre ilay.	Toury.
Marolles.	Artenay.
Lardy.	Chevilly.

*Etampes*, (Seine et Oise,) on the left bank of the Juine, or Etampes, has a very picturesque appearance. It trades in grain, meal, wood, and honey; and has manufactories of cotton counterpanes, worsted stockings, Hungary leather, parchment, and paper. In the environs of this town are caught numbers of crawfish, which are much admired. A great number of fossils has been discovered here. Simoneau, the mayor, distinguished himself in 1792, and the national assembly decreed him a monument. The church of St. Martin, whose stone tower is surmounted by a more recent steeple, is interesting to the antiquarian; the churches are: St. Basile, St. Giles, and Notre-Dame. The remains of an old tower, called La Guinetre, is at the entrance to the town.

*Angerville*, a village (Seine et Oise), contains a curious clock.

*Toury* (Eure et Loire) manufactures stockings, caps, socks, and gloves.

#### ORLEANS.

*Inns*, du Loiret, France, and Europe.

*Orleans*, the chief town of the

dep. of Loiret, is an ancient and large city, situated on the right bank of the Loire. The houses in the most ancient part are of wood, and have enormous chimneys. It is celebrated for the siege which it sustained in 450 against Attila; and by that of 1428, against the English, which last was raised by the famous Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. There is a botanic garden, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history.

In the sculpture room of the museum, are several objects worthy of notice.

The principal objects which require attention are: the cathedral, with its two lofty and magnificent symmetrical towers, 242 feet high, the bridge over the Loire forming a communication between the faubourg d'Olivet and the city; the house of Agnès Sorel, Rue du Ta-boury; the monument of the Maid of Orleans, in the Place Royale du Martroy, the belfry tower; the Hotel de Ville, in which is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans.

The distant view of the environs is very picturesque. Orleans appears to be half surrounded with green walls; the mall, and several other places, being planted with trees. This city occupies an advantageous position for commerce, being situated almost in the centre of France, at the junction of several great roads, and on a river which affords great facility to the conveyance of goods. Its chief manufactures are blankets, printed ca-

licoos, handkerchiefs, vinegar, sugar-refining, wax, leather, brandy, wines, china, corn, and beer.

The canal of Orleans commences at Port Morand, about a league and a half above this city, and joins that of Briare at nine leagues' distance: its whole length is eighteen leagues.

The celebrated wines of Orleans; most esteemed are those of St. Denis en Val, between the Loire and the Loiret. The vast forest of Orleans commences about a league N. of the town. On the banks of the Loire are several villas. The Maison du Coustil, and the Maison Rouge are both celebrated; the former having been the residence of Henry IV. and the latter that of Louis XIV.

The Loiret is a small river which has its rise in the gardens of the chateau of La Source,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  leagues south-east of Orleans. It issues from two springs about 140 yards from each other, and, after flowing for about two leagues, falls into the Loire, a little below the ancient abbey of St. Mesmin. The waters of this stream never freeze, however severe the weather may be. The Loiret abounds with fish.

*Excursions.* To the Castle of Sully,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  leagues, cross the village of St. Denis, of Argeau; the pretty little town of Chateauneuf, opposite is the picturesque town of Siglon. In the castle of Sully, Voltaire composed a part of "Henriade." The ceilings of the castle are admirably ornamented.

*Steamers.* The old Company's boats leave Orleans every morning at half past six for Nantes in two days; fare 1st Cabin 28 frs. 2 c., 2d Cabin 19 frs. 50 c., it takes 3 days from Nantes to Orleans.

*New Steamers* descend to Nantes in 20 hours and ascend in 24 hours; fares to or from Nantes 28 frs., and 20 frs. The boats of both Companies stop at Tours for the night.

*Diligences* to Bordeaux, Rouen &c. To Tours the road lies along the right bank of the Loire.

## ROUTE 76.

PARIS TO BORDEAUX BY ORLEANS, TOURS, AND ANGOULÊME.

Distance 56 Myr., or 346 E. mil.

	Myr.	Kil.
Orleans by Railway . . .	11	3
Saint Ay . . . . .	1	3
Beaugency . . . . .	1	3
Mer, or Menars la Ville . . .	1	3
Menars le Château . . . .	1	0
Blois . . . . .	0	8
Chouzy . . . . .	1	0
Veuves . . . . .	1	1
Amboise . . . . .	1	2
La Frillière . . . . .	1	2
Tours . . . . .	1	2
Montbazou . . . . .	1	3
Sorigny . . . . .	0	7
Sainte Maure . . . . .	1	6
Les Ormes St. Martin . . .	1	6
Ingrande . . . . .	1	2
Châtellerault . . . . .	0	7
Les Barres de Naintré . . .	0	9
La Tricherie . . . . .	0	5
Clan . . . . .	0	8
Poitiers . . . . .	1	2
Croutelle . . . . .	0	7
Vivonne . . . . .	1	2
Les Minières . . . . .	0	8
Couhé . . . . .	0	8
Chaunai . . . . .	1	1
Les Maisons Blanches . . .	0	8
Ruffec . . . . .	1	2
Les Nègres . . . . .	0	6
Mansle . . . . .	1	1
Churet . . . . .	1	4
Angoulême . . . . .	1	1
Roulet . . . . .	1	3
Pétignac . . . . .	0	8
Barbezieux . . . . .	1	3
Reignac . . . . .	0	7
La Graulle . . . . .	0	7
La Garde Montlieu . . . .	1	4
Chierzac . . . . .	0	6
Cavignac . . . . .	1	3
Culzac . . . . .	1	6
Carbon Blanc . . . . .	1	0
Bordeaux . . . . .	1	1

346 E. Mil. Myr. 56



The road from Orleans to Tours winds along the Loire, in some places hanging immediately over the river, and seldom receding from it more than twenty or thirty yards. This beautiful river generally presents numerous boats conveying the wines of the country.

St. Ay, (Loiret,) a small village, with 1000 inhabitants, on right bank of the Loire. In its vicinity are produced the wines of Orleans. The Chateau de Loiret was built by Lord Bolingbroke, who lived here during his exile. The source of the Loiret, and the whirlpool in the grounds, are worthy of notice. St. Ay commands a fine view of the opposite bank of the Loire. The most prominent object is the town of *Notre Dame de Clery*.

*Mehun or Meung* (Loiret) has an old castle.

*Beaugency*, (Loiret), on the right bank of the Loire over which is a handsome bridge of thirty-nine arches, trades in wines and brandy, which are held in greater estimation than those of Orleans. In the centre of the town is a lofty castle, and in several places may be seen vestiges of the ancient fortifications.

*Mer*, (Loir et Cher), a little village surrounded with good country houses and vineyards.

*Menars* (Loir et Cher) has a beautiful chateau, which in the reign of Louis XV. belonged to Marshal Saxe. It has since been the property of Madame de Pompadour, afterwards of the Duke of Bellune.

On approaching Blois the road divides into two branches, one leading to the lower and the other to the upper town. From this point there is a fine view of the Loire. The high road passes along the quay.

*Blois*, chief town of Loir et Cher,

on the Loire, is agreeably situated in the midst of fertile pasturages, where numerous flocks are fed. It is divided into High and Low. The streets are narrow and badly built in the high town, but well in the low. The chateau, now a barrack, was embellished by Louis XII. Henry III. and Gaston, Duke of Orleans. The tower of Marie de Medicis, and the great staircase, are objects of curiosity.

The States-General were assembled at Blois, by Henry III. in 1575 and 1588: it was during the latter season that Henry, Duke of Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were assassinated. The room in which the murder was committed is still shown. Louis XII. was born at this town, in 1661; and several princes and princesses have died here.

On the top of a hill near Blois is a mound in the form of a sugar-loaf, called *La Butte des Capucins*. It is supposed by some to be a Celtic monument, and by others to have been raised by Gaston of Orleans, to employ the poor during a severe winter.

Four leagues east of Blois, on the left bank of the Loire, is the *chateau of Chambord*, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. It was originally a hunting-box of the counts of Blois, but Francis I. in 1532, commenced a new edifice, from the designs of the celebrated Primaticcio; this was continued by Henry II., and completed by Louis XIV. When Versailles became the seat of the court, Chambord ceased to be visited by the kings of France. It was, however, inhabited by Stanislaus of Poland, and by Marshall Saxe, who received it from Louis XV. after the battle of Fontenoy. It is situated in a park seven leagues in circum-

ference, surrounded by a wall, and traversed by the river Cosson, This royal demesne now belongs to the Duke de Bordeaux.

Besides Chambord, there are several other remarkable mansions in the vicinity of Blois.

A league beyond Blois commences the causeway, or dyke, called the *Lévée*, one of the most stupendous works of art in the world. It is sufficiently wide for three carriages, and is upwards of 150 miles in length. It is supposed to have been constructed previous to the entrance of the Romans into Gaul. It is skirted on one side by marshes, and on the other by the Loire, the inundations of which it restrains.

The scenery from Blois to Tours is exquisite: no language can adequately describe its beauties.

*Amboise* is situated at the confluence of the Loire and the Masse. It is commanded by a castle, which was begun by Charles VII., and has been the scene of several remarkable events. Louis XI. instituted the Order of St. Michael here in 1469; Charles VIII. was born here the following year and died here in 1498. In 1560, the court retired here on account of the conspiracy against the Guises. The summit, which is reached by a curious spiral ascent, without steps, commands a very fine view of the valley of the Loire from Blois to Tours.

At a little distance from Amboise are the ruins of the chateau of Chanteloup, built by the Duke de Choiseul. It is situated in a fine park.

The chateau of Chenonceau, in the east part of the department, built by Francis I. on a bridge across the Cher, daily attracts tra-

vellers, by the singularity of its construction.

#### TOURS.

##### *Hôtels de Londres, Fasan.*

*Tours*, chief town of Indre et Loire, is delightfully situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, on the left bank of the Loire, between that river and the Cher, which falls into it some leagues below the town; over the former is a handsome bridge, of seventeen arches, 1335 feet in length.

Tours is a place of considerable antiquity. In the sixth and seventh centuries, it was noted for the sanctity and erudition of its bishops, St. Gregory, St. Gratian, St. Lidoire, and St. Martin. In 1470, 1484, and 1506, the States-General were assembled here. In the 15th century, Louis XI. erected, near its walls a chateau called *Plessis-les-Tours*, in which he died in 1483. In 1589, Henry III. transferred the parliament and other superior courts to this place.

Amongst the most eminent natives of Tours, were, Amboise, the minister of Louis XII.: Rapin, and the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées.

A considerable number of English, are constantly resident at Tours many with a view to the re-establishment of health; for the winter here is as mild as the English spring, and the air is always pure and serene. There is an English club-room here, where the French and English journals are taken in. The principal amusements of Tours are the theatre, balls, and hunting.

*English church service every Sunday.*

## ROUTE 77.

## TOURS TO BORDEAUX.

Near *Savonnieres*, two leagues and a half from Tours, and on the road from this town to *Chinon*, are some curious grottos, called in the country *caves gouttières*. They present some curious specimens of congelation.

*MontBazon*, a market-town, with an ancient castle. Half a league west of it, on the right bank of Indre, is the powder factory of *Ripault*.

*Sainte Maure*, is a small town pleasantly situated.

Three leagues and a half distant is *Bouchard*, in an island of the Vienne.

*Les Ormes St. Martin*, is remarkable for a chateau, which belongs to the noble family of Voyer d'Argenson. From the centre of the building rises a light and elegant column, about eighty feet in height and nine in diameter. The staircase and English saloon are admired and the gardens are tastefully laid out. The park extends as far as the confluence of the Vienne with the Creuse.

Four leagues to the west, is the town of *Richelieu*, which manufactures stuffs and druggets.

*Chatellerault*, is situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the Vienne, which here becomes navigable. Sully built a handsome bridge here, which is approached by a promenade. Near the bridge is a small castle, with four towers. Chatellerault is famous for its cutlery, particularly knives. A royal manufactory of arms has been established here.

Four leagues from Chatellerault are the mineral sulphureous waters of *Roche Pozay*, which have long been celebrated for the cure

of scrofula, rheumatism, internal debility, &c. A quarter of a league from the town, at the foot of a small mountain, are the three springs; the waters are used as beverage, as baths, and as lotions. Near the springs are commodious lodging-houses.

At *Cenon*, one league from Chatellerault, the government established, in 1772, several families who had taken refuge in France after the treaty of 1763, which gave up to the English all the possessions of the French in North America.

Two leagues south of Chatellerault, at the entrance of the Clain into the Vienne, are found ruins of very great antiquity, called *Vieux-Poitiers*. They consist of walls, a portico, fragments of columns, chapters, &c.

Here the little river Clain affords a picturesque view.

*Poitiers*, the chief town of the dep. of Vienne, is situated on an eminence. This ancient capital of the Pictavi was adorned by the Romans with an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, vestiges of which may be seen near a house called the Hermitage, a quarter of a league towards the south. In the 4th century it became an episcopal see: in the 11th century, Henry II. of England laid the foundations of the cathedral, which has a beautiful choir and a modern screen. In 1356, the Black Prince took King John prisoner before the walls of Poitiers, and sent him to England the following year. During the wars with England, Charles VII. removed the Parliament from Paris to this place, resided here himself for some time, and founded the University. In 1569, Admiral Coligny besieged it, and its an-

ent castle has since been almost entirely destroyed.

The town is irregularly built, and the population is not proportioned to its size, as there is a large quantity of arable land and garden ground. The ruins of the Palais Galien are scarcely visible; but the form of the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans may be traced. The street near it still bears the name of Rue des Arenes; the vaults in which the wild beasts were kept are now private cellars: the entrance to these antiquities is through an archway in the Maison Vreux.

A quarter of a league from Poitiers may be seen a Celtic monument, called *Pierre levée*: it is a mass of unhewn stone, of an irregular oblong shape, about 20 feet in length, 17 in breadth, and three in thickness. It formerly rested on five pillars, three feet and a half high, but is now supported by only one. A similar stone may be seen near the village of *Bellfuye*, on the old road from Poitiers to Mirebeau.

A league from Poitiers, in a field called *Maupertuis*, between the abbey of Noaillé and the village of Beauvoir, took place the famous battle of Poitiers, or Maupertuis, when, as already stated, King John was vanquished and taken prisoner by the Black Prince.

Eight leagues east of Poitiers, is the market-town of *Civaux*, in the environs of which is a large district covered with several beds of stone. This singularity has occupied the attention of several antiquaries in vain.

*Les Maisons Blanches*. Two leagues east of this place is the town of *Civray*. It is built on the Charante, and was formerly forti-

fied. The ruins of its castle are still visible.

*Ruffec*, a small town, on the rivulet Lieu, which abounds with trout. The vicinity produces truffes.

Not far from Ruffec is a chateau of the middle age, which formerly belonged to the Broglio family.

*Angoulême*, chief town of the dep. of La Charente, is situated near the left bank of the river of the same name, on the top of a mountain surrounded by rocks.

Angoulême was besieged in 1569, by Coligny, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles IX. The Duke d'Epemon having taken the part of Marie de Medicis, after the death of Henry IV. conducted her to the castle of this town, of which he was governor.

Poltrot, the assassin of Guise; Ravallac, the regicide; Chateaudun, a tragic actor; the two Montalemberts, Balzac, and Vivier, were natives of this town.

*Barbezieux*, is a small but well-built town, surrounded by a boulevard. Its situation on the high road to Bordeaux and Spain procures it considerable trade.

*Cubzac*, is a small village on the right bank of the Dordogne.

Cubzac is a kind of storehouse for the wines and other southern productions, sent by the merchants of Bordeaux to Paris, and other towns in the north.

*Carbon Blanc*, is a very neat village. A league beyond it are two chateaux.

#### BORDEAUX.

*Inns. Paris, France, Rouen.*

*Bordeaux*, the chief town of the dep. of Gironde, and formerly the capital of Guienne, is one of the most important places in France, with a population of 111,000 in-

habitants. It is situated on the left bank of the Garonne, which forms in front of the town a crescent, the extremities of which are more than a league distant.

Bordeaux has several handsome squares and spacious quays, but the greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular.

The *Bridge* over the Garonne is one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever executed. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1821. It consists of 17 arches of stone, resting on 16 piles and two piers. The whole length of the bridge is upwards of 1600 feet, and its breadth between the parapets 50 feet. The road over it is nearly level, and connected with it is a new line of road to Libourne.

The *Cathedral of St. André* is a superb Gothic edifice. The front is surmounted by two spires, upwards of 150 feet in height; they were restored in 1810. The entire length of the church is about 413 feet. It is adorned with painted windows, pictures, and basso-relievos.

The *Church of St. Michel*, is also in the Gothic style. At the bottom of its tower is a vault containing sixty four remains of human forms, some of which, though they are not embalmed nor enclosed in cases, have been preserved more than 400 years. They are placed round the vault in a gently reclining position.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is situated in the Hotel de l'Academie. It was commenced in 1805. It is easily accessible to strangers, and is remarkably well arranged. The collection of shells and fossils is particularly good.

The *Museum of Antiquities, and Gallery of Pictures*, occu-

pies several rooms in one of the wings of the Chateau Royal. The entrance to them is in the Rue Monbazon. They are opened to the public on Sundays and fête days.

The *Botanic Garden*, and the *Departmental Nursery*, are situated near the Cemetery of the Chartreuse, and occupy part of the ground which formerly belonged to this monastery. The garden contains a good collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic, and is open to strangers.

The only vestiges of Roman architecture at Bordeaux, are some arches of an amphitheatre called the *Palais Gallien*. They are situated in the Rue du Palais de Gallien.

The commerce, of Bordeaux is in a flourishing condition, the ocean affording it a communication with the north of Europe, America, and the Indies, while the canal of Languedoc enables it to traffic with the South and the Mediterranean. Its chief trade is in wines, the best kinds of which are Medoc, Haut Biron, Lafitte, St. Emilion, and Grave; has establishments for refining sugar and casting all kinds of iron articles.

*Diligences* set out every day for Paris, performing the journey in 60 hours; for Bayonne in 25 hour; for Nantes in forty-four hours; for Toulouse in thirty-six hours; for Libourne, St. Foy, and Bergerac; for Pau, Barrèges and Bagnères, during the season from June to October, arriving at Pau in thirty-six hours.

*Steamers* to Agen, vice Langon, La Réol Marmande, Tonneins, and Thouars every morning at four o'clock, fares 1st Cabin 10 frs. 2 Cabin 7 frs.; to Nantes 6 times a month on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 12th,

16th, 26th, in 26 hours; fares 1st places with a bed 26 frs., without a bed 20 frs. Second Cabin 15 frs.

During the summer a steam vessel goes from Bordeaux to Dublin, and *vice versâ*, performing the voyage in about six days. A Railroad is open to Teste.

About four leagues from Bordeaux is the *Chateau of La Brède*, noted as having been the residence of the illustrious Montesquieu. It is romantically situated, and is approached by a long avenue of oaks.

### ROUTE 78.

#### PARIS TO NANTES.

Distance 42 Myr. 2 Kil., or 264 English miles.

To	Myr.	Kil.
Tours (page 417) . . .	23	2
Luynes . . . . .	1	0
Langeais . . . . .	1	4
Trois Volets . . . . .	1	2
Chouzé . . . . .	1	2
La Croix Vert (Saumur) . . . . .	1	6
Les Rousiers . . . . .	1	5
St. Matturin . . . . .	1	0
Angers . . . . .	3	1
St. Georges . . . . .	1	7
Champocé . . . . .	0	8
Varades . . . . .	1	3
Ancenis . . . . .	1	3
La Salleraie . . . . .	1	5
Nantes . . . . .	1	4

*Luynes*, is situated on the right bank of the Loire. It has manufactories of ribands, silk, velvets, and artificial flowers.

At *St. Mars-la-Pile*, about two leagues beyond Luynes, is a curious quadrangular brick tower.

*Langeais*, a small town on the right bank of the Loire, noted for its melons. It has a Gothic castle, part of which is occupied by the town prison; in a hall of this building, now a stable, the marriage of Charles VIII. with the Duchess Anne, and the Union of Brittany with France were agreed on.

*Chouzé*, trades in fruits, prunes, and wine.

A league and a quarter beyond Chouzé, and close together, are *Candes* and *Montsoreau*, on the left bank of the Loire. One league from the latter is the celebrated Abbey of *Fontevrault*, founded in the 11th century for 150 Nuns and 80 Monks, which once possessed five churches. Only one of these remains, and that has been converted into a prison. In the tower of Evrault are the tombs of several kings and queens of England.

Three leagues from Chouzé is the town of Chinon, situated on the right bank of the Vienne. Here Charles VII. resided during the occupation of Paris by the English; and at a little distance from this town Rabelais was born, in the 16th century. Its environs produce the plums called Tours plums. On entering Chinon may be seen the ruins of the castle in which Charles VII. resided. The room in which Jeanne d'Arc informed him of the mission she had received from heaven is still shown. In this castle Henry II. of England died, in 1189.

*La Croix verte*, is a suburb of Saumur, which is on the opposite bank of the Loire. Travellers posting, not wishing to stop, need not cross the river, but may change horses at La Croix Verte.

#### SAUMUR.

*Inns. Hotel de Londres and Belvidere.*

*Saumur* is an ancient town, with a port, on the left bank of the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. It trades in wine fruit, flax, and manufactures linens and leather. Its enamelled articles are noted. Madame Dacier was a native of Saumur.

About two leagues from Saumur, and on the same side of the Loire, is *Tuffeau*, so called from its quarries of sandstone (tuffeau;) and a quarter of a league south of Tuffeau is a Roman camp, called the *Camp of Chenehutte*.

*La Levée* (the Causeway,) which extends from Blois as far as the Daguenière, a space of forty leagues, perserving the country from the swellings of the river, was originally but a series of insignificant dykes, which have been from time to time improved, particularly by Louis le Debonnaire, and Henry II, of England.

*Angers*, is situated on the Mayenne, a little below the place where this river receives the Loire and the Sarthe, in a country extremely fertile in corn, vines, and fruits. It is a large, ancient, and handsome city, where Pitt, received instructions; there is a museum, a garden of plants, a cabinet of natural history, and two theatres.

The environs of Angers are interesting. The *Pont de Cé*, over the Loire attributed to Cesar, consists of a succession of bridges and causeways, which commence about a league and a quarter from Angers, and cross various islands and arms of the Loire. To the west of this bridge is the Camp of Cesar, at the confluence of the Loire and the Maine. The town of Pont de Cé is celebrated for the defeat of the forces of the mother of Louis XIII. by Marshal Crequi, in 1620, and for a battle between the Republicans and the Vendéans.

About four leagues beyond Angers is the *Chateau of Serans*, a Gothic edifice, with very beautiful gardens.

*St. Georges*, is a neat market-town, with an ancient abbey, on the Loire. Opposite to it is the town

of *Chalonnès*, which has the ruins of a bridge and a castle, as well as manufactories of serges, druggets, and handkerchiefs.

*Champtonce*, is situated on the Loire. In front of it is the town of *Mont-Jean*, which has coal-mines connected with the celebrated pits of *Montrelais* on the other side of the Loire.

*Varades*, is situated on the right bank of the Loire. A quarter of a league distant is the hill of *La Madelaine*, with the ruins of a castle.

On a steep hill opposite to Varades, is the town of *St. Florent le Vieil*, which was ravaged both by the Vendéans and the Republicans. Its church is the tomb of the Marquis de Bonchamp, who died at the passage of the Loire. The hill called *Le Cavalier* commands a fine view of the course of the river.

*Ancenis*, is a neat town on the right bank of the Loire. The ancient castle of the Dukes of Bethune, whence there is a fine view, was formerly strongly fortified.

*Oudon*, is remarkable for an octagon tower, erected in 840.

#### NANTES.

##### *Hotels. France, Commerce &c.*

*Nantes*, is situated on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and the Sèvre. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France. The streets and *places* are adorned with handsome buildings. The harbour, is the most frequented in the kingdom.

The cathedral is a lofty but unfinished building. The doors are ornamented with numerous stone figures, executed in 1434, but now sadly mutilated. It contains the tomb of Francis II. Duke of Brit-

tany, and it is adorned with recumbent statues of Francis and his second wife, allegorical statues of the cardinal virtues, and several basso-relievos.

Near the cathedral stands the episcopal palace, and at a little distance is the prefect's hotel, a handsome building the vestibule, the grand staircase, and the hall, are worthy of notice.

The Hotel de Ville, in the same quarter, is a modern edifice, extending round three sides of a court, the fourth opening towards the street by an arch. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains several pictures. At the bottom of the staircase are some stones with Roman inscriptions, built in the wall. Near the Hotel de Ville is a small museum of Natural history.

The castle, a fortress built by Alain, Duke of Brittany, at the end of the Cours St. Pierre, is large and in good preservation. The different quarters of the town are connected by twelve bridges.

From the quay there is a fine view of the Loire, which is covered with vessels of every description, and interspersed with numerous small islands. On its banks are several public promenades. The scenery around is extensive and picturesque.

It was at Nantes that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict in favour of the Protestants, the repeal of which, by Louis XIV. was so detrimental to the commerce and population of France. Few towns suffered more than this in the Revolution; in 1793 it was attacked by 80,000 Vendéans, who were repulsed with great loss; and during the whole of this period it was the theatre of the most horrible tragedies.

Nantes was the birthplace of Anne of Brittany, Queen of France.

*Diligences* to Paris, Rennes, Bordeaux, Machecoul, Paimboeuf, les Sables, Bourbon, Vendée, Angenis and Angers every day.

*Steam-Boats* to Bordeaux every week, sometimes twice, in 14 hours fare 20 frs.; to Orleans by the new companies boats in 24 hours; stopping to sleep at Tours, the old companies boats take 3 days. Angers the first, to Tours 2d, Orleans the 3 day.

Provisions are cheap at Nantes, and, of the large towns in France, this is, perhaps, the best for persons who wish to economize. The markets are well supplied with salt and fresh-water fish, good poultry, beef, mutton, fruit, and vegetables. Lodgings are also commodious, and reasonable in price.

An English Clergyman resides at Nantes and performs divine service every Sunday.

### ROUTE 79.

ST. MALO TO NANTES BY RENNES  
THROUGH DOL.

118 $\frac{3}{4}$  Engl. miles.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Dol . . . . .	2	8
Combourg . . . . .	1	7
D'Hédé . . . . .	1	7
Rennes . . . . .	2	3
	8	2

The road by Châteauneuf is only 7 Myr. 1 Kil. From Dinan to Rennes 5 Myr. 3 Kil. From Rennes to Nantes 10 Myr. 7 Kil.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Bont-de-land . . . .	1	6
Roudun . . . . .	1	1
La Breharaye . . . . .	1	7
Derval . . . . .	0	9
Nozay . . . . .	1	2
Bont de Bois . . . . .	1	4
Gesvres . . . . .	1	4
Nantes . . . . .	1	4



## DINAN.

*Hotels. Poste and Commerce.*

*Dinan* is a small town, in dep. of Ille et Vilaine, on the Rance, the mouth of which forms the road of St. Malo. An extensive trade is carried on in butter, cider, beer, hemp, wax, tallow, honey, skins, cattle, and horses. There are also two salt-works, and manufactories of linen, flannel, cotton, shoes and hats. The canal of Ille et Rance passes the town, and forms a continuation of the navigation of the Vilaine. The principal objects worthy of notice are the church, containing the heart of the Constable Duguesclin; the great hospital, the ancient walls, the tower of St. Vincent.

Provisions and Lodgings are cheap, and there are several English families residing here.

The environs of Dinan abound with beautiful walks and rides.

## RENNES.

*Hotels. Europe, France.*

*Rennes*, the capital of Ille and Vilaine, and formerly the chief town of La Bretagne, is situated in a vast plain at the confluence of the Ille and the Vilaine. It is a large and handsome town.

The chief objects worthy of notice are the Place Royale, in which formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XV.; the Town-house containing the public library; and a collection of paintings the Palais de Justice, in which are ceilings by Jouvenet; the ancient Abbey of St. George's, the front of the church of Saint Pierre, the Place d'Armes, the arsenal, the theatre, and the promenades, particularly those of Tabor and Mail. In one of the town gates, called

Porte Mordelaise, is an ancient stone with an inscription.

The butter made at *Prévalaye*, a league from Rennes, is not equalled by any in France, except that which comes from the valley of Campon on the Adour, one league from Bagnères. The manufactures of Rennes are blankets, coarse cotton cloths, linen, sail-cloths called *toiles royales*, coloured linens, thread, china, knit gloves, stockings, and leather. It has manufactories for cotton-spinning, and dye-houses. Thread and cider are the principal articles of its trade.

Several celebrated men were natives of Rennes.

*Diligences* to Brest, Caen, Paris, Dinan, St. Malo and Nantes &c.

## ROUTE 80.

PARIS TO LYONS BY CHALONS SUR SAÔNE.

Distance 47 Myr. 5 Kil., or 290 Eng. miles.

The Mail in 34 hours, 4 places; 84 frs., leaves Paris at 6 in the evening, arrives at Sens at 2 in the morning, Auxerre at 5, stops half an hour, Chalons at 6 in the evening, arrives at Lyons in time the next morning to take the steamer for Avignon.

The Diligence takes 36 hours to Chalons and 60 to Lyons.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Charenton	0	7
Villeneuve St. George's	1	1
Liensaint	1	3
Melun	1	3
Le Chatelet	1	1
Panfou	0	8
Fessard	1	4
Villeneuve la Guiard	0	0
Pont sur Yonne	1	2
Sens	1	2
Villeneuve le Roi	1	4
Villevallier	0	8
Joigny	0	8
Basson	1	2
Auxerre	1	5

	Myr.	Kil.
To Saint Bris . . . . .	1	0
Vermanton . . . . .	1	3
Lucy le Bois . . . . .	1	9
Avallon . . . . .	0	9
La Roche en Berny . . . . .	2	6
Saulieu . . . . .	1	3
Pierre Ecrite . . . . .	1	0
Chisney . . . . .	1	1
Autun . . . . .	2	0
Saint Emiland . . . . .	1	7
Saint Leger . . . . .	1	4
Bourgneuf . . . . .	0	8
Chalons sur Saone . . . . .	1	2
Sennecey . . . . .	1	8
Tournus . . . . .	1	0
Saint Albin . . . . .	1	6
Macon . . . . .	1	4
Villefranche . . . . .	3	8
Limonet . . . . .	1	8
Lyons . . . . .	1	1

*Charenton*, is situated on the right bank of the Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. Near to this place is the Veterinary School of *Alfort*, founded by Louis XIV.

*Villeneuve St. George*, near the Seine.

*Melun*, is situated on the Seine, which divides it into three parts. In the island which the Seine forms, are vestiges of a palace where Queen Blanche, the mother of St. Louis, resided, and in which Robert and Philip I. died.

The English took Melun by famine in 1419, and, after having kept it ten years, were driven out by the inhabitants. It was the birth-place of Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, and here Abelard taught philosophy.

The *Canal of Loing*, which is a continuation of that of Briare, enters this department.

One league N. E. of Melun, is the chateau of *Praslin*, formerly *Vaux*, noted for the magnificence of the building, the extent of the park, and the beauty of the gardens.

*Pont sur Yonne*, derives its name from a long bridge over that river at the end of the town.

*Sens*, is a ancient town, enclosed by antique ramparts and Roman foundations, and situated at the confluence of the Yonne and Vanne.

Amongst objects worthy of attention, are the beautiful gates at each end of the town, and the chapel of St. Savinien, with its ancient painted windows.

Sens was the natal place of Loyseau, and is famous for a council held there, at which Saint Bernard condemned the doctrine of Abelard.

*Villeneuve le Roi* bears considerable resemblance to Sens; the road crosses it by a broad straight street, terminated at each end by a gate. In the centre is a church. The town is surrounded by walks.

*Joigny* is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yonne, in the form of an amphitheatre: it has a harbour. The town and its environs produce annually 35,000 hogsheads of wines, which are much admired, and are said to be admirably calculated for persons afflicted with the gout, and to mix well with all other sorts of wine. The bridge, and the quay along the Yonne, have a handsome appearance. The Chateau above the town, is an elegant building, erected by Cardinal Gondi.

*Auxerre* is advantageously situated on the left bank of that river, and is surrounded by vineyards, which produce good wines; the air is considered very pure. It is remarkable for its three Gothic churches. St. Pierre, a strange mixture of modern and Gothic architecture, ornamented with a tower; the abbey of St. Germain, a very old building, famous for its crypts; and the cathedral, remarkable for the size and height

of the nave, the painted windows, and the tomb of Amyot, translator of Plutarch.

Auxerre has a considerable trade in wood and in wines, known at Paris under the name of vins d'Auxerre, or Basse Bourgogne. The Yonne is navigable as far as Cravant, a small town situated four leagues higher up the river.

Four leagues from Auxerre is Chablis, so famous for its white wines, which, in order to be good, should be kept two years in cask, and one in bottle.

*Vermanton*, at the foot of some hills on the banks of the Cure, trades in excellent wines and timber.

Two leagues south of this place, on the Cure, are the celebrated Grottoes of Arcy: they form a suite of immense halls, narrow passages, cabinets, and galleries. The stalactites, composed of petrifications, present the most variegated and romantic forms. These petrifications have the beauty of marble, and the hardness of stone, and do not lose these qualities on being exposed to the air.

*Lucy le Bois*. This village seems to be placed as the boundary between the barren land which the traveller has passed, and the fertile soil which appears on approaching Avallon.

*Avallon* is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Cousin, with broad streets, bordered by well-built houses. Avallon was formerly a fortress, and sustained during the reign of King Robert, a long siege, when the inhabitants made a brave and successful defence. The environs are picturesque. At this place commences the Morvan, a country famous for the wood it furnishes to the capi-

tal: for its numerous cattle; and for the uncivilized and coarse manners of its inhabitants.

*Saulieu*, situated in a fertile country, where there is an abundance of corn and cattle. The ponds in its environs furnish excellent fish, particularly trout. Saulieu was taken and retaken several times by the English, the French, and the Huguenots.

*Autun*, an ancient town, situated on the left bank of the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains called Montjeu, Montdru, and Mont Cenis. It contains many vestiges of antiquity.

The gate of Arroux is a monument well worthy of attention: it consists of two great arches for the entrance and egress of carriages, and two smaller ones for foot passengers; a magnificent entablature surmounts them, and above ranges a kind of gallery, formerly composed of ten arches, but only seven of which remain. The Corinthian pilasters which separate the arches are fluted with great skill.

The gate of St. André, at a short distance on the right, is almost as well preserved, and is similar to it, except that the chapiters of the pilasters are of the Ionic order. It is astonishing how walls, only eighteen inches thick, and built without cement, should have stood so many centuries. A tower, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Minerva, and bearing that name, has been incorporated with the Abbey of St. Andoche.

A quarter of a league east of the town, in the middle of the Field of Urns, so called from the number of ancient urns found there, the monument called *Pierre de Couars*; it is a mass of un-

hewn stones, connected together by a whitish cement: its form is pyramidal, and its height above sixty feet.

A part of Autun bears the name of Marchaux, derived from Campus Martis, and two of the mountains, on which the town is situated, Montjeu and Montdru, derive their names from Mons Jovis and Mons Druidum.

#### CHALONS SUR SAONE.

##### *Hotel du Parc.*

*Chalons sur Saône* is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and forests. This town has become an important commercial place since the revolution, and is now the depôt of the north and south of France, particularly of Paris and Marseille, for corn, wines, leather, oil, and soap.

At Chalons is prepared, from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great abundance, the essence d'Orient, used for making false pearls. There are three promenades, one behind the hospital, on the east arm of the Saône; another forms a terrace on the principal arm and right bank of the river; the third extends along the canal, and terminates in a place adorned with an obelisk. From the two former, when the atmosphere is clear, the summit of the Alps, through fifty leagues distant, may be distinguished. Between Chalons and the Alps is the Chain of Mont Jura.

Chalons is very ancient, having been mentioned by Cesar under the name of Gabillonum. It was entirely ruined by Attila in the sixth century; and, a short time after, it was subdued by the Bourguignons, and became the residence of their first king.

About half a league from Chalons is the abbey of St. Marcel, where Abelard died in 1142.

The Canal du centre, which unites the Saône and the Loire, commences at Chalons, and is one cause of its prosperity. This canal, which crosses the department of Saône et Loire for a space of twenty-four leagues, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1792. It has been called Canal du Centre, because it establishes, by means of the Canal of Briare, an interior communication between the two seas in that part of France, which is considered as central.

*Steamers* from Chalons to Lyons corresponding with those direct to Avignon and Marseilles, every morning (unless impeded by want of water) at 6 o'clock, arriving about 2 in the afternoon; fares 1st places 8 fr., 2d places 6 frs, Carriages, 4 wheels 80 frs., ditto, 2 wheels 60 frs., Horses 20 frs. The distance by water to Lyons is 98 Eng. miles.

#### ROUTE 81.

##### CHALONS SUR SAONE TO LYONS, BY WATER.

This route is pleasanter than that by land, and the traveller will find, in the steamer very good accommodation.

On quitting Chalons, to the left of the Saône, we enter the territory of the ancient Segusiani, pass before the mouth of the Canal du Centre, and enter a canal cut across the land to save the boats a long circuit. The Saône receives the Grône on the right, at Tournus the boat passes beneath a bridge, a little beyond which the river becomes wider;

pass on to Maçon, from which town to Lyons the right bank of the river presents a delightful prospect. The island above the bridge of Maçon forms an enchanting picture. The Saône rises in the Vosges, and is only navigable from Auxonne. *St. Romain*, beyond which is *Beauregard*, noted for its forges, *Riotier*, a small village with several inns. Here the head-dress of the females changes to the Lionesse mode. Leave on the left the small town of *Trevoux*, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill; on the top of an eminence are seen the ruins of the ancient fort, and on the banks of the river appears the hospital. with two fine avenues. After passing *Trevoux* many pretty villas present themselves; the right bank gradually improves, and the river forms several bends. Near *Neuville* there are generally several flotillas, laden with wine, &c., and drawn by fourteen or sixteen horses. On the right, at a little distance from the river are the quarries which supply the Lionesse with building-stones, and afford employment to the neighbouring peasantry. The Saône then becomes narrower, and display the villas, which present a delightful prospect as far as Lyons. On the right is *La Freta*, a pretty country-seat on the brow of a hill, in front of the village of *Roche-Taillée*. Further on is a domain called *Roi*, opposite to a little Ile called *de Roi*. The heights which border the Saône, in this part are called *Croix-Rousse*, Lyons page 429.

#### *Chalons to Lyons, Post Road.*

*Tournus*, is pleasantly situated on the Saône, on which is a quay and a wooden bridge. It has beau-

tiful promenades. The painter *Greuse* was born at this place.

*Saint Albin* is remarkable for the pretty costume of the village lasses, who wear small round hats, carelessly placed over one ear. Almost opposite to this village is the small town of *Pont de Vaux*, the birth-place of General *Joubert*.

The country from Chalons to Maçon, along the right bank of the Seine, and at some leagues to the right of the chain of mountains of Charolais, is considered one of the richest and most beautiful in France.

*Maçon* is seated on the declivity of a hill on the right bank of the Saône. Since the demolition of its ramparts, it has been surrounded by promenades, which overlook the surrounding country. A part of the chain of the Alps may be seen from any situation on the quay.

*Maçon* carries on a great trade in wine, particularly what is called *Cotignac de Maçon*. It was several times ravaged by the barbarians under *Attila*, and in the wars of religion, when the conqueror made it the theatre of dreadful punishments invented by fanaticism under the name of *sauternes*.

The dress of the women of *Maçon*, and its vicinity, is pretty, but somewhat singular: it consists of a blue cloth pretticoat with a deep red border; a jacket of the same; and a small hat worn on one side of the head, so as to display a neat white cap.

*Romanèche*, four leagues south of *Maçon*, produces the celebrated wines of *Moulin-à-Vent*, which are grown in the hamlet of *Torins*.

*Chuny*, on the *Grône*, four

leagues from Maçon, is celebrated for an ancient Benedictine abbey, on which more than 2,000 monasteries were dependent.

*Villefranche* is a neat town seated on the Morgon, and near the Saône. It was founded towards the close of the eleventh century by Humbert II. Lord of Beaujolais, who, amongst other privileges granted to the town, in order to induce persons to settle there, allowed husbands to beat their wives with impunity, provided that death did not ensue. The women are considered to be beautiful in consequence!

The league between Anse and *Villefranche* is, according to the proverb, the most beautiful league in the world. Beyond Anse the vineyards and hills are tastefully sprinkled with pleasure-houses, some of them nearer together than others, forming the pretty village of Lucenay, in the centre of which is a chateau. On the other side of the Saône, which runs half a league from Anse, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the wrecks of the Gothic chateau *Trevoux*.

Beyond the Echelles, the traveller passes *Mont-d'Or*, the top of which, covered with wood, supports flocks of goats, and produces the cheeses, known at Lyons under the name of *Fromages du Mont-d'Or*, which must not be confounded with those of the same name in Auvergne. This mountain furnishes fine freestone.

An almost continued descent leads from *Limonest* to Lyons, across the vineyards, groves, orchards, and villas, which ornament the banks of the Saône, in the environs of this town. On the left the traveller passes the romantic valley of *Rochecardon*, which was

the residence of Rousseau. The wood and fountain of *Roset* formed the particular pleasures of Rousseau: the ascent to them is by a steep path irregularly cut in the rock. The name of the philosopher is inscribed on a stone, in the midst of many others. A sycamore-tree bears his well known epigraph *Vitam impendere vero*.

Travellers who visit this spot will be amply repaid for their trouble; the fine prospects of both banks of the Saône, the Island of Barbe, and the numerous villas which attract the eye, will afford no small degree of enjoyment.

#### LYONS.

##### *Hotels. Europe, Parc, and Ambassadeurs.*

*Lyons* is one of the most considerable towns in France, but the houses have a heavy appearance, being very high. The streets are narrow, and badly paved.

The Hotel de Ville is a noble edifice. It contains an antique taurobole in good preservation; and under the vestibule, the table of bronze, on which is engraven the harangue delivered by the Emperor Claudius to the Roman Senate, in favour of the city of Lyons.

The Great Hospital is the finest building in Lyons, it presents an immense front of the Ionic order, along the quay of the Rhone.

The cathedral, was constructed at various periods, but principally during the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis XI. Its famous clock was made by Lippius of Bale, in 1598, and is a work of astonishing intricacy. It shows the course of the sun, the phases of the moon, the years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, and

the Saints' days; above the clock are small figures that move with the chimes, which play every hour, and over them is a cock which tells the hours by clapping his wings and crowing.

In the church of St. Paul, the grand altar-piece is by Le Brun; the church of the ci-devant Feuillans, where are the ashes of Cinq Mars and Thou, executed by order of Richelieu, in the Place de Terreaux. In the church d'Ainy, may be seen the mosaic found in 1806.

The traveller should visit the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, called the *Grotte Bazelle*: the silk mills where the motion of an immense number of bobbins and shuttles resembles the noise of a cataract.

*Pierre Encise*, formerly a state prison, was surmounted by a large round tower, which had a striking appearance. It was ascended by 120 steps cut in a rock, which has lately disappeared. On a clear day Mont Blanc may be seen from the heights of Fourvieres where a tower has been erected, to ascend which one franc is charged it is difficult of access, but the traveller is amply repaid by the view. This mountain bears evident marks of the great fire mentioned by Seneca, which took place in the reign of Nero, such as the remains of aqueducts near the church St. Irenée, a mosaic in the house Cassère, some remains of a theatre within the walls of the Minimes, subterranean reservoirs at the Ursulines, and the house of antiquities built on the ruins of a palace belonging to the Roman emperors.

Lyons has two theatres; the Great Theatre, and the Théâtre des Célestins, and a circus.

Lyons is a very important commercial and manufacturing town, and was still more so before it had sustained the siege and bombardment of 1793. The Saône, the Rhone, and the Loire, afford the greatest facility for the conveyance of its merchandise.

The environs of Lyons form a complete contrast to the sombre interior of the town. The *Etroits*, a footpath which runs between the Saône and the hill from Lyons to the bridge of Mulotière, is a charming promenade, adorned with a grotto, from the top of which springs a fountain.

In the vicinity of *Eculy*, a village about three quarters of a league from the suburb of Vaize, is found an earth used in making china. In the same village is a petrifying fountain. A league and a half along the Saône is another petrifying fountain, in a cavern called *Fontaine*.

Lyons is situated about 25 leagues south-west of Geneva, 66 north-west from Marseilles, and 40 south of Dijon.

*A Railroad* from Lyons to St. Etienne, corresponding with Roanne, Montbrison &c.

*Dilligences* to Paris in 60 hours to Turin by Chambery in 40 hours to Geneva, in 22 hours St. Marseilles in 48 hours.

*Malle Poste* to Strasbourg in 36 hours, fare 83 frs. 65 c. to Paris in 34 hours.

*Steam-boats* ascend the Rhone to Aix-les-Bains every morning except sunday at 7 in the morning in 21 hours, fares 1st Cabin 12 frs., 2d places 8 frs., carriages, 4 wheels 45 frs.

*Steam-boats* to Marseilles leave Lyons at 4 and 5 every morning touching at Vienne, Valance, Avignon and Arles, time occupied

to Arles from 12 to 15 hours, from Arles to Marseilles in 18 to 24 hours, according to the state of the river, fares to Marseilles 25 frs. best places, second places 21 frs. Carriages, 4 wheels 80 to 120 frs. A party of four with their own carriage would find it more comfortable and quite as cheap to post from Lyons to Marseilles. Distance 33 Myr. 3 Kil. or 208 English miles.

It is however advisable to leave the steamer either at Avignon or Arles; from both places Diligences run every day, distance from Avignon 10 Myr. 5 Kil. or about 80 English miles.

### ROUTE 82.

#### LYONS TO AVIGNON, AND MARSEILLES, BY THE RHONE.

The traveller leaves Lyons from the Quai de la Saône; he is then near the *Travaux Perraches*, and passes under a bridge, which also bears the name of him who undertook these works. Several villas are seen. On the right is La Mulotière; after passing the peninsula the traveller is on the Rhone; farther on is the chateau of *Oullins*, situated on a wooded hill; above appears *St. Genis*: farther on, the glasshouse of *Pierre Bénite*: the *Brotteaux* extend as far as this spot. The ruins of the chateau of *Chaponnot* are now on the banks of the Rhone, which 20 years ago flowed at a quarter of a league from them.

In front of Irigny, noted for its red wines, is the *Maison Veque-lin*, resembling a chateau; at this part, men called *orpailleurs* wash the sand, for gold dust. *Givors*, a large market-town. The houses

are built round the bend formed by the Rhone, and have a very picturesque appearance. At *Givors* is a canal supplied by the river *Gier*, which descends from *Mont Pila*: a little farther is the village of *Loire*; the Rhone is crowded with islands. At *St. Colomb*, facing *Vienne*; there is a cavern in which several Roman antiquities have been discovered.

*Vienne*. Quitting *Vienne*, on the right bank *St. Colombe*, and on the left the public baths, and soon reach the celebrated vineyard of *Côte Rotie*. At a distance is perceived the little town of *Auberive* and *Le Péage de Rousillon*; *Mont Pila* appears in front for a considerable time. Farther on is *Ampuis*, and to the right, on this side of *Condrieux*, is the chateau of *Cordelon*. The banks of the Rhone produce the celebrated wines of *Côte Rotie*, *Ampuis*, and *Condrieux*. The country abounds with granite and quartz.

Beyond *Condrieux*, and a league to the left, is the town of *St. Valier*; pass a large flat rock, called the *Table du Roi*, and soon arrive at *Tournon*. In front is *Mont Ventoux*, the summit of which forms two peaks; beyond, on the left bank, is the *Rock of Glun*, a chateau built on a picturesque rock, bathed by the river; still farther, facing a small island, is the mouth of the *Isère* (*Isara*). After having passed the confluence of the *Isère* we enter on the territory of the *Segusiani*; the hills are covered with vineyards, the plains with mulberry trees, and the climate announces the influence of the south.

After leaving *Valence* we pass on the right *St. Peray*, famous for its wine, and *Chateauneuf* picturesquely situated; in front is *Mont*



Chavate; on the right bank we leave the town of Voulte, where the stream is very rapid, and forms a bend; farther on we reach the mouth of the Drôme, and, after crossing several rapid currents, arrive at Anconne.

Here the Rhone makes a bend, and the bank presents an amphitheatre. The old bed of the Rhone, covered with pebbles, is still visible; it takes a westerly direction. On doubling the point of Anconne, we perceive in front the three curious lava rocks, which are on the right bank of the Rhone, a quarter of a league from the market-town of Rochemaure. On the same bank, and at the foot of the mountain, is the village of Teil, beyond which is a neat chateau at the base of a basaltic rock. We then arrive at the ancient town of Viviers, beyond which the boat passes a spot where the river is much agitated by passing over rocks. We afterwards proceed to Pont St. Esprit. The Rhone is here extremely rapid, and the currents which form in front of the arches impel the boats with great force. Beyond Pont St. Esprit we have on the right Languedoc, and on the left Tricastin: both banks are calcareous.

To Chateau-Doria, and thence to Avignon.

#### AVIGNON.

##### *Hotel de l'Europe.*

*Avignon* is a large, handsome, and well-huilt town, on the left bank of the Rhone.

The cathedral is worth seeing. The ivory crucifix in the church of Misericorde, the Hotel des Invalides, the barracks, formerly the mint, the museum, the library, the garden of plants, the ancient place of the vice-legate, the thea-

tre, erected in 1825, the bridge over the Rhone, and the promenades on the ramparts.

A few miles from Avignon is the celebrated Fountain of Vaucluse, which rises in a cavern, at the foot of a mountain, near the hamlet of Vaucluse. The spring forms the source of the river Sorgue.

After great rains, it rises above a sort of mole, which is before the cave, and forms a basin, the surface of which is as smooth as glass; it is afterwards precipitated, with a frightful noise, over the fragments of the rocks, whitening them with its foam, and appearing as if wishing to escape to a place where, no longer meeting with opposition, it may pursue its peaceful course.

The water of this fountain is pure, and clear as crystal, but is not good to drink, because it is crude and indigestible; but it is much used by tanners and dyers.

On the rock above the fountain are some ruins, called Petrarch's Chateau. The side of the ancient chateau is now occupied by a paper-mill, and the Sorgue gives motion to several mills.

The Cours is much frequented as a promenade. The wind sometimes blows with so much violence as to be insupportable to persons unaccustomed to it. *Côteau Brûlé*, near Avignon, produces a good wine.

*Aix*, an ancient and neat town, situated in a plain, near the little river Arc, is not large, but populous; the streets are regular and well paved, though narrow and dirty. In the centre is the Orbitelle, formed by three avenues of elm-trees, and decorated with fountains: is a charming promenade.

Aix has no fortifications, and is surrounded by a single wall. It one

of its suburbs, in the higher part of the town, are the celebrated mineral waters from which this town has derived its name; and here likewise are hot-baths. The best situation for the invalid who wishes to take advantage of them, is on the Course, which is the pleasantest part of the town.

*Le grand Pin.* Between this place and Marseille, but nearer to the latter, there is a beautiful prospect, embracing the Mediterranean, the city of Marseille, and its environs.

#### MARSEILLE.

##### *Hotels, d'Orient and Richelieu.*

*Marseille*, the chief place of the dep. of Bouches du Rhone, is an ancient, large, and strong town situated on the Mediterranean, with a population of 170,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most commercial towns in the west. Louis XIV. deprived it of most of the privileges it had enjoyed till his reign, and built a citadel there. In 1720 and 1721 Marseille was visited by the plague, during the ravages of which Bishop Belzunce set a fine example of courage and humanity.

Marseille is divided into Old and New Towns. The first is built on the brow of a high hill; the second has regular streets, and handsome buildings. Marseille is situated at the end of a gulf, covered and defended by islands, and has one of the largest and best harbours in the Mediterranean.

The principal objects worthy of observation are: the markets; the town-house; the cathedral church, containing some paintings by Puget; the ci-devant Grands Carmes, the arsenal, the theatre, the concert hall, the rope-walk, Saint Victor, the antique tombs, the

cloisters, the monastery, formerly belonging to the Chartreusian monks, half a league from the town; the column, raised in 1802, in memory of the assistance obtained by the pope during the plague of 1720, the Lazaretto, where vessels perform quarantine; and the Chateau d'If, on an island, from which is a fine view of the town and harbour. In this chateau the celebrated Mirabeau was imprisoned.

The streets of the new town are broad and well laid out, with foot pavements. The promenades are: the allées du Meilhan; the Course, particularly crowded on Sunday and Friday evenings, a beautiful street, in the middle of which are two rows of trees, with stone seats, and on each side uniform buildings of imposing architecture; the garden of the ci-devant Intendance; and the quays of the harbour, are frequented at change hours.

The coup-d'oeil, from the gate of Rome, is perfectly unique, particularly on Sundays, when the Course is visited by a splendid company. The flower- and fruit-markets.

The appearance of the harbour is very striking: here may be seen the vessels and productions of the four quarters of the globe, as well as their inhabitants, in different costumes.

The beauty and the purity of the climate of Marseille is sometimes interrupted by a cold and strong north-east wind, called the mistral. Mosquitoes are likewise the scourge of this country, and can only be guarded against by having a curtain of gauze, called *cousinière*, made use of at this place. The scorpion also infests the environs, and even the town.

In the environs are a prodigious number of small pleasure-houses, called *bastides*, the *Bains de la Méditerranée*, are a short distance on the road to Aix. The soil is not fertile, but it produces wine, oil of olives, and fruits. The best red wines are those obtained from the vineyards of Séon St. Henri, Séon St. André, and St. Louis, situated on the sea-coast; the best white wines are from Cassis; Roquevaire produces the best Muscadet wines.

*Steam-Packets from Marseille to Naples.*

Distance 150 leagues.

Touching at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia. Four companies having two boats each, leaving Marseilles every two or three days. Fares from Marseilles to Genoa, 1st Cabin 75 frs.; to Leghorn 105 frs.; Civita Vecchia 140 frs.; Naples 200 frs.; 2d Cabin to Naples 120 frs. Carriages and horses pay the same as first Class passengers. Luggage allowed 1st Class 70 Kil., 2d Class 45 Kil.

*Steamers to Nice* once a week every Wednesday, returning Friday; fares 1st Cabin 29 frs., 2d Cabin 19 frs., occupying 12 hours.

*Steam-boats to Cette* three times a week, fares 1st Cabin 18 frs., 2d Cabin 13 frs., Carriages 30 frs., Horses each 15 frs.

ROUTE 83.

LYONS TO GENEVA.

	Myr.	Kil.
Mynebel . . . . .	1	3
Monthuel . . . . .	0	9
Méximieux . . . . .	1	3
Pont d'Ain . . . . .	2	2
Cerdon . . . . .	1	3
Nantua . . . . .	1	9
St. Germain de Joux . . . . .	1	3
Bellegarde . . . . .	1	2
Collonge . . . . .	1	2
St. Genis . . . . .	1	6
Geneva . . . . .	1	3
96 3/4 E. Mil.		5

*Diligences* daily in 20 hours.

*Monthuel*, a small town on the Seraine, in dep. of Ain, has a manufactory of coarse stuffs called sardis.

*Méximieux*, a small town on the Bresse, is situated on the declivity of a hill, and commands fine views.

*Pont d'Ain* derives its name from an ancient bridge over the Ain, on the road to Belley and Chambéry. On an eminence near it stands a chateau which once belonged to the dukes of Savoy.

*Cerdon* is a large market-town, which has paper-mills.

*Nantua* is a manufacturing town situated in a strait of the Jura, at the extremity of a lake of the same name. It has manufactories for spinning cotton, dressing chamois and white leather, and making bed-furnitures, tapestry like that of Bergamo, coarse blankets, sack-cloth, muslin, cottons, plate-paper, and clocks. The trouts of the lake rival those of Geneva. In the mountain of St. Claude, and in its quarries, are found the globules called *dragées de pierre*, or sugar-plums of stone.

*St. Germain de Jour*. The road to this place is romantic; and it has a lake which abounds with trout.

*Bellegarde*. Near this place are the rocks of Mont Credo, which are covered with thickets and bushes. Near Coupy is the celebrated fall of the Rhone, which disappears with a prodigious noise among the rocks, and remains concealed for the distance of 300 paces, when it appears again with undiminished impetuosity.

*Collonge*, near which is the Fort de Cluse, on the side of the steep mountain of Jura, and watered by the Rhone, which separated it from the departments of

Leman and of Mont Blanc. The pass of Cluse was formerly one of the keys of France. The origin of the first fort is unknown, but the foundations of the present were laid by one of the dukes of Savoy. *Geneva* described at page 323.

## ROUTE 84.

PARIS TO STRASBOURG BY NEUILLY SUR MARNE, SEZANNE, VITRY SUR MARNE, AND NANCY.

Mail in 34 hours, fare 82 frs.

	Myr.	Kil.
Neuilly-sur-Marne . . . . .	1	5
Pomponne . . . . .	1	4
Couilly . . . . .	1	3
Coulommiers . . . . .	2	0
La Ferté-Gaucher . . . . .	1	8
Retournelloep . . . . .	2	2
Sezanne . . . . .	1	3
Fère-Champenoise . . . . .	2	1
Sommesous . . . . .	1	6
Coole . . . . .	1	4
Vitry-sur-Marne . . . . .	1	6
Longchamp . . . . .	1	6
Saint-Dizier . . . . .	1	2
Saundrupt . . . . .	1	2
Bar-le-Duc . . . . .	1	6
Ligny . . . . .	1	2
Saint-Aubin . . . . .	0	9
Void . . . . .	1	4
Lay-Saint-Remy . . . . .	1	1
Toul . . . . .	1	1
Velaine . . . . .	1	1
Nancy . . . . .	1	2
Champenoix . . . . .	1	4
Moyenvic . . . . .	1	7
Bourdonnay . . . . .	1	4
Heming . . . . .	2	0
Sarrebourg . . . . .	0	8
Hommarnting . . . . .	0	8
Phalsbourg . . . . .	0	9
Saverne . . . . .	0	9
Wasselonne . . . . .	1	5
Ittenheim . . . . .	1	2
Strasbourg . . . . .	1	3

285 E. miles. Myr. 45 6

*Lagny*, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is beautifully situated. In the Place is a handsome fountain.

*Coulommiers*, in dep. of Seine et Marne, is built in a fertile plain, on the Great Morin. It is famous for dressing leather, and sends corn and flour to Paris.

*La Ferté Gaucher*, a small town, which trades in grain.

*Vitry sur Marne*, or *Vitry le Français*, in dep. of Marne, is situated at the junction of the Saulx and the Marne. It is regularly laid out although built of wood, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, and coal.

*Saint Dizier* is a considerable town on the Marne, which here becomes navigable, and greatly facilitates commerce. The forests, which surround this town, contain excellent wood for ship-building; and there are many iron works.

*Bar-le-Duc* is divided into Upper and Lower: it is watered by the Ornain, which abounds with fine fish, particularly trout. An immense number of fir and oak planks are brought to this place from the Vosges, and sent to Paris; they are conveyed on rafts as far as Vitry le Français. In the church of St. Pierre, Upper Town, is a statue representing a skeleton eaten by worms. Its suburbs produce hemp and wood, as well as wines not inferior to those of Champagne, of which a great traffic is made. Excellent preserves of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, are made here; likewise all sorts of steel work. In its neighbourhood are iron mines, mineral waters, and curious fossils.

*Nancy*, formerly capital of Lorraine, is considered one of the most beautiful towns in France. The principal buildings are; the Cathedral, containing the tombs of the dukes of Lorraine, the Town-House, the Barracks, the Episcopal Palace, and that of the ancient University. The church of Notre-Dame de Bons Secours, in the old town, contains the marble mausoleum of king Stanislaus,

a beautiful piece of sculpture by Girardon. Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, was interred here, but was afterwards conveyed to Bruges in Flanders, to be deposited by the side of his daughter Maria.

The triumphal arch in the Place Royale is worthy of notice.

The commerce of Nancy is cloth, paper, liqueurs, candles, and types, for which it is famous.

*Diligences* every day for Paris, Strasbourg, Metz, Colmar, Plombières during summer, and Dieuze.

*Sarrebourg* is a town on the *Sarre*, which becomes navigable for boats at this place. It was an ancient city of Gaul. Charles IV. Duke of Lorraine, gave it up to France in 1666. Its position, with respect to the Vosges, rendered it in war an entrepôt for military stores for the armies on the Rhines.

*Wasselone* is situated on the Mossig. It has manufactories of wool, paper-mills, and bleaching-yards. In the vicinity are stone-quarries.

*Strasbourg* at page 234.

### ROUTE 85.

#### FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS BY VALENCIENNES.

	Myr.	Kil.
Le Bourget . . . . .	1	1
Louvres . . . . .	1	3
La Chapelle en Serval . . . . .	1	0
Senlis . . . . .	0	9
Pont Saint Maxence . . . . .	1	2
Bois de Lihus . . . . .	1	2
Gournay sur Aronde . . . . .	1	0
Cuvilly . . . . .	0	7
Conchy les Pots . . . . .	0	7
Roye . . . . .	1	1
Fouches . . . . .	0	9
Marché le Pot . . . . .	0	7
Péronne . . . . .	1	2
Fins . . . . .	1	5
Benaviss . . . . .	1	2
Cambray . . . . .	1	1
Bouchain . . . . .	1	5
Valenciennes . . . . .	1	7

125 Eng. miles. Myr. 20

*Le Bourget* is a village at which Napoleon, on his return from the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, stopped for a few hours, in order that he might enter Paris at night.

*Louvres*, manufactures laces and blonds.

*Senlis*, on the Nonette, is an ancient town, nearly surrounded by a large forest. This town trades in wines, and fine porcelain; it manufactures laces.

*Pont Saint Maxence*, on the Oise, has manufactures for combs, and for dressing buck-skins, and chamois leathers. It derives its name from a handsome bridge here over the Oise.

*Roye*. The inhabitants of this town are employed in spinning cotton, and in knitting and weaving worsted stockings.

*Péronne* is seated on the Somme. It has strong fortifications, and is also defended by marshes. Charles the Simple was confined and died in this town; and here Louis XI. was detained a prisoner for some days by the Duke of Burgundy.

The road to Arras turns off here; distance 4 My. 3 Kil., or 27½ Eng. miles.

*Cambray*, is a strong city on the Scheldt. The steeple of the cathedral is a delicate construction; the streets are regular, and the grand square has a handsome appearance. The principal objects deserving notice are the town-house, a handsome modern building; the citadel, seated on an eminence; the episcopal palace; and the abbey church.

It manufactures cambric, which takes its name from this place; laces like those of Valenciennes, tapestry, and carpets. The Spaniards took this town in 1595, and

kept it till it was united to France in 1667. The immortal Fenelon was archbishop of this place, and a monument is erected here to his memory.

*Bouchain*, is a strong place on the banks of the Scheldt. The French took it in 1676; and the Allies gained possession of it in 1711, after a memorable siege.

*Valenciennes*, a strong town on the Scheldt, near its junction with

the Ronelle, that known by the name of Valenciennes' lace is made here. This town was the residence of the kings of the first race, and under Clovis an assembly of the nobles took place here. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1677, and it was bombarded and taken by the Allies in 1793.

*A Railroad to Brussels* three times a day in 4 hours; fares 1st Class 6 frs., 2d Class 4 frs. 75 c.

# EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

## GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

### PART VI. CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The opening of the South-Western Railway has been of great advantages to Jersey and Guernsey; the pleasure-seeking travellers arriving by successive trains during the summer, have been tempted to step on board one of the well appointed steamers, bound for the *privileged* Islands; or for a short or sojourn *en route* to Normandy, the Loire, or South of France.

#### ROUTE 86.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PARIS BY GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ST. MALO, DINAN, RENNES; NANTES, THE LOIRE AND ORLEANS.

*Steamers for Guernsey and Jersey*, every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evening at Seven o'clock, in Summer, and Tuesdays in Winter, returning from the Islands every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday in Summer, and Fridays in Winter.

*Fares*, Main Cabin, 25s. Second Cabin, 18s. Carriages, £3. Horses, £3. Dogs, 5s.

*St. Malo and Granville from Jersey*. Main Cabin, 10s. Fore Cabin, 7s.

The *Camilla* will leave Jersey for St. Malo every Wednesday, after the arrival of the *Atalanta* from Southampton, returning on the following day; also to Gran-

ville every Friday, returning every Saturday, during the Summer Months.

*Fares* from Guernsey to Jersey. Main Cabin, 4s. Fore Cabin, 2s. 6d.

*Prices of Refreshments on Board*. Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Dinner, 2s. 6d.; Tea, 1s. 6d.; fees to Stewardess, ladies, 2s.; children, 1s. Pier dues at Southampton, each Passenger 2d., each Parcel 3d.

Having determined upon the day for starting, it is desirable to secure a berth, by application either on board to the Steward (the vessels always lie along side the Pier), or of the Agent, at No. 71, High-street. This latter may be done by letter.

Persons intending to pass from Jersey into France should provide themselves with a passport, either in London, or of W. J., Le Feuvre, Esq., French Consul, 71, High-street, Southampton.

*The voyage* in favourable weather is made in fourteen or fifteen hours, two hours to the Needles, six more to the Caskets, three to Guernsey, and three more to Jersey. This time, however, varies according to the tides, whether the wind is favorable or otherwise, but on an average the distance (145 miles) occupies about fifteen hours, including a stoppage of an

hour at Guernsey. The first Island seen after leaving the Needles is

*Alderney*, distant from the Caskets about seven miles, ten from the French Coast, and about twenty-two miles from Guernsey; contains only one town, with about one thousand inhabitants.

The mode of living in Alderney is primitive. Amongst the most respectable classes the income is from one hundred pounds to one hundred and fifty per annum, and even this expenditure can and does command a great deal, a tolerable house may be had from £ 10 to £ 15 a-year, meat and poultry cheaper than in the other Channel Islands, fish plentiful and cheap, and all exciseable articles can be brought from Guernsey at a very little advance over the prices of that Island; and it is a most convenient place to wear out your old clothes! The English residents are chiefly composed of half-pay officers of low rank, who rusticate here upon the miserable pittance which they have earned in their country's cause, remote from the din of the world.

*The Caskets.* The Casket Rock and Light-houses form the extremity of a broken ledge which extend in a westerly and northerly direction, they are called by Camden, the Caskets, and are about seven miles distant from Alderney. The rocks are about one mile in circumference at the nearest or most northerly point. They are steep and clean, with from twenty-five to thirty fathoms of water all round, about twelve persons usually reside there. In 1744, the *Victory*, of 110 guns, with eleven hundred sailors and marines, foundered off the Caskets, and all on board perished!

The next Island we approach previous to entering the harbour of Guernsey is

*Herm*, the property of one individual, and contains about forty inhabitants, and is within half an hour's sail of St. Peter's Port.

*Jethou* is a very elevated and picturesque object, and, excepting at one spot, its sides are precipitous. The inhabitants number about six persons. Visitors to this and the adjoining Island should recollect that there is little or no accommodation to be met with, so that a basket of provisions will be an essential accompaniment in their excursions.

#### GUERNSEY.

The fares to boatmen, from the first of May to 31st of October, both days inclusive, is, when the vessels are outside the pier, sixpence for each passenger, ordinary luggage included; during the rest of the year, tenpence. When inside of the pier, or between the pier heads, three-pence all the year round. Passengers arriving and landing, and re-embarking without luggage, and persons from the shore going to, and returning from the steam passage vessels without luggage, to pay tenpence all the year round, or fivepence each way.

*Porters.* The carriage of each passenger's effects to the hotels and lodgings at the lower part of the town, is sixpence only:

In approaching St. Peter's Port the shores do not possess the same attractions as those of Jersey, being more sterile and wearing less the aspect of fertility. The tower built on the slope of a hill looks very picturesque from the sea, with Castle Cornet standing



on a rock about half-a-mile from the shore. To the extreme right of the town stands Castle Carey, now in the occupation of John Carey, until lately an absentee from his native soil. Government House is a conspicuous building in the centre of the town near Elizabeth College.

The Harbour deserves no particular mention, it is small, but of sufficient dimensions for the trade of Guernsey, the steam-packets seldom or ever enter it, but land and embark their passengers within half-a-mile of the piers; this, in rough weather, is very inconvenient, and could not be remedied except at high water, and even then at a great loss of time, but the boats are large, well built and under strict regulations.

*Landing.* On nearing the piers the porters vociferate their respective numbers, to the annoyance of the passengers, who, if not obstructed in landing, are at least greatly inconvenienced and annoyed; this should be prevented by the harbour master, under whose jurisdiction they are: No. 7, extending his left arm, cries out "Monsieur" No. 10 shoves No. 6 out of his way, with "stand back Jemmy the lady is looking for me," while No. 1 seizes the disputed trunk with a leer, bellowing out "every body prefers No. 1." You are next assailed with the names and localities of the hotels and boarding-houses, they are *Marshall's Royal Yacht Hotel*, *Gardiner's Hotel*, *Tozer's Hotel*, and *Shore's Boarding House*, this latter house has been established for many years, and those who prefer cleanliness, cheapness, and quietness to the bustle of an extravagant hotel, will find unostentatious but comfortable accommodation at Mrs. Shore's. There are several

other houses of accommodation, but they are not adapted to visitors. Lodgings may be had in various parts of the town and environs at various prices, from 10s. to 30s. a week, but altogether the accommodation is very inferior to Jersey, both in point of numbers, style, and variety of charges; and those who are not induced by some particular motive would do as well to avoid a landing at Guernsey, for although the town of St. Peter's Port is very pretty to look at, it is the most villainous town to walk through I ever met with. The streets (if, indeed, they deserve the name) are narrow, winding, and steep, paved with rough stones, producing the most uneven surface, alike formidable to shoes and corns; but walk out in what direction you may, indications of wealth and comfort meet you at every step, detached villas, handsome built houses, shady avenues, and well kept roads, rendering the environs of St. Peter's Port still more delightful and pleasant, particularly when contrasted with the town you have just left.

The principle Institution in the Island is *Elizabeth College*, situate on an elevation above the town, with a large area around it ornamentally laid out. The building is spacious and handsome, its architecture is mixed, with a monastic air about it. The interior is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and owes its origin to Letters Patent of Queen Elizabeth, by which in the year 1563 eighty quarters of wheat rent were assigned for the endowment of a school. From the date of its foundation up to its erection into a College this Institution existed little more than in name;

but, to the honor of the States of Guernsey, means were adopted in the year 1824 to place this establishment upon a more efficient footing; this has accordingly been done, and Elizabeth College, under its present management, offers great advantages for the instruction of youth.

*The Workhouse*, improperly called the Hospital, is also a very efficient establishment, as a refuge for the destitute, and for the young a seminary for instruction. The average number of inmates is about 100 men, 130 women, 50 boys, and 30 girls, it was founded in 1743.

*The New Ground* is the most delightful promenade in the two Islands, formed of fine gravel walks, with rustic seats, with a large area of grass in the centre, and surrounded with double rows of large trees; although comparatively neglected by the *Sixty's*, it affords a delightful walk, and beautiful sea views may be obtained from the upper side.

*The Fish Market* is considered by Guernseymen the pride and most interesting lion of the Island it is a lofty narrow building, fitted with marble slabs, to the surface of which a plentiful supply of water is conveyed, and on some occasions the show of fish is various and plentiful, but certainly not cheap.

*The Meat and other Markets* adjoin the fish market. On Friday there is a good supply of pork; on Saturday (the chief market-day) there is an abundance of vegetables, meat, poultry (chiefly French), and other good things, the prices of which are given in another part of this work.

*The Post-Office* is in the Arcade, letters are received until one hour

before the expected arrival of the packets, unless they arrive in the course of the night, in which case letters must be posted before eight o'clock on the evening previous.

*The Court-House* is rather a small modern building considering the various uses to which it is applied, namely, a House of Lords and Commons, Criminal and Civil Courts of Justice, a Prison, and a Residence, Saturday is the chief court day for the trial of offenders.

*The Cemetery*, or New Burial-ground, lies behind the College, and is on an elevated position, from whence extensive views may be obtained; it was opened in 1831 for sepulchral purposes, and is sold in allotments to individuals, who are bound to conform to one design in all monumental erections.

The above places form the principal points of attraction in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, but as the entire Island may be traversed in a few days, I here subjoin a few instructions, by following which, all that is interesting may be seen in a convenient manner.

### FIRST EXCURSION.

Starting, proceed up by the Markets, Mill-street, Park-street, steam-mills; fine nursery-ground; Colborne Road; through Letite Marche: on each side of the road is a beautiful diversity of scenery and villas; entering Grange road and passing on to Doyle road, which crosses the Grange at a right angle, and turning to the left you come to some nursery-grounds, where a couple of hours may be most agreeably spent; leaving the nursery and proceeding to the right, you come to Candie road, on the left of which are

many neat detached mansions, inhabited by families of distinction; turning to the right you will find ready access into the new burial ground, opposite the windmill, on the summit of a hill; leaving the Cemetery by the gate you entered, (the lower gate is always kept locked except when funerals take place); the opening nearly opposite leads to the *Promenade*, or New Ground, described elsewhere; here is Castle Carey, the magnificent residence of the Careys, Amberst Barracks, Marsh Castle, commonly called Ivy Castle, a venerable ruin, by the sea-shore and Glatney, to the Esplanade, this as it leads to the town along the beach, commands a fine view of the harbour and adjacent Islands.

## SECOND EXCURSION.

To visit the southern and south-western part of the Island pass through Pedvin-street, Haute Villa, and George-road, to Fort St. George, and Barracks; from the ramparts of which on a clear day is a beautiful and extensive view, the Caskets, Alderney, Cape la Hogue, and a long range of the French Coast, Herm, Jethou, Serk, and Jersey may be seen. Pass on the right Saumarez Manor House, Doyle's Monument, erected in 1816 it is ninety-six feet high. Jerbourg Barracks, by St. Martin's road, to Moulin Huet Bay, Saints' Bay, the village of St. Martin and from St. Martin's to the Forest, to Petit-bo-Bay. The St. Peter's Church in the Wood is celebrated as the spot to drive to when anxious to tie the knot. Strangers in the Island require an inhabitant to accompany them, for the purpose of satisfying the parson's conscience that it is neither an illegal nor a runaway match! Torteval Church, Cave

near Prevot Point, Bay of Rocquaine, home by St. Saviour's.

## THIRD EXCURSION.

Proceed down Pollet-street, along the Esplanade, towards St. Sampson's, by Belgrave Bay to the Grande Maison, St. Sampson's Church, Vale Castle, Druids altar, Landcrope Bay, Vale Church and Cemetery; here is a druidical *Kistaren* in good preservation, Grande Rocque, pass the seat of the Lord de Saumarez by Queen's Mills, to St. Andrew's. From the Queen's Mills to town there are several pretty villas, and nursery grounds, by Elizabeth Castle, into town.

*Climate.* The climate of Guernsey bears a great affinity to that of the South-west Coast of England. Dr. Clark considers it as intermediate between that and the Western parts of France; there is no doubt, however, that it is milder than the latter in Winter, and considerably warmer than the Southern Coast of Devonshire at all seasons without however being much more humid.

During the spring the easterly winds generally prevail, while west are the prevailing winds during the rest of the year, as the shorn aspect of the trees in that direction of the coast indicates frequent transitions of temperature; and the prevalence of keen winds in the early part of the year, render that season trying to persons whose lungs are susceptible of such influences. The prevailing disease in Guernsey is that proteiform malady, dyspepsia, popularly misnamed biliousness; it affects the peasantry more generally than the town residents, in consequence no doubt of their meagre diet, it being a well ascertained fact that

the agricultural population of both Jersey and Guernsey chiefly exist upon potatoes, fish and vegetable soup, innoculated with a lump of fat to give it at least the appearance of having fresh meat boiled in it; but such a luxury is never seen on the table of even a respectable Guernsey farmer except on Christmas day: on the whole, this Island cannot be considered very healthy, as scarlet fever, measles, hooping-cough, and epidemic disorders are more prevalent and less tractable than in England.

Guernsey contains a population of 27,000 inhabitants, only about one-seventh are English.

Leaving Guernsey and clearing Castle Cornet, we come in full view to the eastward, about seven miles distant of the Island of

*Serk*, nine miles in circumference, three in length, and about one mile in breadth contains a population of about eight hundred persons. The fertility of the land is greater than either Jersey or Guernsey, and the consequence is, that nature does the greatest part towards procuring a subsistence for the agriculturist. The inhabitants of this Island live better than those of the same sphere in the other Islands (not a difficult matter either), plenty of fish, meat three or four times a week, and they indulge in butter; the *surplus* of every article they send to Guernsey market, where it meets with a ready sale. The incumbency of *Serk* is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the Seigneur. The living is said to be worth £80 a-year with a good house. The Church, erected in 1820, is a neat and commodious building, with a free school for the instruction of one hundred children. The con-

stitution and government of *Serk* forms a part of the bailiwick of Guernsey, and is under its jurisdiction in civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs; but the legislative power as regards the local government of the Island is vested in the Seigneur and his forty tenants, who together form a little parliament, which assemble three times a year. This assembly is presided over by an officer called the Seneschal, who has the cognizance of civil cases; but from this court an appeal lies to the Royal Court of Guernsey. The other public officers are a Provost, whose office is to plead the causes of the Crown, to regulate weights and measures, and to arrest for debt; a Registrar, who has the custody of the Records of the Island; and a Constable and his assistant, called Vingtenier, who constitute the police of the Island. The Provost and Registrar are named by the Seigneur, and the police officers by the forty tenants.

In *Serk*, as in the other Islands, there is a militia consisting of upwards of one hundred strong, and ten pieces of artillery. Altogether *Serk* is a remarkable place, its caverns, its steep and many coloured rocks; its fruitful and romantic vallies, its singular laws and its natural fortifications, render it an object of peculiar interest to travellers who can afford to devote a day or two to its inspection. There are a few lodging-houses in the Island; for the use of bedroom and sitting-room strangers are charged from fifteen shillings to one guinea a week. Provisions are plentiful and cheap. During the time that the reader is perusing this brief sketch the steamer is rapidly approaching the beautiful

Island of Jersey, for notwithstanding its abominable and absurd laws, its ignorant law-makers, its inefficient and irresponsible police, yet it is a beautiful spot and the approach to it on a *fine morning* is calculated to awaken the most pleasing sensations.

On rounding Elizabeth Castle we come in full view of Fort Regent, the town and harbour of St. Helier's, leaving to the extreme left the town of St. Aubin's, terminating the beautiful bay of the same name.

Fares.	Winter. Summer.	
	s. d.	s. d.
From the Quay to a vessel in the harbour . . . .	0 4	0 3
From the Quay to the first buoy, outside of the harbour . . . .	0 6	0 4

#### JERSEY.

*Landing.* Should it happen to be low water, which for passengers is too often the case, the landing is made in boats, which at very low water must disembark on the rocks or be carried on men's backs and deposited like sacks of potatoes in a cart; at other times the boats enter the harbour, and passengers quit them by steps at either of the piers; indeed, when there is sufficient water to admit the steamer into the port, so considerate are the *enlightened* law-makers of the Island that, although the steamer touches the pier, you must land by means of a boat, at a great inconvenience and risk, for the purpose of being taxed for the support of a host of idle boatmen: your-self and luggage is then handed over to the tender mercies of the porters, whose numbers are again and again vociferated in your ears, which nothing can equal for noise

and tumult that I ever heard. The touters of Calais or Boulogne are kept in subjection by the authorities, but here, alas! where law-makers are little better than old women, and the police affect to be gentlemen, these barbarians are allowed free scope to jostle, bawl, abuse, and insult you. You are then importuned by a new set of solicitors with: "Are you going to the British Hotel? to the Paris? to the Union? to the Royal? the York? or the London? or Blanchard's Boarding House?" at the latter they profess to take you in for twenty-for shillings a week, but when you get out it is found to be thirty-four, to say nothing of being compelled to drink Marsalla for Sherry, at three shillings a bottle, which may be purchased at ten and sixpence a dozen at the most paltry wine store in the Island: well may Madame Blanchard prohibit her inmates from bringing their wines from the wine merchant. Visitors should resist this caper!

*Porters.* From the landing place to the Hotels and Taverns in the neighbourhood of the Royal Square 9d. The effects thus conveyed for the above fares is not to weigh more than eighty pounds.

*Houses, Lodgings, Hotels.* The houses in Jersey possess a fair average degree of comfort and convenience, and many are built in a superior manner, yet with the prevailing high winds they are mostly smoky; rents are higher than in any other place in England, London excepted, but there are comparatively no taxes. In board and lodging houses, or at the hotels, one cannot live cheaper than in England, and, although lodgings during the summer are as dear as

elsewhere, yet to persons keeping house the difference in the price of provisions, particularly excisable articles, is very obvious. The hotels enumerated above are nearly on a par, roomy and comfortable, without any pretensions to either style or splendour.

*Hint.* In hiring lodgings be sure to agree for attendance. It is the custom among very "well to do" Jersey people to do without a servant, and generally contrive to let the kitchen portion of the apartments without attendance, thus enabled to offer them at a tempting low price; but

*Servants* are next to the high winds, local laws, and smoky chimneys, the greatest nuisance in Jersey; the resident ones are bad compared with those of England, and good servants imported from the mother country soon become inoculated with the careless habits and flippant independence of their fellow-servitors in the Island; and what would be considered a good servant is as rare a commodity as a day without wind; therefore our advice is, should you require a servant of your own, take one from England by all means, unless you make up your mind to enjoy a monthly change and to wait upon yourself as much as possible.

*Average Prices of various Articles in the Jersey Markets.*

(In Jersey Currency.)

Bread,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.  
Flour,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.  
Meat, 6d.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. 7d per lb.  
Pork, 5d.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.  
Poultry, Geese, 2s. to 3s. each;  
Ducks, 1s. to 2s. per pair; Fowls, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per couple; Chickens, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pair; Turkeys,

4s. to 10s. each, according to size and season; Turkey Poults, (fine) 2s. to 3s. each.

Fish, generally dear, for a place surrounded by the sea, in consequence of the laziness of the Jersey Fishermen.

Butter, 1s. Summer; 1s. 3d. Winter.

Eggs, 9d. to 1s. per dozen, Summer and Winter.

Vegetables, according to season and crops; but generally very cheap.

Fruit, very dear, for Jersey.

Teas and Coffees, Gunpowder, 5s. per lb.; Hyson, 4s. to 4s. 6 d.; Hyson Skin, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; Twankay, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Souchong, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; Congou, 3s.; Coffee, 10d. to 11d.; Mocha Coffee, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; Bourbon ditto, 1s. 6d.; Chocolate, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; Cocoa, 10d. to 1s.

Sugars, Double Refined Sugar,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; Single ditto,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Havannah,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.; Brazil, 3d.

Red Wines, Port, (so called) 15s., 22s. 6d. to 25s. per dozen; Spanish, 10s. to 12s.

Clarets, Lafitte and Château Margaux, 50s. to 55s per dozen; St. George, 12s.; St. Giles, 13s.

White Wines, Maideira, 30s. to 36s.; Sherry, the same; Malaga, 13s.; Marsala, 9s. to 13s.

Spirits, Brandy: Armagnac, 3s. to 4s. per gallon; Cognac, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; Jamaica Rum, 5s. to 6s. Hollands, 2s. 10 d. to 3s. 4d.

Cigars, from 1s. 6d. the 100.

Weight. The Jersey pound is equal to about  $17\frac{1}{2}$  ounces English.

Money. One pound Sterling is equal to £ 1. 1s. 8d. Jersey; a silver Shilling equal, to thirteen pence; in copper there is no difference.

In Guernsey, French money chiefly circulates. The English sovereign passes for twenty-one shillings; but there is no premium, as in Jersey, upon English silver.

Having conned over the market table in the preceding pages, and noticed the difference in the currency, the newly arrived visitor will find that, upon comparing with the cost of the same articles in England, he will come to the conclusion that two hundred pounds a year in Jersey will produce the same amount of comfort that three hundred would give in England, the odd hundred going into the excise and custom-house gulph; but a resident will find sufficient alloy mixed up with these tempting benefits to make him exclaim "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still", and that it is, after all, the place most congenial to the feelings and habits of Englishmen.

*The Climate.* Next to the eating and drinking comes the very natural consideration, is the place healthy? is it mild in winter? and cool in summer? are there any fogs? much rain? Eh! To the first question the answer generally given is, the natives live long, to the second and third, more yes than no, to the fourth, more no than yes, and to the fifth, more yes than no! to these may be added high winds, and consequently rattling doors and windows and smoky chimnies; consequently it is by no means the paradise of a region which Mr. Inglis describes it in his work on the Channel Island, he says "that during the two years he resided there he never saw a flake of snow or any frost which did not yield during the forenoon, and from April till October fires are rarely necessary; and in one

respect there is another decided point of superiority which Jersey possesses, it is the equability of temperature during the twenty-four hours. In England a hot day is often, in summer, succeeded by a chilly evening, but in Jersey the chill of the evening rarely admonishes one of the necessity of closing the windows." We caution our friends and readers against this very pleasing picture of the climate. Mr. Inglis must have been very fortunate during his residence; in the winter of 1840—41 there was plenty of snow, frost, and ice in Jersey, so much so that the whole country, trees, houses, shipping, &c., was literally encased, and the snow lay on the ground for many weeks. On the 15th of Nov., 1841, there was a heavy fall of snow and a tempest of hailstones on the next day, with numerous chilly evenings following mild warm days, sufficient to give amateurs in open casements the rheumatism for life; but the general objection to the climate of Jersey is that it is damp, relaxing, and windy. This is true; that the effect of the two former may be counteracted to a certain extent by drinking copiously of cold brandy and water; and as the latter cannot be avoided, resignation with a good grace is strongly recommended.

There are about twenty chemists shops in the principal street in Jersey, this *great fact* ought to establish the question of the healthiness of the Island.

*Society in Jersey*, both as regards natives and residents, is like that of most small places, split up into little coteries, each consisting of two or three individuals or families, who pay routine visits to each other and to nobody else, ex-

cept on great occasions, when they congregate to dance at the Paris Hotel, or to hear music at the Arsenal; but even then the pert question is: "Who is going?" and such is the extent to which this exclusive system is carried, even amongst the tradespeople, that the chemist will not associate with the draper, the draper will not be seen with the grocer, the grocer turns up his nose at the tailor, and the tailor shakes not his bunch of fives with the snob. This system adopted and pursued by all ranks and classes, renders not only Jersey but Guernsey (where the different clicques are distinguished as sixty's, forty's, twenty's, and tens) the most unsociable places in the world. Amusements, consequently, there are none, always excepting the movements at the signal post or the incomings and outgoing of the steam vessels. This want of general intimacy and friendliness in the community is enhanced by the fact, that the Channel Islands, and Jersey in particular, are a sort of refuge for the destitute — hence, all are suspicious of each other. For the same reason that the British residents look upon each other with caution and distrust, the natives, both gentle and simple, regard the whole body of them with suspicion — added to their knowledge that Englishmen hate and ridicule their Norman laws and customs, and would fain see them superseded by those of England. The result of the last census, taken in 1841, rather startled the natives, by shewing that of the entire population of the Island one-third, and of the town population one-half, are British. This fact not only surprised the authorities, but not a little contributed to

their increasing jealousy of English interference and English influence in the affairs of the Island. Hence it is that, with but few exceptions, between Jersey men and the British there is very little social intercourse — much less any cordial, personal, or family intimacy. If the British residents look upon each other and the natives upon them all with suspicion, although they affect great partiality for the English — (I. E. Gold). The Jersey people themselves are politically as well as privately divided into two factions or parties — the laurel or high, and the rose or low — who hate each other more bitterly than rival actors; they seldom visit, seldom intermarry, seldom salute each other in the streets, and carry their mutual animosities into every action of their lives — public and private. The prosecution or defence of a criminal is too often made the vehicle of abuse from one party to the other, and a court of justice rendered the arena of political squabbles.

These jealousies form a great bar to popular amusements, a defect which drives many families out of the Island after a few months residence. Although there are two theatres in St. Helier's they are scarcely ever open, and it is recorded that during the last twenty years but one occasion is known of the house being fully attended — a party of gentlemen laid a wager that they would get up a play and draw a full audience, they did so by giving *free admissions*! Thus it is, that those who visit Jersey as they would a popular watering place in England, for fun and frolic sake, speedily quit it in disgust, and justly spread for it a greivous re-



putation for social dulness among their friends at home. So with the rare exception of a concert, cricket match, or a Yankee Review, there is nothing stirring, but stirring your stumps.

*Religion* in Jersey is essentially Protestant. There are, however, a yearly increase of Catholics, principally Irish and foreigners — their number amounts to between two and three thousand. Of the Protestant community although all the Churches are devoted to the formula of the Church of England, full one-third are Wesleyan or other dissenters. Jews there are none, for a very good reason, although many have attempted to establish a domicile amongst the natives, they find Jerseymen too many for them,

#### *Public Places of Worship.*

Divine service is performed in the French language in the Town and Parochial Church at eleven o'clock, on Sunday morning, evening at seven, and in English at half-past two; also on Thursday evening, in French, at seven o'clock. Officiating Ministers, Rev. Mr. Heath, in English, and the Very Rev. the Dean, in French.

*St. Paul's Chapel*, New-street. Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Galaher. Service on Sunday in English, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and seven in the evening.

*St. James' Chapel*, St. James' street. Officiating Minister, Rev. S. Langston. A. B. Service on Sunday in English at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening.

*All Saints' Chapel*. Chapel of ease to the Parochial Church of St. Helier's. Officiating Minister, the Rev. J. Meadows. Service on Sunday at eleven o'clock in the

morning, and half-past two in the afternoon.

*Episcopal Chapel of Ease*, Gorey, Officiating Minister, the Rev. C. Robinson. Service in English at eleven o'clock in the morning.

#### *Dissenting Places of Worship.*

*Calvinist Chapel*, Upper Halkett Place. Service in the French language by the Rev. C. Perrot, at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening.

*Congregational Chapel*, Union street. Service in English at eleven o'clock in the morning and half-past six in the evening. Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Unwin.

*Albion Chapel*, New-street. Service in English, at eleven o'clock in the morning and half-past six in the evening. Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Jarvis.

*Salem Chapel*, Ann-street. Officiating Minister, Rev. J. Carré, in the French language.

*Wesleyan Chapel*, Peter-street. In English, at eleven o'clock in the morning and six in the evening. Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Hope.

*Methodist Chapel*, Don-street. In the French language, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past six in the evening.

*Roman Catholic Chapel*. The Roman Catholics have three Chapels in St. Helier's; one in Hue-street, in English, Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, service at half-past eight and eleven o'clock in the morning; one in Castle-street, in the French language. Officiating Minister, Rev. M. Morlais, and a third lately built at Vauxhall.

*The States*. This body is composed of the Governor or his representative the Lieutenant Governor, the Bailiff, the twelve

Jurats, the twelve Constables, (representatives of the parishes) and the twelve Rectors of the Parishes. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have the right to address the Assembly, but have no vote. The Greffier (Registrar) of the Royal Court is also Greffier of the States. There is also attached to this body the Deputy-Viscount (under-Sheriff) and his three men of business under the title of *dénonciateurs*, and although the legislative power is lodged in the persons above-named, no law for the raising of money, or *permanent* law is valid till it has been sanctioned by the Queen in Council, but these superlative legislators are attentive and cunning enough to promote their own interest by enacting laws *temporarily*, that is for three years, and then renewing them, by which they evade the spirit of the constitution. In addition to the tricky legislation, it must be obvious that, in an assembly thus composed, public opinion can have little or no influence. The Parsons and Jurats entirely irresponsible to the people, the former nominated by the Crown, and the latter being elected for life, are beyond all popular control, so that there is but one third of this wretched apology for a legislature upon which public opinion can at all operate. The Constables, I beg pardon, the Representatives of the people, are not elected at one and the same period. Oh! dear no! they are elected for three years, but so arranged that one election takes place this month, another two months after, and so on, as the period of the three years terminate, in short popular feeling becomes tired out and tamed by endless procrastination, so that

public opinion never can energetically manifest itself through the voices of the whole elective body; but there is a broaching storm that will burst one fine morning upon the heads of these besotted and illiberal legislators!

*The Royal Court* is composed of the Bailiff, nominated by the crown, and twelve Judges, chosen without reference to educational qualification by the rate-payers.

*Landed Tenure and Inheritance.* Purchasing land or houses in Jersey is rather a ticklish affair, English gentlemen are cautioned against doing so, until he has lived sufficiently long in the Island to become acquainted with the circumstances of the sellers of such property, otherwise he runs the following risks: If he buys a house, or a given quantity of land, his quiet enjoyment of that property depends upon the solvency of the individual from whom he purchases; not his apparent solvency at the time of the purchase, nor with respect to his liabilities on the property bought of him, but in regard to the incumbrances on the *whole* of his landed estate, however extensive. It is true, that by a careful examination of the register at the Greffier's office, persons fully conversant with the value of landed property in Jersey may arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the risks which he runs by purchasing: not so with the stranger, who, of course, imagines that if he buys a house and land for one thousand pounds, and pays the cash down, the property is his own; he will probably find, as thousands have found before, that he has committed a grievous mistake, and that he has simply advanced money on possibly a fiftieth mortgage on the

whole of the landed property of the seller, however free from incumbrance the books of the Grefier may show the particular property he has purchased to be.

The law of Inheritance, also, operates so as to forbid any stranger from purchasing property which he cannot, in any case, dispose of by will according to his own pleasure. The eldest son cannot be disinherited: and, if there be no children, the next male heir takes possession, and no testament of the deceased can annul his claim.

*Landlord and Tenant.* In England the law of landlord and tenant differs widely from that of Jersey. There, if you rent a house and agree to pay the rent quarterly or half-yearly, you cannot be in any way molested by the landlord till the complete expiration of the stipulated time: in Jersey, however, the landlord can arrest the body or goods of his tenant before the ink is dry upon the lease, for *security* that the rent shall be paid when due; if the house be a ready-furnished one, he will, of course, arrest the person, locking the unfortunate tenant up in gaol, in order that, if he does not get his money, he may be sure of finding his debtor; and what adds infinitely to this injustice towards newly-arrived strangers, is the custom or law which permits the Sheriff to refuse the bail or security of any person, however rich, who is not a landed proprietor.

If a stranger rent an unfurnished house, the instant his furniture is there, the landlord may arrest it for security, and it is felony in its proprietor to take away or exchange one article of it; and although it cannot be absolutely sold before the rent is due, yet, if

the landlord has any suspicions, however groundless, the Sheriff can put the goods under lock and key, or remove them to a place of safety.

Never take a house unless upon a clear undertaking on the part of the landlord, in writing, *signed by two witnesses*, that such repairs as are required will be made by a given time, that under no circumstances the *rent, or security for it*, should be demanded till the expiration of his stipulated time.

*Law of Debtor and Creditor.* The sharp Sheriff practice of seizing for security for ultimate payment distinguishes also this branch of jurisprudence. Arrest of either goods or person in Jersey requires not the slightest ceremony. The Creditor, either real or pretended, goes to the Sheriff with his account, who accompanies him and arrests either the debtor or his goods instant; in some instances, it is thought most advisable to arrest the household furniture and the stock-in-trade, in which case, no matter that the defendant asserts the claim to be illegal, unjust or extortionate, and that he will resist payment, his shop is closed, and his effects put under seal as a preliminary step in the suit, unless he can find landlord bail to pay the debt, if the court should ultimately decide upon its validity; if he can find no such security to pay, his shop is kept closed under the Sheriff's seal till the decision of the Inferior Court; and, if an appeal is made, till that of the full court in his favour is pronounced, and that may not be for years afterwards. To effect this ruin, the creditor has not even the formality of an oath to go through, and if the full court at last dismisses the claim, and the defendant is dis-

charged from the action, a triumphant beggar, he has not the slightest claim in law to any redress. Individuals not possessed of landed property, may also be arrested and lodged in gaol (unless they give security for payment) on a note of hand, not due, perhaps, for many months. It should also be mentioned that a landed proprietor cannot be arrested or held to bail, except for a note of hand, but must be sued even for the smallest sum through a long and tedious process, which operates as an entire denial of justice. For example, an English resident, not a landed proprietor, has a demand made against him for, suppose £5 16s., he is perfectly able to prove that the demand is an imposition and double what he ought to pay, but he is liable to immediate arrest for it, and his best friends all advise him to pay it without hesitation or delay.

Again, a poor man has a just claim against one of these landed proprietors for a very trifling debt, and the debtor refuses to pay, the swindled plaintiff has no remedy, but to pocket the wrong instead of the money. There is also a peculiar law, by which the native rogues can set at defiance his creditors. A wife goes before the Court and obtains a separation from her husband (as far as regards property), by this process husbands are not liable for the debts of their wives, nor for her maintenance; by this act all the personal property of the husband becomes the exclusive property of the wife, present and future. This plan is often resorted to, to cheat grasping landlords.

*Newspapers.* There are five English: the British Press, and Jersey Times, both published on the

mornings of Tuesday and Friday, the Jersey Gazette, issued on the evenings of Monday and Thursday. The Jersey Chronicle, published on Thursday morning, and the Jersey and Guernsey News, published every Saturday morning.

*Education.* There are several excellent schools both in St. Helier's and other parts of the Island, chiefly presided over by natives, with some two or three exceptions; but the expence of education in Jersey is rendered higher than otherwise, by the cost of sending children from England, and returning half-yealy. To those whose parents reside in the Island, numerous establishments exist for day scholars, and masters in the various continental languages are very plentiful, but they must necessarily be of very moderate abilities, or they would never sag for one guinea a quarter.

There is no endowed place of education as in Guernsey, excepting the two parish schools of St. Anastose and St. Manelier, founded in the reign of Henry VII., but now utterly ineffective for want of the necessary funds, to the disgrace of the wealthy Islanders.

*Sporting.* The Island of Jersey is a dull place for those who are partial to field sports: the appearance of a solitary strayed snipe, woodcock, or duck, is sufficient to set all the sportsmen (i. e. tinkers and tailors) in full chase, from "Grosnez" to "La Rocque." On walking near the beach and highways, keep a look out for the juvenile "poppers," who are eternally frightening the sparrows. Watching the signal post, reading the Newspapers, and attending the arrival and departure of steam-packets are the only sports.

*Bathing* may be enjoyed

perfection, either "au naturel," or from machines, at Havre de Pas, or the Bay of St. Aubin's. At the former place there are convenient and abundant rocks upon which to undress, in comfort, either at high or low tide, (the former is the safest); here the shore shelves down so gradually, and the bed of the sea so smooth, firm and pebbleless, that in fine weather nothing can be enjoyed at this place more than a dip in the sea.

The population of Jersey amounted in 1841 to 47,546, about one-third of which were English.

#### *Excursions in Jersey.*

*First day.* Town of St. Heliers. Fort Regent, Elizabeth Castle, Town Church, Post-Office, Royal Square in which is the Royal Court, States, the Royal Saloon, three newspaper Offices, four Grog shops. and a dirty figure in the attitude of a ballet-master; Halket Place, Meat, Vegetable, and Fish-Markets, St. James Church, the Theatre, the Workhouse and Prison will terminate this day's excursion, in the course of which visitors will have satisfied themselves that whatever the country may be, the Old town of St. Heliers offers no temptation as a place of residence.

*Second day.* To the Princess Tower by Queen Street, and St. Saviour's road, distant about 2 miles; it is a beautiful spot from the top of the Tower a most perfect Panoramic view of the entire island may be enjoyed, including the coast of France. Take the left to St. Martin's Church, Royal harbour along the coast to Bouley-bay by Bonne Nuit to St. Heliers.

*Third day.* By Havre de Pas

to Rocque Plate, St. Clement's and Grouville villages, to Gorey-Mount, Orgueil Castle, Druidical remains near the Arms Port, bay of St. Catherine, back by St. Martin, and St. Saviour's.

*Fourth Day.* To St. Peter's Valles, Cape Grosney with ruins, Ple-mont Point, cove of Grève du Secq, or Pic-nic Place.

*Fifth Day.* St. Peter's, St. Ouen's Pond, bay of St. Ouen, St. Peter's barrack, St. Aubin's Town, a favourite abode of numerous English families.

*Sixth Day.* Noirmont Pont, Portlet-bay, St. Brelades bay, village and Church in which are the ruins of an ancient chapel, Corbier Point, return by St. Brelade and St. Aubin's by Omnibus. The above Excursions will include the entire Island and all its beauties.

*Steam-Packets* leave Jersey for St. Malo every Wednesday after the arrival of the Steamer from Southampton, returning the following day. To Granville every Friday, returning on Saturday. Fares Chief Cabin 10s., Fore Cabin 7s. The passage is made in fine weather to the former in 4 hours, to the latter in 3 hours.

N. B. No traveller should think of going to Granville, except en route to Havre.

*St. Malo. (Hotel de France, H. de la Paix.)* Population including St. Servan about 2,000. There is nothing worthy the attention of travellers to tarry here beyond the necessary waiting for conveyances which may be occupied in enjoying the beautiful sea views which every height will command.

Route from St. Malo to Nantes see page 428.

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**THE**  
**CENTRAL EUROPE ADVERTISER.**

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**PRINTED**  
**FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE DIRECTORS OF**  
**STEAMBOAT AND OTHER COMPANIES, PROFESSIONAL**  
**MEN, SCHOOLS, INN KEEPERS, SHOPKEEPERS**  
**&c. &c.**  
**DESIRING TO COMMUNICATE INFORMATION OF INTEREST**  
**TO TRAVELLERS,**  
**WHICH CANNOT BE INSERTED IN THE TEXT**  
**OF THIS WORK.**

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**THE**  
**CENTRAL EUROPE ADVERTISER.**  
**IS CIRCULATED**  
**IN BELGIUM, NORTH AND SOUTH GERMANY, SWITZER-**  
**LAND, FRANCE AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.**

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Advertisements should be sent to the publishers in London, or to  
Mr. C. Naumann Frankfort a/M; annually before the 31st. of March.

**Scale of Charges.**

	<i>L. s. d.</i>					
For any Advertisement not exceeding 5 lines	0	7	6	—	or fl.	4 30 kr.
For every line beyond 5	—	0	0	6	—	„ „ 0 18 „
Half a Page	—	1	0	0	—	„ „ 12 0 „
An entire Page	—	2	0	0	—	„ „ 24 0 „

# LIST OF DUTIES

PAYABLE IN LONDON UPON THE IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART &c.,  
FROM THE CONTINENT.

There is now an addition of 5 per cent. on these duties, except  
on Cordials and Spirits.

	L.	s.	d.
Agates, . . . . . for every 100l. value	15	0	0
Alabaster, Sculpture of . . . . . the cwt.	0	3	0
Arquebuse Water (for the bottles, see Wine,) . . . . . the gallon	1	10	0
Books, of editions printed prior to 1801 . . . . . the cwt.	1	0	0
— in or since 1801, in Foreign Living Languages . . . . . ditto	2	10	0
— in the Dead Languages, or in the English Language, printed out of England in or since 1801 . . . . . ditto	5	0	0
(N. B. Pirated Editions of English Works, of which the Copyright exists in England, totally prohibited after 1st April, 1843.)			
Bronze, Candlesticks, Inkstands, or any Arricles of Furniture of Bronze, or Or Moia . . . . . for every 100l. value	15	0	0
Cameos . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
Carriages . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
Casts (Plaster) of Busts, Statues &c. . . . . the cwt.	0	2	6
Catlings and Harpsstrings . . . . . the gross of 12 dozen knots	0	3	0
— Silver Strings . . . . . for every 100l. value	20	0	0
China of Porcelain, plain or white . . . . . ditto	15	0	0
— Painted or gilt . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
Cigars (under 3 lbs. only allowed in a passenger's baggage) . . . . . the lb.	0	9	0
Clocks . . . . . for every 100l. value	20	0	0
Watches . . . . . ditto	10	0	0
Cordials and Liqueurs (for the bottles, see Wine) . . . . . the gallon	1	10	4
Cotton, Articles made up of . . . . . for every 100l. value	20	0	0
Eau de Cologne, in Flasks . . . . . the flask	0	1	0
(N. B. If in other than ordinary flasks 30s. 4d. the Gallon, and the Bottle Duty.)			
Embroidery and Needlework . . . . . for every 100l. value	20	0	0
Flower Roots . . . . . ditto	5	0	0
Flowers, Artificial, not of Silk . . . . . ditto	25	0	0
Furniture . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
Frames for Pictures, &c. . . . . ditto	10	0	0
Furs and Skin Dressed, made up . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
— in pieces, not made up . . . . . ditto	10	0	0
Glass, Flint or Cut . . . . . ditto	30	0	0
— and further, the Excise Duty . . . . . the cwt.	1	0	0
Gloves, Leather . . . . . the dozen pair	0	3	6
Jewellery . . . . . for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Japanned or Laquered Ware . . . . . ditto	15	0	0
Maps or Charts . . . . . each Map, or Part thereof plain or coloured	0	0	1
Metals, not of Gold or Silver . . . . . ditto	5	0	0
Models, of Cork or Wood . . . . . ditto	5	0	0
Minerals, Specimens of, above 14lbs. weight each . . . . . ditto	5	0	0
Musical Instruments . . . . . ditto	15	0	0
Mock Pearls . . . . . ditto	20	0	0
Marble, manufactured . . . . . the cwt.	0	3	0
Mosaic Work, and Sculptured Stone . . . . . the ton	0	10	0
— Small Ornaments for Jewellery . . . . . for every 100l. value	20	0	0
Prints and Drawings, plain or coloured, single id, bound or sewn the dos	0	0	2
Pictures . . . . . each	0	0	2
Paintings on Glass . . . . . for every 100l. value	5	0	0
Plate, of Gold or Silver, gilt or ungilt . . . . . for every 100l. value	10	0	0
Seeds Garden . . . . . the lb.	0	0	1
Silk, Millinery, Turbans or Caps . . . . . each	0	15	0
— Hats or Bonnets . . . . . ditto	1	5	0
— Dresses . . . . . ditto	2	10	0
Silk Hangings, and other Manufactures of Silk . . . . . for 100l. value	80	0	0
Vases, Ancient, not Stone or Marble . . . . . the ton	1	0	0
Velvet, plain . . . . . the lb.	1	2	0
— figured . . . . . ditto	1	7	6
Wine and Spirits . . . . . the gallon	0	5	6
— additional Duty for the Bottles			

**CUSTOM HOUSE CHAMBERS,**

Lower Thames Street, London.

Travellers who send Works of Art, or other valuable Property, to and from London and the Continent, should consign them to the care of an Agent at the Custom House, in London, to prevent loss or damage. The charge is the same whether the Goods are so consigned or not.

Mr. J. F. CHINNERY, formerly of the Bill of Entry Office, Long Room, Custom House, is authorized by the Commissioners of Customs to act as Agent for receiving and despatching Goods, and has given Bond for the amount of 1000l. for the safety of Property entrusted to him. — Those who address their Packages to him, should direct their Agents to send a Bill of Lading, by post, with instructions as to Insurance. Goods should be insured in London: the expense is less, and the settlement in case of loss more secure, than on Foreign Insurances.

The following are Mr. Chinnery's principal Correspondents for receiving and expediting Goods: —

Havre . . . .	Mr. T. Taylor.
Calais . . . .	Messrs. P. Devot & Co.
Boulogne . . . .	Messrs. Cary Frères & Co.
Paris . . . .	
Bordeaux . . . .	Mr. James Maguire.
Geneva . . . .	Mr. B. B. Freundler, Rue du Rhone.
Zurich . . . .	Mr. G. H. Fasi.
Lucerne . . . .	Messrs. Knörr & Son.
Lausanne . . . .	Mr. Gaspard Ammann.
Berne . . . .	Messrs. F. & R. Kuppfer.
Basel . . . .	Ehinger & Co.
Nice . . . .	Mr. P. Natta.
Genoa . . . .	Mr. A. G. Barchi.
Marseilles . . . .	Messrs. Richardson & Co.
Leghorn . . . .	Messrs. Henderson, Brothers.
Florence . . . .	Mr. S. Lowe.
Rome . . . .	Mr. W. Lowe.
Venice . . . .	Messrs. Tatum & Mudie.
Naples . . . .	Mr. J. S. Robertson, 47, Strada Sta. Caterina a Chiaja.
Vienna . . . .	Messrs. Rohrmann & Co., Booksellers.
Munich . . . .	Mr. G. Jaquet, Bookseller.
Berlin . . . .	MM. Burmeister & Strange, Booksellers.
Dresden . . . .	Mr. J. Meyer, Mittlere Frauen Gasse.
Carlsbad . . . .	Mr. Carl Knoll.
Carlsruhe and Baden Baden	Mr. W. Creuzbuer Bookseller.
Frankfort on Maine	Mr. F. Böhrer, Zeil D. No. 26
Ditto & Wiesbaden	Mr. J. Val. Crédé, Catherineuforte K. No. 37 & 38.
Mayence . . . .	Mr. Frederic Korn.
Coblence . . . .	Messrs. Dienhard & Jordan.
Mannheim . . . .	Mr. A. Hellmann.
Cologne . . . .	Mr. P. J. Casinone.
Rotterdam . . . .	Mr. A. S. Preston.
Hambro' . . . .	Mr. C. B. Arnold.
Brussels . . . .	
Antwerp . . . .	Mr. Brequigny.
Aix la Chapelle . . . .	Mr. Wergifosse, Banker.

Goods must be examined when they arrive in London, therefore Packages that are LOCKED should have the Keys attached.





LIST  
OF THE



**STEAM BOATS**  
BETWEEN  
**ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,**  
BELONGING TO THE  
**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,**  
IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH

The Rhine Steamers of the Dusseldorf Company for the Lower and Middle Rhine, by which Conveyances Passengers can book from London to any Place on the Rhine as far as Mannheim or vice versâ, at the reduced Fares mentioned at page 6.

*Offices in LONDON, 69. Lombard Street, 37. Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 35. Leadenhall Street, where Berths can be secured.*

**FROM AND TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE OR TOWER**

**To Hamburg** (with Her Majesty's Mails), every Wednesday and Saturday morning early,

Returning from Hamburg every Tuesday and Friday night, according to tide. Fares: — Chief Cabin, 4l.; Fore Cabin 3l.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; 4-Wheel Carriages, 10l.; 2-Wheel, 6l.; Horses, 7l.; Dogs, 20s. each.

**To Havre**, once every Week for which see company's Bill published Monthly.

**FROM AND TO BRUNSWICK WHARF, BLACKWALL, LONDON.**

**To Rotterdam** (with Her Majesty's Mails) every Wednesday and Saturday morning at  $\frac{1}{4}$  before 10 o'clock.

Returning from Rotterdam every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

**To Antwerp**, every Thursday, at noon.

Returning from Antwerp every Sunday afternoon.

Fares to Rotterdam or Antwerp: Chief Cabin, 42s.; Fore Cabin, 32s. 6d.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; Coach 6l.; Chariot, 5l. Caleche, 4l.; 2-Wheel Carriages, 3l.; Horses, 6l.; Dogs, 10s. each.

**FROM AND TO LONDON BRIDGE WHARF.**

**To Ostend**, every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Returning from Ostend every Tuesday and Friday night, according to tide.

Fares: — Chief Cabin, 30s.; Fore Cabin, 25s.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; 4-Wheel Carriages, 4l. 4s.; 2-Wheel, 2l. 2s.; Horses, 4l. 4s.; Dogs, 5s. each.

**To Calais**, every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday mornings, returning from Calais every Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday night, according to tide.

**To Boulogne**, every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, returning from Boulogne every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday night, according to tide. Fares to Calais or Boulogne: — Chief Cabin, 15s.; Fore Cabin, 10s.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; 4-Wheel Carriages, 3l.; 2-Wheel, 1l. 10s.; Horses 2l.; Dogs, 5s. each.

Also from Brighton during the Season to

### **DIEPPE.**

From and to Kingston Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, calling at Brighton Pier, weather permitting every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, returning from Dieppe every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, according to tide.

### **HAVRE.**

From and to Kingston Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, every Tuesday and Friday morning, returning from Havre every Sunday and Wednesday night, according to tide.

Fares: — Chief Cabin, 20s.; Fore Cabin, 15s.; Children under 10 Years of Age, half-price; 4-Wheel Carriages, 3l. 3s.; 2-Wheel 2l. 2s.; Horses 2l. 10s.; Dogs, 5s. each.

### **HOME STATIONS.**

London Edinburgh and Leith, from and to Brown's Wharf, near the West India Dock Tavern, Poplar, every Saturday evening, and every alternate Wednesday at 10 in the evening.

### **FROM AND TO DOWN'S WHARF, EAST SMITHFIELD.**

**NEWCASTLE** every Saturday, at 8 in the evening.

**SUNDERLAND** every Tuesday at 7 in the evening.

### **FROM AND TO LONDON BRIDGE WHARF.**

**HULL** every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the morning.

**YARMOUTH** every Saturday at 6 in the evening.

**RAMSGATE** daily at 9 in the morning, from London Bridge Wharf.

## **RHINE STEAM NAVIGATION.**

DUSSELDORF COMPANY.

From Rotterdam every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 o'clock, to Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence and Mannheim.

From Dusseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence and Mannheim daily.

From Mannheim, Mayence, Coblenz, Bonn to Cologne and Dusseldorf daily.

From Mayence, Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf to Rotterdam, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday in 36 hours. N. B. Monday and Thursday's departure are in immediate correspondence with the General Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ships from Rotterdam to London, which enables the Passenger to perform the journey from Frankfort or, Mayence to London in 72 hours.

N. B. The Baden Railroad is open from Mannheim to Baden - Baden (Oos) Offenburg (Kehl-Strasburg) and Basel.

**The direct Fares from London to the Rhine are the following, viz.**

Via ROTTERDAM.								Via ANTWERP and from Cologne.		Via OSTEND and from Cologne.	
From LONDON to the following Places.	Out or Single Journey.		Out and Home, or Double Journey.		Out or Single Journey, Exclusive of Land Conveyance.						
	Chief Cabin.	Fore Cabin.	Chief Cabin.	Fore Cabin.	Chief Cabin.	Fore Cabin.	Chief Cabin.	Fore Cabin.			
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.			
Dusseldorf . .	2 16 6	1 18 11	4 10 0	3 0 0							
Cologne . .	2 18 6	1 19 10	4 10 0	3 0 0							
Bonn . .	2 19 9	2 0 6	4 13 0	3 2 3	2 3 3	1 13 3	1 11 5	1 5 8			
Neuwied . .	3 3 11	2 2 4	5 1 0	3 7 6	2 8 1	1 15 2	1 16 2	1 7 6			
Coblenz . .	3 4 11	2 2 10	5 1 0	3 7 6	2 9 0	1 15 6	1 17 0	1 8 0			
Bingen . .	3 10 1	2 5 2	5 8 0	3 13 0	2 13 9	1 17 9	2 1 9	1 10 3			
Biebrich . .	3 11 1	2 5 9	5 8 0	3 13 0	2 15 3	1 18 5	2 3 2	1 10 11			
Wiesbaden . .	3 11 9	2 6 4	5 10 0	3 13 6	2 16 0	1 19 0	2 3 9	1 11 6			
Mayence . .	3 11 4	2 5 10	5 8 0	3 13 0	2 15 5	1 18 6	2 3 5	1 11 0			
Mannheim . .	3 15 6	2 8 8	5 14 10	3 17 7	2 19 6	2 1 4	2 7 6	1 13 10			

Children under Ten years of age half-price For Dogs half the price of Fore Cabin is charged. On Carriages and Horses booked direct from London to the Rhine and Vice-Versa, a considerable reduction is also made.

Tickets, NOT TRANSFERABLE, serviceable for any period during the current year, for the voyage OUT and HOME, are given via ROTTERDAM, with a considerable reduction on the return fare, and with the option to the Passengers of proceeding or returning by the General Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, via Antwerp or Ostend free of extra charge.

Passengers proceeding by Belgium, who may not have secured to themselves Tickets in London for the Rhine, may obtain the same between Cologne and any place on the Rhine, as far as Mannheim, of Mr. W. Middleton, Agent of the General Steam Navigation Company, 92, Montagne de la Cour, Brussels.

Further information, and Monthly books and Bills specifying Fares and the days and hours of the departures of the General Steam Navigation Company's Ships, as well as in regard to the Rhine, may be obtained by applying at 69. Lombard Street, 37. Regent Circus, and 35. Leadenhall Street, London; and of the following

#### **Agents of the General Steam Navigation Company.**

Edinburgh, Mr. R. W. Hamilton, 21. Waterloo Place.  
 Newcastle. Messrs. A. Parker & Comp.  
 Sunderland, Mr. Wm. French.  
 Brighton, Mr. P. Black, French Consular Agent, 8 Castle Square.  
 Hull, Mr. H. D. Pauling.  
 Yarmouth, Mr. Cherry.  
 Hamburg, Mr. G. Delaval.  
 Rotterdam, Mr. Wm. Smith, and Mr. P. A. van Es.  
 Aix la Chapelle, Mr. Mayer, Bookseller.  
 Antwerp, Mr. C. Brequigny.  
 Ostend, Mr. R. St. Amour.  
 Gand, Mr. I. van Aken.  
 Liege, Mr. Yates, Place Lambert.  
 Cologne, Mr. I. Simonis, 2 Fredric Wilhelm Street.  
 Calais, Mr. A. Speiers.  
 Boulogne, Mr. W. Hughes, and Mr. Delattre.  
 Dieppe, Mr. G. Chapman.  
 Havre, Mr. P. Albrecht, 15 Quay Notre Dame.  
 Rouen, Company's Office, 13 Quay de la Bourse.  
 Paris, Mr. Levy, 9 Rue de la Paix.  
 Brussels, Mr. William Middleton, 92 Montagne de la Cour, at whose Office Travellers can book and secure Berths to London via Antwerp and Ostend.

#### **Agents of the Dusseldorf Company.**

Rotterdam, Mr. I. P. de Cock.  
 Emmerich. Messrs. Stevens, Salzman & Co.  
 Dusseldorf, the Company's Chief Office.  
 Aix la Chapelle, Mr. L. Kohnen.  
 Cologne, Mr. I. P. Hagen, 22 & 24 Thurnmarkt, and on the Rhine.  
 Bonn, Mr. F. Burckart.  
 Neuwied, Mr. I. Caesar.  
 Coblenz, Mr. Wirth.  
 Bingen, Mr. A. Fischer.  
 Bieberich, and Wiesbaden, Mr. J. K. Lembach.  
 Mayence, Dr. Strecker.  
 Frankfurt, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, at Messrs Gogel, Koch & Co.  
 Mr. G. Krebs, Zeil, opposite the Post Office.  
 Worms, Mr. Goldmann.  
 Mannheim, Mr. Reichard.  
 Carlsruhe, Mr. I. Stüber.  
 Baden-Baden, Mr. Thiergaertner, Post master.

### Cologne Rhine Steam Packet Company.

This old established Company, first introduced Steam Navigation in Germany, and now navigating the lower, middle, and upper Rhine, with 23 beautiful and well appointed Steam Vessels, named:

Die Prinzessin von Preussen.	Stadt Mannheim.
Prinzessin Marianne.	Kronprinz von Preussen.
John Cockerill.	Stadt Kehl.
Königin Victoria.	Stadt Strasburg.
Grossherzog Leopold.	Stadt Frankfurt.
Grossherzog Ludwig II.	Stadt Bingen.
Stadt Mainz.	Stadt Worms.
Graf von Paris.	Stadt Creuznach.

This number will be increased during the present season by two new boats of extraordinary speed and beauty, — built expressly to perform the entire distance between Cologne and Mannheim in **one Day**, and from Strasburg to Cologne in one day, — on the lower Rhine the boats of this Company depart, daily from Cologne to Wesel and Vice versa; on the middle Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz & Mayence three times a day, on the upper Rhine from Mayence to Mannheim and Strasburg twice a day, corresponding with the Railroad from Strasburg to Basle.

The Cologne Company have also established direct Communication between Ems, Creuznach, Wiesbaden, Homburg, and Baden-Baden by conveyances blending elegance with comfort.

For further particulars see the printed Bills, which may be had of the principal agents

### Antwerp Steam Packet Company.

The magnificent Steam Boats Antwerpen and Princess Victoria leave London for Antwerp from the 1st. May to the 30th. of September every Sunday and Wednesday at 12 o'clock at noon, and leave Antwerp for London, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 o'clock in the afternoon

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Chief Cabin . . . . .	1 0 0
Fore Cabin . . . . .	15 0

Bullion, Bonds, etc., should be left at the office in Brussels, not later than 10 o'clock in the evening before the departure of the vessels.

Berths secured and every information obtained at the Company's Office, 73 Montagne de la Cour, or of M. Yates, 13, rue de l'Empereur, Brussels, or of M. M. van den Bergh, Managing Director, at Antwerp, or Mr. van den Bergh, Son, Ship Broker.

Agent at Ostend M. Veuve Hofland.

Agents in London Messrs. Lightly and Simon, 123 Fenchurch street.

\* \* \* Passengers by these vessels walk on shore, at St. Katherine's Wharf, Tower; where they have their luggage examined immediately, thus avoiding the long detention at the Custom House.

E. Browne, Agent in Brussels, 73, Montagne de la Cour.

**F. A. MAYER, Bookseller,**

**1069. Buckel-Street, near the Bathing Houses, Aix la Chapelle.**

To be found there the Newest Works in English, German, French, and other languages; Latin, Greek, and Modern Classics; Maps, Post-Books, Panoramas, Engravings; a rich Collection of Music, and the best Graphical and Medical Works on Aix-la-Chapelle and the Spas of Germany etc. Reading Room; only there to be had, English (Times, Globe, and Galignani's Messenger), French and German Papers and Reviews. Circulating Library, English, French and German Books. Agency of the General Steam Navigation Company. Editor of the „Gazette“ of Aix-la-Chapelle. Every Information given respecting the Steamers on the Rhine. Book of Addresses for Gentlemen residing in Town.

**GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS,**

*Borcette, near Aix la Chapelle.*

Near the Liège and Cologne railway, and the Promenade, and opposite the Thermal Spring.

This extensive establishment contains 2 large public, and 20 private Saloons, and 130 bedrooms — from 1½ franc to 4 francs.

Boarders are taken at from 5 frs. to 10 frs. a day.

This Hotel is elegantly furnished, and contains on the premises two mineral springs, and thirty bath-rooms, several of which are fitted with Marble.

Coach House and Stabling.

**J. GROSHOLZ, Linen Draper & Mercer**

*Leopolds Place, Baden Baden.*

Silk and Velvet Scarfs — dresses in Silk, Satin & Mousseline de Laine, Gloves and Embroidery &c.

**MEYER POLLACK.**

*No. 20. Market Place opposite the Star Inn. Bonn.*

Keeps a large assortment of Ladies fashionable articles and silks. Plain and Striped-Thibets, Merinos, plain and figured. Mousstins de Laines — and all sorts of Calico's — Handkerchiefs. For Gentlemen, Waistcoat pieces, Gloves, Shirting, Cloth &c. &c.

**HOTEL BELLEVUE, BONN.**

Widow Stamm Proprietor. This hotel is built in a very lovely situation outside the town on the road to Coblenz, it is a large and very handsome building with an extensive and very pretty garden, the banks of which are washed by the Rhine. The views from the Terrace overlooking the river are extremely interesting and from some of the windows very magnificent objects are seen to great advantage. There are good stables and lock up Coach-houses attached to the establishment, which contains all the conveniences of a first rate Hotel.

**M. SCHMITZ.*****Proprietor of the Star Hotel, Bonn.***

Begs leave to recommend his Hotel to English Travellers. The apartments are furnished throughout in the English Style; the rooms are carpeted, and the attendance, as well as the kitchen and the wine cellar, are well provided.

The Star Hotel, has been honoured by the visits of the following Members of the English Royal Family: —

1818. May. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Suite.

1835. March and Sept Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Clarence and Suite.

1834. July. Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Errol, Earl and Countess of Denrich, Earl and Countess Howe, etc.

1836. Aug. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and Suite.

1837. July. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Suite.

1839. Nov. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and Suite.

— Nov. His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, accompanied by Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and their Suite.

1840. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princess Augusta of Cambridge and their Suite.

1841. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Suite, accompanied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen.

1844. Jan. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Suite.

— Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge.

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Mr. Schmitz begs to add, that at no Hotel on the Rhine will be found more moderate charges.

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### THE GRAND ROYAL HOTEL, BONN

Which has been quite newly built in a modern style, rivals the most renowned hotels in Europe in magnificence and elegance. Its situation in the Coblenze Street the finest point in Bonn, in the midst of agreeable gardens, all its windows command the most noble prospects. From the platform of the roof one commands a view of a panorama extending to a circuit of 75 miles. The extensive garden belonging to the hotel stretches from the house to the bank of the Rhine and in different places offers the most charming views. The hotel is separated only by a few houses from the much frequented „alte Zoll“, the Hofgarden, the station of the Bonn-Cologne railway, and the buildings of the University. The hotel is near the landing-places of the steamboats, the post-office, the minster-church, the beautiful avenue of Poppelsdorf, and the observatory. Close to the garden there are cold and warm river-baths; the principal European languages are spoken in the hotel; German, English, French and Dutch journals are kept; carriages are always in waiting; at the station of the railway, and the landing-places of the steamboats.



**CHARLES A. ZANOLI.**

Distiller of the Genuine Double Eau de Cologne,  
*No. 93. Rue Haute-Cologne.*

To the Emperor of Austria and Russia, King of Prussia etc. etc. — Begs to inform travellers that he was formerly partner in the ancient house of Farina, vis-a-vis St. Juliers Place, inventor of the double Eau de Cologne. Strangers who may require the above genuine article are respectfully invited to visit his establishment or address particularly as above.

All bottles, cases &c., are distinguished by the Royal arms of Prussia and Austria. — Mr. Zanoli has a collection of Paintings which he invites Strangers to inspect.

**JOHN MARIA FARINA.**

Distiller of the genuine double Eau de Cologne, begs to recommend his establishment to the notice of travellers.

*23. Rhine Strasse, Cologne.*

**GERMAN HOTEL COLOGNE.**

Begs to announce to travellers that the above new Hotel is situated close to the Cathedral, the proposed Railway Station, and Landing Place of the Steam Boats, where excellent accommodation may be had at the following charges, Bed-rooms on the 1st. floor, 2½ francs, on the 2d floor 2 francs; Saloons from 7 to 15 francs. Table d'hôte at one o'clock, 2 francs.

**F. C. EISEN,** Print and Bookseller,

*No. 2. Frederik Wilhelm-Street, Cologne.*

Begs to announce that he has constantly on hand a large assortment of French, English, German and other Books, Travellers Guides, Maps, Prints, picturesque Views of the most remarkable places, as well as other literary works, ancient and modern, which he takes this opportunity of offering to the Public at the most reasonable Prices. Also a great variety of Panoramas including.

Panorama	Rotterdam.	Panorama	Ems.
"	Elberfeld	"	Stolzenfels
"	Dusseldorf.	"	Bingen.
"	Cologne.	"	Kreuznach.
"	Aix la Chapelle.	"	Wiesbaden.
"	Bonn.	"	Mainz.
"	Seven Mountains.	"	Frankfurt a. M.
"	Nonnenwerth and Rolandseck	"	Heidelberg.
"	Coblenze.	"	Baden Baden.
"	Liege.	"	Brüges.
"	Löwen.	"	Ostend.
"	Malines.	"	Brussels.
"	Antwerp.	"	Battle of Waterloo.
"	Ghent.	"	Namur.

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**MADAME MATON,** Corset Maker

*to the Princesses Royal of Prussia, and Families of Distinction,  
Cologne.*

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**HOFF BROTHERS,**

*Catherinen Pforte G. No. 10. Frankfort o. M.*

Has a great assortment of fashionable Shawls and scarfs in Cashmere Thibet, wool and Silk, from the cheapest to the most superior quality; all sorts of Silk for dresses, Cashmere, Thibet, and Merino, Alépine, stuffs for cloaks, Mousselines de laine, Barèges, Mousseline en Coton, Jaconat, Cambrics, Poils de chèvres, Cottons, Velvet, Scarfs, Neck-handkerchiefs, Silk Stockings, etc. Gentlemen's Neckcloths and Cravats, Velvet and Silk Waistcoatings.

A choice assortment of all these articles as well as of the newest fashionable productions is constantly on show, and to be had at the most reasonable prices, in the above establishment.

---

**Manufactory of Articles in Stag's-horn.  
 Dépôt of Dresden, China. Copy of the Statue of Ariadne.  
 All kinds of Paris Fancy articles.**

---

**BING BROTHERS,**

*Zeil No. 212, opposite the Hôtel de Russie, Frankfort o/M.*

Begs respectfully to invite the Public to visit their Establishment, where they have always on show and for sale a most extensive assortment of articles in Stag's-horn of their own manufacture, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Pen and Pencil holders, Seals, Ink-stands, Paperweights, Candelabras, Candlesticks, Screens, Watch-Stands, Snuff-boxes, Segar-boxes, Whips, Walking-Sticks, Knives, Card-cases, and every description of articles for the Writing and Work Table, besides Vases and other ornamental objects, too various to be here enumerated.

Messrs. Bing have also the finest Copies, both in Biscuit china and Bronze of the Statue of Ariadne, the chef-d'oeuvre of the Sculptor Dannecker, of which the original is in Bethman's Museum, at Frankfort.

They have likewise the Sole Depot in Frankfort o M. of the Porcelaine of the Royal Manufactory of Dresden, and at their Establishment may be seen the most splendid assortment of Figures after the Ancient Models, ornamented with Lace Work of the most extraordinary fineness; likewise Dinner, Dessert and Tea-services, Plates, Vases, Candelabras, Baskets etc. etc in the Antique Style, decorated with flowers in relief and the finest paintings.

Besides the above named objects Messrs. Bing have a superb assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, Porcelain, and other Fancy Objects, the productions of Germany, France and England.

Depot of the veritable Eau de Cologne of Jean Maria Farina of Cologne.

Their Agents in London are Messrs. J. & R. M. Cracken, 7 old Jewry.

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**MINERAL WATERS.**

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**WILLIAM BEST,**

*22. Henrietta Street Cavendish Square, London.*

Importer of Genuine Mineral Waters from all the principal Spa's in Europe.

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**FREDERIC BREUL, JUN.**

English Magazine

*Zeil, D. No. 191. Frankfort o. M.*

Respectfully calls the particular attention of English Families to his Warehouse, it being the sole Depot for a variety of Articles indispensable for the Nursery, Travellers, Invalids and Domestic use.

His Models in Bronze and Biscuit of the Ariadne will be found far superior to those generally offered as correct Models.

The rich assortment of Bronzes, Chandeliers, Time Pieces, Saddlery, Cutlery of all Kinds, Plated and Britannia Metal Goods, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks and all articles in Leather. Perfumery and all appertaining thereto. The extensive collection of requisites for Hunting, Fishing Tackle from Chevaliers, Writing and Drawing Materials, China and Earthenware Breakfast and Dinner Services, Japan Trays, Vienna Buhl and other wares, besides an immense stock of French and German Fancy-Goods of all descriptions render this establishment unequalled.

All persons in Mr. F. Breul's employment speak english, and are happy at all times to answer enquiries, and give any Information which may be required. Bills taken and Commissions in England or France executed.

Teas imported direct from the East India Company's Warehouses in the London Docks, which ensures to the consumer the certainty of their being unadulterated.

Mr. F. Breul jun. has a similar establishment in the Bazaar at Munich.

**J. E. REIFFENSTEIN,**

(Successor to A von Stregen, one of the oldest and most respectable firms in this trade)

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,

*Bockenheim Gate, Frankfort o. M.*

Has also Agents in

Baden-Baden . .	Jos. Hammer, Esplanade
Mannheim . . .	G. Renner, Market Place.
Wiesbaden . . .	C. F. Speck do
Schwalbach . . .	A. Hercer.
Ems . . . . .	Ph. Bayer jun.
Homburg v. d. h.	C. F. Birkenstock, Louisen St.
Paris . . . . .	A. S. Furney, 21 Rue Lafitte.
London . . . . .	G. Trimbe, 29 Queen St. Cheapside.
Liverpool . . . .	J. Churchill, North John St.
Dublin . . . . .	Clarke Pike & Co. No. 2 Crampton-quay.
Canada . . . . .	G. C. Reiffenstein, Montreal.

Mr. Reiffenstein, having frequently heard complaints of the difficulty of obtaining Good Wines at Moderate prices, has been induced to establish depots of pure Wines and Spirits of every description at the above places, and solicits the patronage of his Countrymen, and the public in general.

**Mr GEORGE KREBS,**

*Zeil, opposite the Post Office and Hotel de Russie  
Frankfort o. M.*

Importer of Genuine Havana Segars of every description, Manilla, Cheroots, etc. Mr. Krebs having always a large stock is enabled to supply his customers with old segars. Besides an extensive assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Groceries, French and Spanish Wines and Liqueurs. At moderate fixed prices.

Mr. G. Krebs is the Agent in Frankfort for the London General Steam Navigation, and the Dusseldorf Rhine Companies. Passengers booked to all places on the Rhine, between Mannheim, Mayence, Cologne and Rotterdam: and between Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ostend, and London.

The fullest information is readily given respecting the Arrivals and Departures of the Steamers, and other Conveyances in communication with them.

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**JOHN ROOSE & SON, Furriers**

*K. No. 171. Catherinen Pfort, Frankfort.*

A choice and various assortment of Russian, American, and German furs, as well as of every kind of made-up articles of furriery for Ladies and Gentlemen. Orders executed in the shortest space of time.

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**GEORGE MULLER, Tailor and Draper,**

*Zeil D. No. 208. opposite the Russian Hotel, Frankfort.*

Keeps a large assortment of the newest and most fashionable English, French and German Materials for Gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Articles of dress made up in the most fashionable style, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

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**Mr F. MATON**

Professor of the English, German and French Languages

*Frankfort o. M.*

Mr. M. gives lessons at Homburg twice a Week during the season. Cards of Address may be had of Mr. G. Krebs, Zeil opposite the Post office

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**C. A. ANDRÉ,**

**Music Seller and Piano forte Maker, Maison Mozart,  
Zeil, D. No. 34 & 35, Frankfort o. M.**

**No. 1. Music.**

For the Piano by the most celebrated composers. — Instruction books for beginners. — Waltzes and Galopades. — Sacred music. — Pieces for the Organ, and all other Instruments.

**No. 2. Piano's.**

Grand Patent Pianos by Streicher. — Ditto, method Pleyel and Erard. — Square Piano's of all sizes. — Pianinos. — Second hand Pianos at reduced prices, and Pianos let out on hire.

**Miscellaneous**

Portraits of Composers. — Ruled paper for music. — Roman Strings. — Vienna Guitars. — Flutes. — Tuning forks and every article in the above line.

A musical circulating Library, where will be found the latest novelties by the best composers

**THE PIANOFORTE**

practically and theoretically taught upon the most approved principles of Hummel, Alois, Schmitt etc. by

**H. HILLIGER,**

**Professor of the Pianoforte. Frankfort o. M.**

**BANKER AND MONEY CHANGER.****J. L. AUB,**

**Zeil, D. No. 13, opposite the Turk. Frankfort o. M.**

Exchange of Money, Bank of England and other notes, circulars, bought and sold at prices fixed according to the daily exchange. — purchase and sale of all kinds of stocks, Lottery tickets, Letters of credit given for the whole continent

**JOHN. FRED. QUILLING,**

**Liebfrauberg K No. 43 & 44 Frankfort o. M.**

Magazine for the sale of Knitting, Sewing and Weaving Cotton, Worsted, and Thread, Ribbons, Cords and Laces in Cotton, Worsted, Linen and silk, Pearl and yarn Buttons, Needles of all kinds, and every article for the Work table.

**MR JOHN VALENTIN ALBERT'S SON***Schäfergasse C. 160. Frankfort o. M.*

Magazine contains a numerous variety of new inventions of this country and many really interesting objects; foreigners will find suitable presents for their friends at home, particularly such things which are not too bulky or too expensive. There is to be found a large stock of German toys of all descriptions and scientific objects, such as; optical and physical instruments and chymical apparatus, minerals and petrifications. His price current gives an exact description of those interesting objects, to which is added a guide describing the curiosities of Frankfort.

Mr Albert is proprietor of a manufactory of articles in stag's-horn so much admired and peculiar to this country; they are cut in relieve in the manner of cameo on a dark brown ground, forming beautiful white figures; also a great variety of elegant figures cut out of white wood, Swiss cottages etc.

**Mrs J. H. STIEBEL,***Zeil, D. No. 211, first floor, Frankfort o. M.*

begs to recommend her Manufacture and Warehouse to the patronage of the English Nobility and Gentry; it consists of a complete and extensive assortment of all kinds of Chenilles, netting, embroidering, and sewing silks.

Berlin and all other kinds of lamb's wool and worsted of the finest colours and in the brightest shades; silk-thread and cotton canvass in white and in colours.

Embroidering and knitting patterns of the newest fashion from Berlin and Vienna; Steel and gold beads; Purses of all kinds, ornaments for purses, rings for Bell-ropes, etc. Fancy works on Canvass and embroideries, begun for those ladies, who may wish to finish the work themselves, and likewise articles entirely finished in the newest fashion, consisting of carpets, chairs, ottomans, footstools, arm chairs, screens, pincushions, reticules, table covers, braces, Gentlemen's caps, bell-ropes, bellows, slippers and every variety in the same line. Tambour frames and other articles belonging to this branch of trade.

Mrs. Stiebel having the assistance of the most skilful work-people is enabled to recommend her establishment for the execution of every kind of work, on moderate terms; and strict attention will be paid to all orders with which she may be honored.

All kinds of Works are taught without any charge.

Agency for the reception and shipment of Baggage Goods etc., to, from and through England. Her Agents for Great Britain are Messrs. J. & R. Mc Cracken 7, Old Jewry London.

**HÖRSTER & MARTINO,***Zeil D. No. 5 and 6, Frankfort o/M.*

Keep an assortment of the finest China and Porcelaine, Bronzes, Various objects such as trinkets, busts, ornaments and bas-reliefs of Cast iron. Bronze and gilt Lamps, Perfumery and a variety of articles in leather etc. etc.

**J. T. RONNEFELDT,**

INDIA WAREHOUSE

*Neue Kräme K. 100. Frankfort o. M.*

begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the Public to his present Stock of East- and West-India Products and Manufactures, which he is confident, will on inspection insure him their further favors and patronage.

Consisting of Teas, of every description and quality, wholesale in the original packages as well as retail.

East-India Pocket-handkerchiefs, superfine black Neck-handkerchiefs, China Crape and Crape Shawls, India and China Satins, Lustrings and Taffaties, India Muslins of extra fine quality. Madras and Bengal Handkerchiefs, Nankeens etc.

Chinese Curiosities in Mother of pearl and Ivory.

Chinese Paintings, Mats. East- and West-India spices, preserved fruits. Genuine Bermuda Arrow Root, Sago and Tapioca.

Also an unusually fine Assortment of real Havannah Segars, real Turkey-Maracaibo- and Varinas-Tobacco, genuine W. I. Madeira Wine, Batavia Arrack, Jamaica Rum.

In addition to the above, the following articles are recommended to the attention of the Public, viz:

Superior old Port in quart bottles.

Sherry, pale and brown.

London double brown Stout, in original bottles.

Genuine Dutch Geneve and Tea-Creme.

**J. SPELTZ,***No. 105, Rossmarkt, next door to the Bank of Messrs Gogel,**Koch & Co. Frankfort o. M.*

JEWELLER TO SEVERAL ROYAL COURTS OF GERMANY.

Every description of Jewels and Bijouterie.



**J. CHR. HERMANN'S**

German, English, French, and Italian Library Frankfort o. M.

*Zeil, H. 6. vis-à-vis l'hôtel de l'empereur-Romain.*

Begs leave to recommend to English travellers his complete assortment of all works in the English, German, French and Italian language, Panoramas and views of the Rhine, Switzerland, and Frankfort, guide books, geographical and post-maps of all countries.

All Information relative to the localities of Frankfort, is readily given by Mr. Hermann.

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**Mr GEORGE SCHEPELER,**

*at the Rossmarkt, Frankfort o. M.*

Keeps a general Warehouse and Shop of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, and all sorts of English, French, Italian, German, and Foreign Articles and Groceries, inclusive of Tobacco, Havanna Segars, and all sorts of Rhenish, French, and Spanish Wines and Liquors.

The greatest part of the English Residents here are accustomed to apply at the said Warehouse for their Wants with great confidence, finding themselves in every respect perfectly contented.

---

**H. L. FRIEDERICHs,**

Saddler, Harness and Coach Maker,

*Bibergasse, 198, two doors from the Theatre, Frankfort o. M.*

Begs respectfully to recommend to English Visitors at Frankfort, his establishment for new and second hand carriages, Portmanteaus, travelling trunks, Hat Cases etc. etc.

H. L. Friederichs is celebrated for his punctuality, and moderate charges.

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**HARTWIG REINGANUM,**

*Golden Angel, Döngesgasse, H. No. 154. Frankfort o. M.*

Begs to recommend to English residents and Visitors, his extensive assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, including every article in Cutlery, Britannia Metal, real Coral, shooting and fishing Tackle, a great variety of Locks, Brushes, articles in Leather, and French and German Trinkets.

This being a wholesale Establishment Mr. R. is enabled to offer the above goods at very reduced prices.

**CHRISTIAN ENDERS,***L. No. 146 Poultry Market, Frankfurt.*

Dealer in Poultry and Game of every description; Families supplied on the shortest notice.

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**JOHN WOHACK,****Jeweller and Goldsmith,***Zeil, D. No. 214 & 215, Frankfurt o. M.*

Keeps an extensive assortment of every article in the above business of his own manufacture, which he offers with the greatest confidence to the public on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Old articles of Jewellery taken in Exchange.

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**Bohemia fancy Glass and Crystal Warehouse**  
of

**P. A. TACCHI,***late FRANCIS STEIGERWALD, Zeil, D. No. 17, Frankfurt o. M.*

Mr. P. A. Tacchi begs to acquaint the Public that he has become the Purchaser of Mr. Steigerwald's Establishment in this town, for the Sale of Bohemian Fancy Cut Glass and Crystals. And all the most elegant Objects belonging to this branch, and solicits, and will endeavour to merit, a continuance of the favours of the Public, which the late well-known Firm enjoyed in an eminent degree during a considerable number of years.

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**- Messrs LANDAU & WEISWEILER**

**Watch Manufacturers***Zeil, opposite the Turkschuss, Frankfurt.*

Beg to inform travellers and others that in their Magazine will be found every variety of richly ornamented fashionable horizontal Watches, with excellent movements, from their own manufactories at Geneva and Chaud de fonds, which are offered at very low prices with a warranty for 12 months.

Musical Boxes of various Sizes and Material, playing from 2 to 8 airs.

N. B. Vertical Watches (Gold and Silver) at very reduced prices.

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**F. RAAB,**

Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker

*Catherinen Pforte Lit. F. No. 85, Frankfort o. M.*

Regimentals and Uniforms. A suit of clothes made in the shortest time.

**WILLIAM GREB'S,**

*Baths near St. Leonhard's Gate, Frankfort o. M.*

Terms on the Premises for a single bath . . . 48 kr.

— by taking 8 tickets each . . . 40 „

Douche bath . . . 48 „

Portable Baths

a Bath in the town . . . fl. 1. — „

Taking 8 tickets each . . . „ — 48 „

a Bath beyond the Promenade . . . „ 1. 12 „

N. B. Salt-Water, Sulphur, Steel, Barley and Herb baths on the shortest notice.

**G. EDWARD VAN DER HEYDEN, Coiffeur.**

*Catherinen Pforte K. 15, Frankfort.*

From Gibbins in London and Laparte in Paris. Keeps the largest, most natural and fashionable assortment of ornamental Hair; and being both importer and Manufacturer, is enabled to sell the best quality at moderate fixed Prices

His Patent Metallic Ventilating Perukes are very superior for lightness and coolness.

His Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen are fitted up with elegance, and hair is cut and dressed in the last London and Paris fashion at fixed Prices.

**EDMOND COUSTOL,**

*Zeil, N. 202, opposite the Post Office, Frankfort.*

A choice assortment of real Lace, Blondes, Embroideries, and the latest novelties from Paris.

**F. HOIGNE,**

*Catherinen Pforte, Lit K. No. 32 & 33 Frankfort.*

Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturer, keeps a large variety of articles in the above line which he offers to the public at moderate fixed Prices.

N. B. Paris Gloves, Perfumery, and Eau de Cologne of the best quality.

**MOREAU,**

of Modes

**170 Frankfort o. M.**

its elegant assortment of Bonnets,  
Hats, Veils, Collars, etc.  
being two houses of business in the  
crossed „Pierre Moreau”.

**SON**

**de Russie. Frankfort o. M.**

most exclusive assortment of  
Spectacles of all sorts fitted out  
quality.

Manufactories of Munich, choicest  
at the fabric prices. Mr. Gallo  
lasses of all sizes and of the first

can offer to the public, Baro-  
nets of Physical Instruments of his  
at very moderate prices.

bookseller,

**Street, Mayence.**

near the Theatre.

stantly on hand a large Assort-  
ment of other Books, Travellers Guides,  
the most remarkable Places, as well  
of Modern, which he takes this  
at the most reasonable Prices.

**ÖCKNER**

and Shoe Manufacturer;

**Wiesbaden.**

Spoken.

**HOTEL DE FLANDRE. OSTEND***near the landing for the Steam Packets, Cassino, and Baths.*

P. Fontaine, embraces the present opportunity of informing travellers that at his hotel they will meet with every accommodation on the most reasonable terms.

Omnibusses attend the arrival of the Railway trains, and Steam Packets to convey travellers to the hotel.

The attendants speak English, French, and German.

**HOTEL DU SAUVAGE, BASEL.**

J. J. PFANDER, Proprietor.

Begs to acquaint the Public that his house has been lately entirely restored and newly furnished, it is well situated, and commodious containing 3 public and several private saloons, and upwards of 70 bed-rooms.

The Kitchen department is under the direction of a first rate cook. The Wines are of the first quality, and the entire establishment is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, who endeavours by the most strict attention and moderate Charges to merit the patronage of English travellers.

**HOTEL AND BAINS DE LA ROSE. WIESBADEN.**

A. SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is just re-embellished and newly furnished; in the centre of the public buildings; near the Theatre, and Kursaal, adjoining the Kochbrunnen and the principal public Walks.

His large establishment contains 126 bedrooms, 13 Saloons commanding beautiful Views, 54 Baths with Steam, Shower, and other baths, adjoining an extensive garden fitted up with seats, Arbours &c. for the use of persons staying in the hotel.

During the season, there are 2 tables d'hôte, at 1 and 4 o'clock.

Dinners and breakfasts „a la Carte” at all hours

Conveyances for excursions by the journey or by the hour. Carriages for Invalids

The Proprietor, (who speaks english) endeavours by every means in his power to render the sojourn of those who may honour him with their patronage as agreeable as possible.

**BOARD & LODGING**

May be had in an English Family in Wiesbaden

*apply at 29 Taunus Strasse.*

## CHANGES SINCE THIS VOLUME WENT TO PRESS.

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*Antwerp.* Page 40. Steam-boats, to and from, only twice a week.

English Commissioner, page 40, deserted his post for preferment.

*Bonn.* Page 97. Omnibus fares, 5 Sgr.

*Brussels.* Page 49. The Reading Room and Library is now at Brown's, Montagne de la Cour. A new and extensive establishment for the sale of Guides, Maps, and other Books, is opposite the Hotel Belle Vue.

*Bruges.* Page 58. Hotel du Commerce, excellent and moderate.

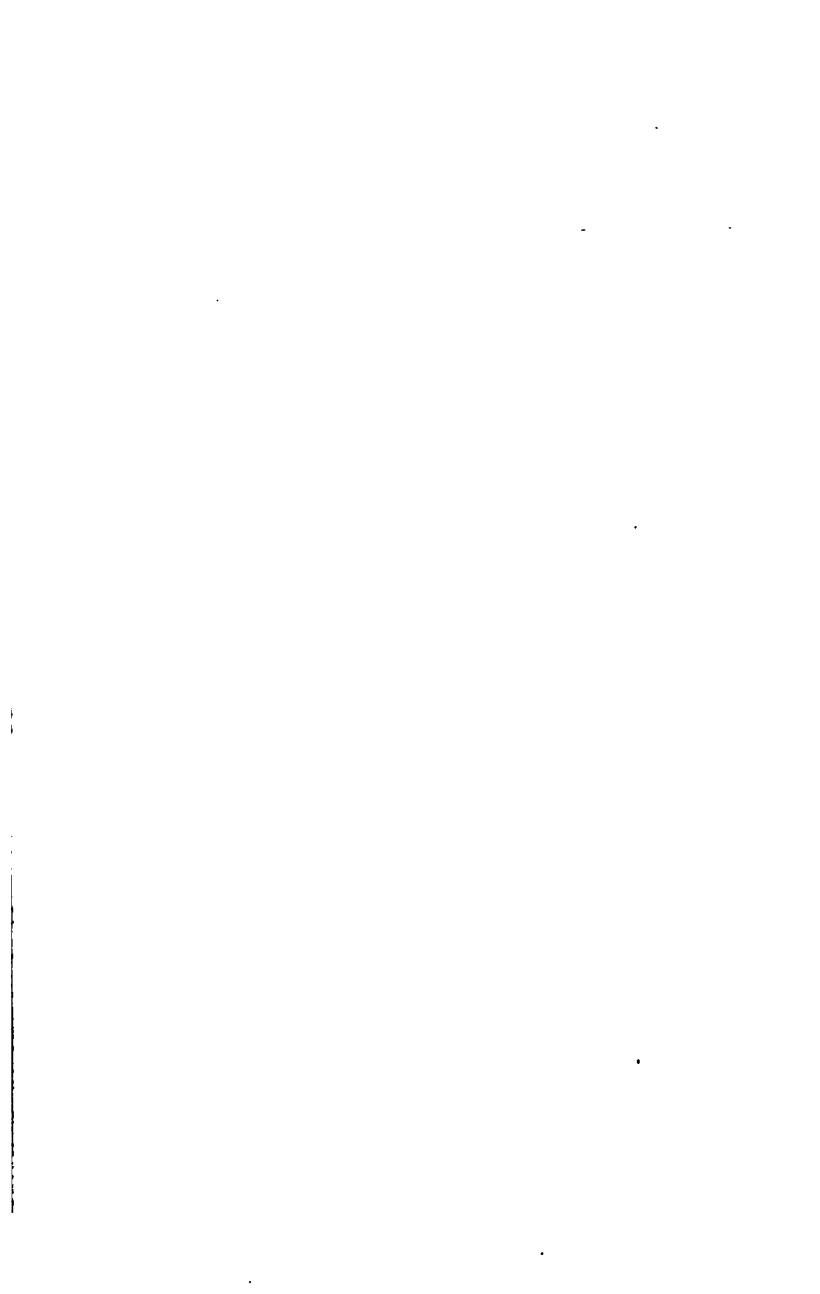
*Cologne.* Page 85. Fares of Hackney Fly's are now 5 Sgr.

*Frankfort.* Page 161. Sarg, of the Hotel de Russie, has

commenced an action against Coghlan, for stating that the Hotel de Russie is expensive! Mr. Murray, who has condemned, in his Guides, a pretty considerable number, may look out for squalls, should he ever again visit Ostend, Homburg, &c.

*Ostend.* Page 57. Hotels : add the Royal, Flandre, and Allemagne. The Rose d'Angleterre has changed to a dirty Suede, and the Waterloo is converted into a curiosity shop. A spring of good water has been discovered on the premises of the Hotel de Flandre.

The steam-boats from Dover to Ostend, run only four times a week.



## **MEMORANDA AND EXPENSES.**





**MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

*Tuesday.*

*Wednesday.*

*Thursday.*

*Friday.*

*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

*Tuesday.*

*Wednesday.*

*Thursday.*

*Friday.*

*Saturday.*

## **MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

*Tuesday.*

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*Thursday.*

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*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Saturday.*

**MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Thursday.*

*Friday.*

*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

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*Saturday.*

**MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

*Tuesday.*

*Wednesday.*

*Thursday.*

*Friday.*

*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

*Tuesday.*

*Wednesday.*

*Thursday.*

*Friday.*

*Saturday.*



## **MEMORANDA.**

***Sunday.***

***Monday.***

***Tuesday.***

***Wednesday.***

***Thursday.***

***Friday.***

***Saturday.***

## **EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Saturday.*

**MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Saturday.*

## **MEMORANDA.**

*Sunday.*

*Monday.*

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*Saturday.*

**EXPENSES.**

*Sunday.*

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*Saturday.*

